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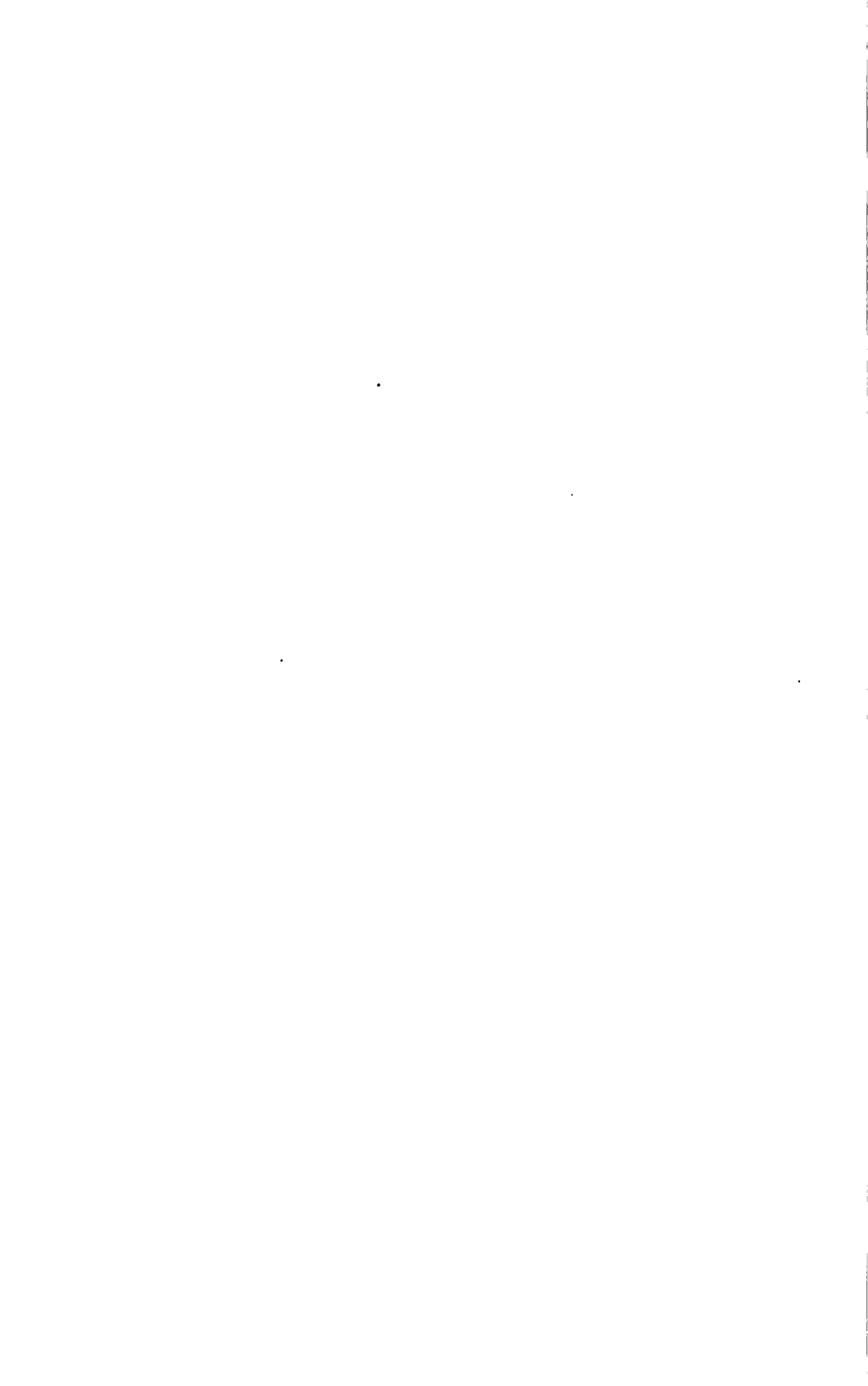
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THE EAGLE

A MAGAZINE

SUPPORTED BY

MEMBERS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

VOL XXIII

(CONTAINING NOS. CXXVI—CXXVIII)

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THE EAGLE.

October Term, 1901.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 321.)

THE first group of documents here printed refer to the case of Richard Wadeson, a Fellow of the College. He was a son of Richard Wadeson, a Westmoreland farmer, and was admitted to the College from Sedbergh School 26 May 1756. He took his degree as a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1760, and was admitted a Foundress' Fellow 22 March 1763, in which year he also proceeded to the M.A. degree. He was ordained Deacon by the Lord Bishop of London 17 June 1764. He did not take Priest's Orders for some time. By the College Statutes he ought to have done so within six years of his M.A. degree. It is not quite clear how this oversight came to the knowledge of the College. Probably Wadeson wished to proceed to the B.D. degree, as all Fellows of the College at that time were obliged to do; this degree he took in 1771. When the result of the neglect was discovered, Wadeson seems to have taken immediate steps to repair it. He obtained Letters Dimissory from the Archbishop of Canterbury to be ordained Priest by the Bishop of Lincoln. The entry in the Act Book of the Archbishop is not dated,

but it comes between two entries dated 20 and 24 Dec. 1770 respectively. He was ordained Priest "at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury" by the Bishop of Lincoln 23 December 1770. The question now arose, was Mr Wadeson still a Fellow of the College? The Seniority of the College seems to have taken a lenient view, and to have endeavoured to discover a means of allowing Mr Wadeson to retain his Fellowship. The matter was laid before Alexander Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor of England, and John Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton. It will be observed that the case was not laid before these eminent lawyers for a joint opinion, but that each gave his opinion independently, and then these first opinions were laid in each case before the other jurist. The fees are not marked on Wedderburn's case, but Dunning received two guineas for each opinion; the case being marked "Despatch is prayed." Briefly the opinion of the lawyers was that Mr Wadeson had forfeited his Fellowship, but that if no question as to the rights of others arose Mr Wadeson might be allowed to continue a Fellow if the College chose to permit it. Unfortunately for Mr Wadeson the question was raised. The Vicarage of Higham, in Kent, became vacant in April 1771 through the promotion of the Vicar, Michael Driver Mease. In those days the choice of Livings was given to the Fellows in order of seniority.—A form of selection which, combined with the compulsory celibacy of Fellows, gave rise to the belief (still existing) in parishes in the gift of the College that benefices were always given to "the oldest bachelor." Wadeson seems to have claimed Higham in his turn. John Youde, a Fellow junior to Wadeson, also claimed it. At first the College tried to avoid coming to any decision, and passed an order on 20 June 1771 agreeing to "wait for the determination of the Visitor or of any court of law, if Mr Youde

shall begin any suit relating to it [i.e. the right to Higham] before the first day of July next." This was clearly an evasion of responsibility, and the Seniority, probably to prevent the presentation lapsing, on 20 August 1771 declared Wadeson's Fellowship vacant, he not having taken Priest's Orders within the prescribed time.

Wadeson appealed against this decision to the Bishop of Ely as Visitor, but the decision was against him, the Seniority also coming in for blame.

Wadeson seems to have been Head Master of Harrow School. He resigned that office in 1789, for Mr Drury was elected Head Master "in place of Mr Richard Wadeson who retires" (*Cambridge Chronicle*, 27 June 1789). He was instituted Rector of Fairlight, Sussex, 9 May 1798, and held the living until his death in November or December 1823, aged 89 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1823, p. 665).

CASE.

In one of the Statutes of Saint John's College in Cambridge is this Clause:—*Ad hæc statuimus et ordinamus, ut Socii, qui Magistri Artium fuerint, nisi infra Sex annos in eo Gradu plene confectos Presbyteri ordinentur, tunc Sodalitio suo sunt ipso facto privati.* By the force of this Statute many Fellows of the College, who have not taken Orders have lost their Fellowships. And it is not known that any one (except those who are allowed by the Statutes to study Law or Physic) ever continued Fellow more than six years after he had taken the Degree of Master of Arts, without being a Priest.

Mr W. one of the Fellows, had completed these six years in July 1769. He had then been several years a Deacon, but was not ordained a Priest till December 1770. Mr W. alledges that he was entirely ignorant of this part of the Statute. And the Master and Senior Fellows who are the Governors of the College verily believe his allegations to be true, both because he has been very little resident in the College since he was elected Fellow, and because he himself discovered to them in

December last that he was not in Priest's Orders, which otherwise would not have been suspected. Mr W. thinks that his ignorance ought not to subject him to the loss of his Fellowship, because there is a direction in the Statutes that all the Statutes be read in the College Chapel in four different portions at four different times in the year, specifying the times, which has never been observed since Mr W.'s admission to the College. The Master and Senior Fellows believe that this plea can have no weight. The Statute here referred to begins thus:—*Tametsi ignorantia coeca in iis quae observanda astringitur quispiam nemini opitulari debeat sed adversari potius in eum objici: ne tamen quisquam intra hoc Collegium frustra hoc pro defensione adducat. Statuimus ut sint horum Statutorum libri tres, quorum unus remaneat apud magistrum, vel ejus suppletentem vicem, alter vero cathena obligatus in bibliotheca collocetur, tertius denique in valida cista in turri cum charta regia uti in statuto de evidentiis praediximus, quam tutissime reponatur.* These copies are kept in the places appointed; and other copies are now so numerous and every one concerned has so easy access to them, that the reading of them has been long thought useless. The Statute has not directed any particular person or persons to read them nor appointed any penalty for the omission of it.

Mr W. argues farther, that though his Fellowship might have been declared void and another have been elected into it whilst he was only a Deacon, yet that he having now complied with the Statute and being a Priest, cannot be moved. The Declaration of vacant Fellowships and the election into them are annual in Lent. At the election last year in Lent 1770 it was not known that Mr W. had neglected to take Priests Orders.

The Master and Senior Fellows are desirous of shewing to Mr W. all the favour, which is consistent with their obligations to execute the Statutes, But doubt whether any circumstances can authorise them to depart from a rule so plainly expressed and so long uniformly observed. They therefore desire to be informed

1. Whether, being satisfied that Mr W. had no Intention of disobeying the Statute or suspicion that he had done so, and that he was actually in Priest's Orders before the Master and Senior Fellows did any act, or made any declaration to carry

the Statute into execution, they may allow him to keep his Fellowship?

2. If you think that they ought not to allow him to keep his Fellowship then: Whether a Visitor upon an appeal to himself by Mr W. may not consider himself as an equitable judge, and by a fair exposition of the Statute and consistently with the true spirit and meaning of it pronounce that Mr W. has not by such involuntary and accidental non compliance with it incurred a forfeiture of his Fellowship?

OPINIONS

No 1

1. If the Master and Senior Fellows are satisfied that Mr W. had no intention of disobeying the Statutes but that he erred merely from ignorance and has now in fact complied with the injunction of the founder though not within the time limited, I think they are not obliged to declare under such circumstances that he has forfeited his right, but may without any blame permit him to hold his Fellowship.

2. I think a Visitor has no greater power in such a case than the Master and Fellows themselves have, but on the contrary that his discretion is more limited than theirs. For upon an appeal to the Visitor the question must be litigated between the Master and Fellows, who (it will then appear) have not thought fit to dispense with the forfeiture, and Mr W. who will insist that he has not incurred any forfeiture. That state of the question would in my opinion be very unfavourable for Mr W. because I think that in a strict view of the case he has incurred the forfeiture, but as no interest arises to any individual by reason of that forfeiture, I should conceive that the Society is not bound to take notice of it

Linc. Inn

AL. WEDDERBURN.

22 Feby. 1771

No. 2.

1. If the College have by any of their Statutes any discretionary power in this matter, the circumstances of Mr W's case afford him in my judgment a very good title to their favour; but if the passage above extracted is the only one applicable to the question, I doubt the Fellowship is now

actually vacant without any Declaration or Act of the College to make it so. The want of Priest's Orders within the time limited being not merely a ground to remove a Fellow but by term of the Statute an *ipso facto* privation of the Fellowship; and in that case all the College can do for him is to reelect him if he be still eligible.

2. If the Visitor should so determine, his determination will be uncontrollable, but in strictness where the Statutes are express and explicit and nothing is left to the discretion either of the College or of the Visitor, hard as it may be in particular cases, they are as I conceive equally bound to consider the Statutes as rules for their conduct and for his decision.

Lincoln's Inn

J. DUNNING.

24 Feb. 1771.

No. 3.

I do not find any contradiction between Mr Dunning's opinion and mine. We are agreed that Mr W. has incurred a forfeiture. Mr Dunning states to the College that the only method of reestablishing the right is by a reelection if he be still eligible. I concur in that opinion but I have also suggested that the fellows may without being exposed to any blame omit declaring the vacancy which I still think they may if no person has a right to call upon them to fill it up. The consequence of which would be that Mr W. would remain *de facto* a fellow as he did before his omission to qualify himself was discovered.

Linc. Inn

AL. WEDDERBURN.

7 March 1771.

No 4.

I have as desired read Mr Solicitor General's opinion and revised my own. It was not for want of inclination that my opinion was not more favourable to Mr W. If I could think as Mr Solicitor General seems to do that the neglect to take Priest's orders was only a cause of forfeiture, to take advantage of which some Declaration or Act of Amotion was necessary on the part of the College, I should certainly think with him that the College might if they pleased decline that advantage and waive the forfeiture and I should as certainly recommend them to do so; but the ground of my opinion was, and is above

stated to be, that the terms of the Statute impart and create an actual vacancy, and I can only wish that I saw reason to think otherwise. It is certain however that this gentleman might (and if he had kept his own secret, probably would) have gone on to receive the profits of the fellowship as if he were still a Fellow, the College hearing nothing of the fact: and if the Master and the other Fellows are all disposed to forget what he has inadvertently told them I shall not think so goodnatured a disposition blameable.

Lincoln's Inn
11 March 1771.

J. DUNNING.

DECISION OF THE BISHOP OF ELY.

Edmund by Divine permission Bishop of Ely, visitor of the College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge, To the Master and Senior Fellows of the said College sendeth Greeting. Whereas a certain Instrument of Appeal or Complaint bearing date on the twenty sixth day of August last hath been interposed before Us on the behalf of Richard Wadeson Bachelor of Divinity wherein the said Richard Wadeson did appeal from and complain of divers Wrongs Injuries and Errors in certain proceedings of the said Master and Senior Fellows and more especially did appeal from and complain of a certain Resolution or Judgment made by the said Senior Fellows in the absence of the Master on the twentieth day of August last, and entered in the Book called the Conclusion Book by which resolution or judgment the said Senior Fellows did resolve and declare that the Fellowship of the said Richard Wadeson became void of course at the expiration of six years from the time of his taking the Degree of Master of Arts on account of his not being then in Priest's Orders. And Whereas the said Richard Wadeson did admit in the said Instrument of Appeal or Complaint that he was not in Priest's Orders at the expiration of six years from the time of his taking the Degree of Master of Arts, But nevertheless insisted that his Fellowship did not become void of course on that account and that he ought not to be deprived thereof for the several reasons alledged in the said Appeal And Whereas a true copy of the said Instrument of Appeal or Complaint hath been transmitted by Us to the said Master and Senior Fellows and an answer

thereto hath been since returned by them And We having duly weighed and considered as well the said Instrument of Appeal or Complaint as the Answer thereto and having also carefully examined all and singular the Statutes which in any wise relate to or concern the matter in dispute are of opinion that the Fellowship of the said Richard Wadeson did become void of course at the expiration of six years from the time of his taking the Degree of Master of Arts because he was not then in Priests orders as is expressly required by a certain clause in the 24th Chapter of the Statutes of the said College. And that the Resolution or Judgment of the said Senior Fellows in the absence of the Master declaring the Fellowship of the said Richard Wadeson void was regular and Statutable Do therefore by those Presents Decree, pronounce and declare that the Fellowship of the said Richard Wadeson did become void of course at the expiration of six years from the time of his taking the Degree of Master of Arts because he was not then in Priest's Orders as is expressly required by a certain Clause in the 24th Chapter of the Statute of the said College And do ratify and confirm the said Resolution or Judgment of the Senior Fellows declaring the Fellowship of the said Richard Wadeson Void, And do hereby require and enjoin you the said Master and Senior Fellows to fill up the said vacant Fellowship at the next general election into Fellowships in the said College And Whereas it appeared to Us as well from the said Instrument of Appeal or Complaint as from your answer thereto the Directions contained in the 49th Chapter of the Statutes of the said College concerning the Reading of the Statutes have not been duly observed And as We think so great a violation of the Statutes of your College ought not to pass unnoticed and uncensured by Us We do accordingly censure you the said Master and Senior Fellows And do by these Presents strictly require and enjoin you henceforth to read or cause to be read publicly and solemnly in your chapel the Statutes of your said College at such times and in such form and manner as is set forth in the said 49th Chapter And we do moreover direct you the said Master and Senior Fellows to place this our Decree and Definitive Sentence among the Archives of your College you having first entered or caused to be entered a faithful Copy thereof in your book called the Conclusion Book And this you are duly to certify Us within fourteen days after the day of the

date of these Presents In Witness whereof We have caused our Episcopal Seal to be affixed to these presents Given this fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy one and in the first year of our Translation.

Reference has frequently been made in these notes to the preference reserved in certain Fellowships and Scholarships to Founders' Kin. The following certificate shows the kind of information which had to be supplied by candidates to substantiate their claims.

May it please you to vnderstande, That some of vs whose names are vnder written Do assuredlye knowe by sighte of auncient Petedegrees and wrytinges: And all of vs haue crediblye hearde and verely thinke That Thomas Beresforde was ffather of James Beresforde sometime Vicker of Wirkeswoorthe and also ffather of Heughe Beresforde of Newton Graunge. And that this Heughe was ffather of John Beresforde and of many other children: which John had yssue Agnes who was married to Edwarde Hopkinson, which Agnes had yssue by the same Edwarde, Anthony Hopkinson nowe livinge who had yssue six sonnes vide licet: Henrye nowe of St John's College in Cambridge, William, Edwarde, George, James and Toby Hopkinson 1615.

FR. FITZHERBERT

EDWARD BERESFORD
of Beresford

JOHN BERESFORD
of Newlongrange

THOMAS BERESFORD
of Allsoppe

EDWARDE MEILOR
of Wirkesworthe

TOBIE STOYTE,

Vic. of Wirksworth

EDWARD BENNETT
Parson of Cubley.

THO. PEACOCKE
Vicar of Ashburne

JOHN BILLINGE,
Parson of Carsington

JAMES LIGHTWOOD
Parson of Bridley.

John Collins, the writer of the following letter, was a Fellow of the College. He was some time Censor and

Anatomy Lecturer to the Royal College of Physicians, and was Regius Professor of Physic in the University from 1625, probably until his death in 1634. He left his books and a legacy of £100 to the College. The Mr Burnell who is referred to is Lawrence Burnell, who was admitted a Fellow of the College 3 April 1601; and the reference enables us to identify him as holding certain preferments. He compounded for First Fruits as Rector of High Bickington, Devon, 15 August 1622. He was installed as Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral 20 July 1624 and was installed in his Prebend in that church 7 July 1624. The Bishop of Exeter was then Valentine Carey, who had been holding the Chancellorship *in commendam* with his Bishopric. Burnell compounded as Rector of Toppesfield, Essex, 10 November 1624, there succeeding Richard Senhouse, then Bishop elect of Carlisle, another member of the College. Burnell held his two Rectories with his Cathedral preferment until his death 12 November 1647, aged 68.

Sir, Master Burnell was noe full of businesse before his departure to Exeter that he had not leasure to write vnto you, but promiseth shortly to write att large how all thinges hath succeeded with him att Exeter. The bishop before he went from London made him Chancelor of the Church and the Kinges letters are gone downe for Mr Burnell to make him Canon in the place now voyd and there is noe doubt but hee wilbe chosen. He hopes well of Topsfield and that the prince is satisfied and att the Kinges returne from his progresse will deale with the Lord elect of Carlisle to resigne which he hath promised him to doe. Mr Burnell leaft your horse behind him heer att London because he was stub'd with a nayle, the smyth hath took to his foot and dressed it, that now I haue aduentured to send him downe by your man Rowland. I receaued an acquittance from the Senior Bursar for the exhibition due from the Company of Cutlers and haue receaued three pounds and a of them for Carter, for which I acknowledge myselfe eholdinge vnto you. The Company mislikes the forme

of acquittance because Carter is not specified in it, if you please you may let the Bursar insert his name in the next and I pray lett one of your men signifie to the Bursar I haue receaved the money that he may enter it into his booke. Doctor Lane came yesterday at night to me at 8 o'clock, and this morneing he his gone to the Earle of Southampton, he proposeth to writ vnto you by whom you shall vnderstand when he goeth, and soe with my best love and respects remembered vnto you I cease and rest

your very loving frend

JOHN COLLINS

London

July 28th, 1624

Addressed: To the right worshipful my very Loving frend Doctor Gwin Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge bee these delivered.

The letters which follow were received by Dr Owen Gwyn, Master of the College, during his term of office as Vice-Chancellor. They shew the Mayor of Cambridge in the character of an early temperance reformer. Barnabas Goche, the writer of two of these letters was Master of Magdalene, and had been Vice-Chancellor in 1611. They seem to point to some claim on the part of the University to control the Markets in the Town.

Right worshipfull, at my last Conference with yow, yow desyred me that I would refrayne serving of vnlicensed victuallers, which I then promised and doe by this my letter promise againe, but my request is that yow will grant noe new lycences to any. For vnlycenced victuallers setting vp vnder the noses of ancient have half beggered them, besydes there is such ill vsage amongst them that the towne doth much exclaime, besydes I doe entreat yow to put downe the Alebrewers which are growne to that number that for half the yeare we are much hindered in so much that yf they be not suppressed we that have antient brewhouses shalbe cleane overthrowne. I think yt fitting that one or two should be lycensed for brewing of Ale but noe more, yow shall fynd that skollers are as much hindered

with bibbing of Ale as no other abuse is soe great in this towne. Thus being bold to signifie yow my Conscience in theise businesses hoping yow will have a speciall consideracion I rest

Cambridge this xvijth of

your worships assured freind

November 1615

ROBT. LUKYN. Maior.

There is a poore widow Taylor dwelling in the Castle end whose husband is lately dead that now serveth out beere to the poore folk in Castle end that desyreth a lycense, I thynk her a fitt woman because she selleth a quarte of stronge beere for a penny. If yow please to grant her one I wilbe thankfull to yow, but further I will not trouble you for any.

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull Mr Vice Chancellor give theise.

Sir I haue attended Mr Solicitor with Mr Binge at my good leasure; they both concurr in opinion that

1. The Vniversitie as clearkes of the market haue no power to order how longe the market shall continewe. But that power belonges to him that hath graunt by charter to houlde a market.

2. It is not in his power that hath graunt by charter to houlde a market to alter the day of the markett.

3. There is no sett tyme how longe a markett shall continewe, but arbitrary at the discretion of him that hath graunt to houlde a market.

4. Yf the Baylifs take awaye the butcher's meat because they stande in the markett after the hower appointed them to departe, the butcher shall haue his action of trespassse. But if the Vniversitie finde them selues griued their proper course is to complayn at the counsel table where this arbitrary power shall either be reduced to the accustomed tyme or settled vpon a certen tyme.

5. The Taxer, or other officer, shall ringe his bell as formerly he hath done; he must therefore goe and offer to ringe the bell and yf yt be denyed him he shall haue his action vpon the case against him that withstandes him, but the Vniversitie must complaine as before.

This is the iudgment of your counsell which I submitt to
your wisdome and so rest

from the Commons
ffeb. this 16th of 1615

at your commandment
BAR: GOCHÉ

To Mr Solic: 2li. 4s.

To Mr Binge 22s.

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull his very good frende
Dr Gwin Vicechancellor of Cambridge dd.

Sir I delivered this daye your letters to Mr Attorney whoe
receiued them with much shew of contentment and hath
appointed me to attend him for 3 or 4 dayes hence for his
letters to you. Certenly you haue taken a fitt tyme to endeere
the Vniuersitie vnto him and yf I be not much deceiued he will
return you good satisfaction which I beseech you expect from
his letters. Mr Smarle I hope will be wyser hereafter, his
enterteynment was meane. and yet his consell Sergeant Hicham
and Mr George Crook were very earnest. The iudges declared
themselues so far for the Vniuersitie as they had not the minde
for any thinge I can yet learne, to take a copie of the returne
Mr Spicer shall bringe down a precedendo. Mr Bynge carryed
the buysines wonderfull well, certenly you may trust him with
a buysines of far greater importance. I beseech you pardon
this hastie scribblinge and so I rest

from London this
21st of June 1616.

at your commandment
BAR: GOCHÉ

Addressed: To the Right Worshipful his verie good freind
doctor Gwin Vicechancellor of the Vniuersitie of Cambridge
giue these

In the following letter from Robert Bouth reference
is made to the Second Court, then in course of erection.
Booth had been a Fellow of the College, he was Junior
Bursar from 18 February 1579-80 to 30 January 1580-1
and Senior Bursar from 20 Dec. 1588 to 18 Dec. 1589.
His subsequent career is not quite certain. There was

a Robert Booth who was Rector of Ramsden Bellham from 2 March 1577 until his death in 1606. But our Bouth is generally described as "gentleman" not as "clerk." One Robert Boothe, gentleman, was licensed 18 November 1591 to marry Dorothy Bashe of Stansted Theale, Herts., widow of Nicholas Bashe late of the same, gentleman (Foster, *London Marriage Licenses*), but neither of these persons can be identified with our Bouth with any certainty.

Sir I thanke you for your letter of the 4th of this June by these last Carriers: in it I fynde no mencion of my letter to you sent on fryday last by the carrier wherein was some mencion of Mr Lucye's chamber and of Mr Alveyes leaving your howse. I would gladly know whether you have receyved it. I have great reason to think by the course your frendes hold in it that Mr Deane and Mr Milner meane as much as they sayd of their remembraunce of you and of theyr good intencion to you. Their counsell to have patience for a tyme is good. For Mr Lucye yf he have Mr Coke's chamber all here are well satisfied, and for bestowing roomes in your new buildinges vppon yong gentlemen which by the Fownders were and are intended to Felowes yt wilbe much mysliked, and your frendes here will not press you in that kynde, but are desyrous that the Felowes may have the benefite of those roomes. Yet vppon speciall occasions they who are ornamente or emolumente to your howse must by your statute be therein respected. In this rawng now erecting in your new court, and so in the next, it wilbe well that the tymber be so provided as that the thyrd story may be 11 foote high at the least and that the second or middle story may notwithstanding be 12 foote high at the least betwene floare and floare all which (as I think) may fitly be, by thrusting the seeling of the third story high into the roofe, and by raysing the floare of the third story a foote or more and higher then it is in the north rawng: which may be without charg to the workmen and will greatly bewtifye the chambers. Yesterday my Lo. of Essex his cause was handled at large. The Quene's learned Cownsell charged and he awnswered before the privy Cownsell and before 4 selected Erles, 2 Barones, 2 cheife

Judges and some other of the Judges: as I heare his faults were 1^o his making many and vnworthy Knightes against the Queene's commandment: 2^o making my Lo. of Sowthampton likewise Leiftenant of the horse, and continewing him so after commandement to the contrarye; 3^o his leading the armye into Monster and not into the North first, as the Queen's intent and commandement was; 4^o his parley with Tyrone alone without witnes; 5^o his returne into England contrary to express commandement by letter. These thinges were manifestlye proved and acknowledged by himself. The end was that he must hold himself no Cownsellor, his offices of Marshall and Master of the ordinaunce are sequestered into the Queen's handes, and he is remaunded to his howse vntill her Highness further pleasure be made knowne to him. This is all that I canne yet heare.

Yt is saide that your new gatehowse is not so large and fayre as the ould one towards the streat, which must not be suffered being contrary to the articles. For that which Mr Coke telles vs that you desyre to know concerning your new gate howse, I would wish it to be as the ould is, more brode towards the Cowrt then towards the backsyde of the howse. For your stay still at Cambridge vppon the differences betweene you and your overthwart neighbors, your frendes here do wish that you should rather follow your other necessary busynes, then (to any your preiudice) to attend these controversyes, bycause it is not likely that they will have any speedye issue, but rest in suspence as they are for a good tyme. Theyr honours salute you, and so with harty commendaciones from vs all your poore frendes here, I committ you to God's holy protection. in Brode streat in London. 6^o Junii. 1600

Totaliter tuus,

ROB. BOUTH.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Mr Dr Claiton Master of St Iohnes College in Cambridge. dr.

The letters which follow illustrate a practice of which other examples are found amongst the papers preserved in College.—the case of a Fellow wishing or willing to resign his Fellowship provided some named person is elected to succeed him. Peachie became

a Fellow in 1620. It was not the practice then to record the succession to Fellowships, so that we cannot say for certain whether he succeeded Beeston. Some account of Peachie will be found in *The Eagle* XXI, p. 159.

The first letter from William, Lord Maynard, illustrates the same practice. And in this case the proposal seems to have been more immediately successful, as John Hanchett was admitted a Fellow 1 April 1623, about a week after the date of the letter. It will be observed that Hanchett's father was twice Sheriff of Herts. This identifies him with Thomas Hanchett, who was Sheriff of Herts. from 25 November 1591 to 16 November 1592, and again from 24 November 1600 to 2 December 1601.

Sir, The suite I made bolde to mooue yow in at my being at your college, and which was seconded by him in my behalfe unto yow, who did earnestly affect it when once I had tolde him of it, is still continued on all handes, if soe be it may any way be obteyned. But if it fall out soe that neyther the place be voyde now, nor like to be before Midsomer then I am to become an humble suiter unto yow againe, that upon your acceptance of the resignation of my place which (with hearty thanks for your many favours shoven me in it) I doe here tender into your handes, yow would be pleased to thinke of Sir Peachie as not unfitting to succeed me; that soe by your fauour he may be elected into it. He was my pupill, and I haue so much knowledge of him, as I assure myself he will proue both peaceable and painfull in your house; and his learning was when I left him, noe whit inferiour to the forwardest of his time, that I had to deale withall, which I therefore mention because it appeares evidently that such kinde of men yow desire, they should be, that liue there. I entreat it of yow as my last and earnest request and will account myselfe in my best seruices euer obliged unto yow for it. As for me I haue referred myself to my Lord whose desire it is (for some reasons his Lordship hath considered) that I should not enter into Orders before the

course ended with his sonne who having appeared himself voluntarily in my former suite, will receive great satisfaction he shall understand, that I miscarry not in both. Thus with my humble duty and service remembred unto yow I commend theis requests unto yow, with my prayers for your prosperitey in the happy peace of your whole society

your worships euer to be commanded

Northampton

WILL: BEESTON.

March 21th, 1617

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull Mr Doctour Gwynn Master of St John's Coll: in Cambr: theis.

Sir, I am now to renew my former suite unto yow about the acceptance of my resignation in the behalfe of Sir Peachie and reason would not that I should eyther be thus importunate with yow or forward in myself to be rid of my place, were I not soe faire engaged as I am in service to him, whose desire it is to haue it soe, which also he hath pleased once agayne to commend as his suite unto your selfe, and the effecting thereof (I assure myself) will giue his Lordship great content. I confess myself much bound to yow for not making it voyd the last yeare, the party being then ineligible: I dare not be soe bolde as any way to condition with yow but I freely referred it to your owne disposing beseeching yow to giue what way and what furtherance yow may that one of us may enjoy it, and by all meanes he if it maybe. You shall euer finde me ready to doe all fitting seruices both to your selfe and to the College if yow please to use me and had I not learned soe much formerly yet the duty I owe to him, who so loues your house would teach it me. Heartily commending my suite unto yow together with my service and thanks for all your fauours I wish you health and prosperity and remayne

your worships ever to be commanded

Eton Mar 7.

W. BEESTON

1618

Addressed. To the right worshipful my very worthy freind Mr Doctor Gwynne Master of St John's Coll in Cambridge.

Sir, although I am already not onely indebted to you for a Bucke (which I will God willinge paie in summer) but for many other innumerable fauors, yett you must excuse mee in that like an importunate beggar I am bold to sollicite you for a new convenience before I know how to requite any of the former. Mr Younge iunior, a fellow of St John's (which if I should not remember with much thankfulness I were a most unworthy and ungratefull man) is willinge at this election to resigne his fellowshipp to his kinsman and frend one Mr Hanchett of your Colledge; onely he is desirous to bee before hand assured that his resignation will be accepted for him to whom hee intends it, otherwise he is resolued not to part with his fellowshipp vppon any termes, hee hauinge therein no other end but to pleasure a friend; and this fauour I am now bolde to request of yow that yow would be pleased to acquainte the Mayster of St John's with Mr Younge's intention and to know his pleasure therein, and for my sake to deliuer freely your opinion and afford your friendly assistance to this gentleman, whoe is eldest brother to him whoe desires the fellowshipp. I know that in good manners I ought as well to write to the Mayster about this buisiness, as to giue him thanks for the great trouble which I putt him, his seruants and lodgings vnto at my last beeing at Cambridge and to excuse my vnciuill comminge away without seeinge him; but you know that I haue promised him neuer to trouble him more in this kinde, besides I protest vnto yow I am exceedingly ashamed to thinke how infinitely I haue bine obliged to him and yow all without either merit or any manner of requitall; but I doe desire to bee soe much beholdinge vnto yow, as that yow would doe mee the fauour to make my apology vnto him. The reason why I am desirous to be beholdinge vnto my friends for this gentleman is bicause hee is my wifes neere kinsman, his father being brother to her Mother's Mother, and one vnto whome I haue in myn one particular bene extraordinarily beholding. Hee is a gentleman of very great worth and esteeme in his country, and has bine twice Sheriffe of Harfordshire, and beeing in yeeres and hauinge diuers children hee is desirous to make this sonn a scholler. For the younge mans description I can say nothinge hee beinge altogether vnknownen to mee; but if hee should bee any waies puritanically affected (which is more than I can imagine) hee will much degenerate from his father and his

eldest brother, whoe are very free from any such humour and will alwaies be ready to giue him good counsell. I will only conclude with my thankes for your kinde and costly entertainment of me at Cambridge and will euer rest. Your most assured louinge frend

Eston

W. MAYNARD.

24 Martij 1622

Addressed: To my worthy and much respected freind Mr Burnell one of the Senior fellowes of St John's Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

Sir I am much ashamed that being tied vnto yow by soe many obligations as I must and will euer profess myself to bee; any occasion should make mee soe great a straunger vnto yow as of late I haue bene, but I will make noe apologies for what is past but doe now most earnestly beseech yow that yow would be pleased to oblige mee soe farr as at the least once in a yere to visit Eston lodge and to bring with yow your good freinds and myn in St John's. My wife and I are goeing to London (God willinge) one monday next, whear we intend to stay about 3 weekes; if yow bee then in towne I will not faile by the leaue of God to see yow thear: but if yow goe not vpp this Parliament then I shall be in hope to enioye your good company heere towards the end of Lent, for I doe infinitely longe to see yow without any further complement, and by reason of our noise of warres I am and still am like to bee soe employed in matters of Lieutenantancy for this County as I dare scarce be from home one night otherwise I would not haue bene so longe from Cambridge as I haue bene, to which place and to my worthy friends thear, and most especially to yourself I shall euer study to approue myself, a most truly faithful and affectionate friend

Eston

W. MAYNARD.

xxjth February 1625

Addressed: To the Right Worshipful my most worthy friend Mr Doctor Gwynn Mayster of St John's Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

The next group of letters illustrate the pressure put upon the College by eminent or highly placed persons in the matter of Fellowship elections. Richard Bulkeley, or Buckley, who seems to have been related to the family of that name seated at Beaumaris in Anglesey, was admitted a Fellow of the College 25 March 1629, "*regia auctoritate admissus in locum proximum vacaturum ex parte australi.*" One of these names was instituted Rector of Lower Isham 10 November 1642, ceding this on being instituted Rector of Newton Blossomville, Bucks, 9 January 1642, holding the latter living until 1652.

Worthy Sir, my most seruicable respectes premised. It hath pleased my Honorable Lord to appoint one Bulkeley for a scholler of his own foundation in your noble societie. The youth is of extraordinarie hopes for his young yeares and had certainly been chosen to Trinitie College, but that his Lordship hath prouided a better fortune for him. May it please you to vnderstande that young Bulkeley had at this time personally come to Cambridge to bee admitted a pensioner, but that his apparel and other necessities are not prouided; furthermore it is his Lordships pleasure to have him stay for a month or twaine in Westminster schole for the greater credit of the schole, when the schollers shall be put to examination. It is Mr Owen's and my own, and the request of diuers more in our house that you would be pleased to grant Bulkeley the fauor to suffer Mr Floud to admit him pensioner vnder his name out of hand, least he should loose a year by his lingring at Westminster whiche time would be most advantageously gained for the yong scholler if it might stand with your good liking, to admit him before the Commencement. This your noble courtesie shall much oblige vnto you.

Westmin. Abby
Junij 28, 1624.
[R. Julij 7, 1624]

your servant to be commanded
JOHN HACKET.

Addressed: To the right worshipful his most worthy Frend
Mr Doctor Gwin Maister of St John's College in Cambridge
these be delivered.

My very good cozen, I haue a greate desire to be an earnest
suyter to you and the Seniors against this next Election of
ffellowes. if you will give me leaue, and to remayne much
obliged for the fauoure.

That young Bulkley, my kinsman and youres and a scholar
of excellent and rare improvement, may be chosen ffellowe in
Mr Flood's felowshipp, beinge one of your vnkles foundation.
I shall acknowlege this an especial courtesie. And to deserve
it in parte, I will (God soe permitinge) provide somme better
preferment for Mr Lloyd within the compasse of this year at the
furthest, than nowe he hath. And, if there be any yong man
you desire prouided for, not soe fitt peradventure for an vniuer-
sitye as this yong man is, I meane Bulkley, I will bestowe a
viccariage upon him, which I cannot but be enabled to doo
once in six monethes if I may know the man. And I will
beside acknowlege the fauor. And for the same rest euer as
I doe remayne

Buckden 4th of
December 1628

your affectionat lovinge cozen
Jo: LINCOLN.

Addressed: To my reverend and worthy cozen Mr Dr Gwynne
Master of Sct. Johns College in Cambridge.

After my harty Commendacions

You may perceauae by his Majesty's letters vpon what
strength and testimony Mr Buckley is recommended to his
election. And though I have bynn tender in my perticular to
present any from the free and generall choyce of you all yet
I can doe noe lesse than to intimate a more absolute respect to
this his Majesty's desire. That soe the effect may returne your
affections compleate with his will that would have them so.
My care shall followe in offering back your dutyfull regard and

as a remembrance hereof to present your requests when you shall expect that occasion from mee

Whitehall
20 March 1628

your affectionate friend
and servant
HOLLANDE.

Addressed : To my very worthy frends Doctor Gwynn Master of St John's College and to eight senior Fellowes of the same House in Cambridge.

The group of letters which follow are from William Crashaw, who was admitted a Fellow of the College 19 January 1593-4, by mandate from Queen Elizabeth, the See of Ely being vacant. Crashaw was a Puritan divine and a notable man of letters in his day. He was the father of Richard Crashaw, the poet, who was of Pembroke Hall. These letters refer to Crashaw's books and manuscripts, many of which came to the College. They seem to have been bought from Crashaw by Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of Southampton, the patron and friend of Shakespeare. Wriothesley himself was admitted to St John's in 1585 at the age of twelve. It was some time before the books came to the College; at least ten years after date of these letters. At the time the letters were written the Library was in the First Court; when the books came they were housed in the present Library.

Salutem in Christo. Worshipfull Sir I will accordinge to my appointment with my lord bee at Cambridge with you soon after Easter and then go forwarde god willinge in yeilding my best assistance to his lordship for the well maneing of that good motion his lordship made to me for our librarie. And whilst I live it shall be my hartes ioye to do any service to the house, and for the present business you shall be furnished from me with 3000 volumes if so many be found needful, whereof ouer 2000 I will upholde to be as good books as are in any

library in Christendom, and some such as are scarce in any other librarye of this land. And with some 500 manuscript volumes (whereof I wonder you have none in your librarye) some very ancient, some very rare, and many never printed. Against that time his lordship desires you to consider of fitting the roome and I am yet of mind Mr Hoordes chamber is better to be divided as it is, then put into the librarye; that so it may be as a private librarye for the small books and for many books of such natures as are not fit to be objects for every eye. But I leave that to your discretions. And do further desire, because you shall have no books from me but such or of such impressions as you have not alreadye that therefore you would cause to be made an exact catalogue of all your books you have alreadye according to the manner of this note inclosed, so you shall have onely those you have not, and such as I have not fit for you may be fitt for some other librarye. So till then recommending my service and loue to yourself Mr President and the rest of our good friends I rest

Ag. Burton
Mar. 23, 1614

your servant in Christe
W. CRASHAWE

Addressed: To the worshipfull My very good frende Mr Doctor Gwyn the Master of St Johnes College in Cambridge Or in the Masters absence to the president haste

Salutem in Christo This noble Earl persists in his honourable intendment towards our librarye and therefore willed me to write to you to sende vp by the first the catalouge of the books you have alreadye and their impressions, and you are like shortly to receive a faire parcell of bookes, some ancient manuscripts and others printed So hopinge to receive it the next weeke (seeinge I wrote out of the northe more than 2 months before that it might be readye) with my daily prayers and hartye endeavours for the good of that our house I take leave and rest

from my lord
Sheffeylds house
in St Martins in the
fields May 5, 1615

your assured friend and servant
in Christ
W. CRASHAWE

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my very good freinds
Mr Doctor Gwin the Master of St Johns Coll. in Cambr. or in
the Masters absence to Mr president, haste

Salutem in Christo. Worshipfull Sir, Havinge receved your Catalogue I overviewed my librarye exactly, and though you have good books, yet find I great store in mine that yours hath not, and for the good of the College am content to pick out such as you want. And to this ende I have delivered alreadye into Southampton house almost 200 volumes of Manuscripts in Greeke, Latine, English and frenche, and about 2000 printed books, whereof you have not one in your librarye. You may therefore do well to have care to make your rowme fit, for his lordship intends to be very honourably bountifull to you in his kinde. But for my parte I could wishe you would advise afore you be at any cost whether some other parte of the house were not a fitter place for a librarye then that either will or can be though you take in Mr Hoordes chamber. I will be with you God willinge this July, wishinge I might do you any further service and with remembrance of my love do rest till then and ever

June 30, 1615

your servant in Christ
W. CRASHAWE

Sir I pray let one of your men deliver me this inclosed for he hath a booke or two I would not misse

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my very good frend
Mr Doct Gwinn the Master of St Johns Coll. in Cambridge
hast.

Salutem in Christo. Sir since my cominge to towne I was with my Lord of Southampton who willed me to learne how you proceeded with your librarye, for that he desired first to sende the books he formerly promised, and after to do more as he findes your occasions, and his owne intendments and abilitye to corresponde.

I am also a sutor to you for my selfe who never yet had lease, nor parcell of lease nor any other gratuitye from the College,

that you would grant me a lease of certaine houses you have here harde by me in Tower Streete, which are now or shortly will be in your power to let. I have lately lost much more by 2 fellows of our house then this will yeilde me, and my hope is to be a meanes to get much more to our howse. Yet do I chalendge nothinge as due any waye. But a little will do me good in this yeare of my removinge. Herein cravinge your kinde favour and assistance as I shall be readye to deserve it at your hands in peculiar and the Colledge it selfe by any services with my harty love remembred I take leave and rest

Whitechappell
June 11, 1618

your asured ffrende and
servant in Christ
W. CRASHAWE

The Countesse of Shrewsburye is againe committed to the Tower for the olde cause wherein she againe refuseth to answer. The later newes of Sir Wa. Raleighs vnfortunate voiage you will see by the proclamation.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull My very good ffrende Mr Doctor Gwinn the Master of St Johns Coll. in Cambr. these. haste.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



THE CITY UPON THE HOLY STREAM.

I.

THE City upon the Holy Stream! Such, as some etymologists inform us, is the meaning of Hagustaldesham, the name given in olden times to the little Saxon town, which, by almost unbroken continuity and even to some small extent by actual survival, is represented in the Hexham of to-day; and whether we endorse or reject the derivation, the title is at least aptly descriptive of the place and its history. Possibly the name has its origin from the rivulet (now called Hallgarth Burn) which rises on the rough uplands of the south west and runs past the town on its way to join the Tyne,—a stream sadly desecrated now-a-days by the dirt and refuse of the meaner part of Hexham, but pure enough, no doubt, to earn some veneration in those shadowy years when the first English invaders of Northumberland fought their way up Tynedale, and pitched their camp on the flat-topped hill which rose above the streamlet's eastern bank. But to most of us the Holy Stream will rather be Tyne himself, and certainly that river has some claim to bear the title. A portion of his channel was holy ground, lying as it did within the privileged boundaries of Hexham Sanctuary, and many a time must the Saints of Hexham have travelled through his fords. More than once, according to the old monastic legends, his waters have felt the influence of their miraculous powers: over the face of Tyne, from his rising to his mouth, did St Wilfrid spread his net, the

white barrier of blinding mist, which hid his beloved city from the fury of Malcolm and his Galloway hordes; and it was in Tyne that one of the sacrilegious Picts, who during David's invasion plundered the oratory of St Michael, was driven in his frenzy to seek death by drowning, an instance of heavenly retribution which, according to Prior Richard, caused the spot to be held in great veneration and visited on the vigil and feast of St John the Baptist by innumerable crowds both of healthy and infirm persons. But by this mention of the day the pious historian of the Church of Hexham unconsciously disproves his own theory and adds weight to the suggestion that Tyne was a holy stream long before Hexham stood beside its waters: bathing in this manner upon Midsummer eve was a wide-spread and very ancient custom, and the good folk of Hexham were lucky in having a miracle to win the Church's approval for a practice which was forbidden to the people of Hippo by St Augustine. "*Haec infelix consuetudo*," the latter declares, "*adhuc de Paganorum observatione remansit*": the ceremony was a relic of heathendom, and it was better to remain dirty than to meddle with the accursed thing.

Such are two of the legends of Tynedale hagiology; but whether the greater stream or the less be the origin of its name matters little to Hexham. There it stood, and there it stands still, rising proudly above the flat haughs on the southern bank of Tyne, the natural, indisputable queen of Tynedale. A mile away to the north west North Tyne and South Tyne join their waters, and thence in union flow onward through the noble stretch of valley over which Hexham presides, here gliding noiselessly with a smooth and stately current, here chafed and divided by banks and islands of yellowish gravel, where straggling lines of willow-bushes grow, swathed about the stems and lower branches with the drift and rubbish of the last flood.

A far different stream was Tyne when the last flood

was at its height; a Pindaric torrent of brown and violent water seething, swirling, eddying down to the east, full to the brink or even here and there overflowing to form shallow pools on the low-lying stretches of the haugh, roaring angrily through the bridge, as though he recalled the day when he swept its predecessor—Smeaton's one failure—from its foundations, and fiercely beating down the long supple willow branches, till they disappeared under the ever-changing wrinkles of his sullen face. The willow has been somewhat hardly used by moralists: it is the accepted symbol of the time-server; but look at that branch which the flood has all but overwhelmed, and perhaps you will adjudge it to a more honourable character. Again and again it disappears beneath the surface, and again and again its wet draggled crest slowly struggles up from the entangling violence of the current. Here, surely, it is the common, unknown hero of every-day life, obstinately endeavouring to contend with a sea of troubles too potent for his strength, and yet refusing to acknowledge defeat till sheer force of circumstance overwhelms him.

Beyond the river rises a steep wooded hill, rich in the continual picturesqueness of beech trees (for the beech is beautiful even in its nakedness), and crowned by the pointed steeple of St John Lee; and farther away to the north west, beyond the meeting place of the two Tynes, is the greater hill of Warden, once the stronghold of some primeval clan, Warden church with its ivy-clad Saxon tower nestling cosily on the broad green haugh below. Eastward runs a wide level expanse of pasture, meadow, and cornland, past Dilston and Corbridge, to the brown earthy cliffs which show the point where in some remote century the ancient lake burst away its barrier and bared the deep soil of its basin to form the fertile haughs of the present valley. At Dilston the Devilswater issues through a narrow gorge from its fan-shaped dale on the south,

a dale not unimportant in the history of Tynedale; and a little below the water-meeting one may yet discern the worn foundations of the Roman bridge which once carried the Dere street across Tyne to Corstopitum.

Corstopitum itself has vanished long ago, but Corbridge, its medieval and modern successor, stands boldly by the riverside a few hundred yards to the east—a broad patch of irregular grey roofs, with a slender Saxon steeple rising from the midst and narrow gardens sloping to the river: below, spanning the river itself and the great dun gravel-beds beyond, is the only bridge which survived the famous Tyne flood of 1771—a narrow structure of many arches and much beauty, such a wealth of contrasted light and shade does it receive from the bold corbels which carry the overhanging parapet from pier to pier.

But to return to Hexham itself: the town stands on the top and round the slopes of a low hill, which on the northern side abuts against the long upland range of Yarridge, the southern confine of the valley; and in modern times it has spread westward across Hallgarth Burn, forming a suburb, of which the name (Quatre Bras, locally pronounced Quarter Brass) gives a clue to its date. From the eastern bank of the burn the ground rises to a great open green called the Seal: then comes the site of the old Abbey precincts, and then the Abbey itself—Abbey it is always called, though (at least after Saxon times) it was never more than a Priory—a noble old fabric of grey-brown, weather-eaten stone, except at the east end, where the taste of modern restorers has replaced the beautiful fourteenth century Lady Chapel by a cheddar cheese front of Early English design. The nave disappeared in the days of William Wallace, and though an attempt was made more than a hundred years later to rebuild it, the work stopped short not many feet above the ground, and it is only in the opening years of the twentieth

century that the structure of the fifteenth is to be completed, so that in due time Hexham nave may be able almost to rival Cologne Cathedral in respect of the centuries which will have elapsed between its foundation and its finished state.

The choir and transepts of the medieval church survive, the former a beautiful and interesting piece of work—Early English still reminiscent of the Norman from which it sprung: indeed, the evolution of the style is traceable as the walls run eastward, each bay showing some advance upon the last. Here is to be seen the Frithstool—the stone chair of Saxon workmanship, upon which in old times the fugitive sat when he claimed privilege of Sanctuary; here, too, is Prior Leschman's shrine—stonework quaintly but somewhat clumsily carved with grotesque figures and patterns which make one inclined to believe that the influence of Saxon designs had not wholly died out in the fourteenth century, the stone base being surmounted by a screen of glass and finely traceried woodwork. Much of the organ-screen also is of medieval date, and part of it bears a row of curious carved letters forming the initials of a sentence:—"Orate pro anima Domini Thomae Smithson Prioris huius ecclesiae."

But it is the transepts that form the greatest glory of Hexham. They are of pure Early English design, and of unusual length; for the slype, or narrow passage which led from the cloister-garth to the graveyard on the south side of the choir, is here within the fabric of the church, at the extreme end of the southern transept. Over the vault of the slype is a gallery, upon which in monastic times the Dormitory opened, and from thence descends a broad, straight stairway, by which the Canons passed into the church for the earliest service of the day. Either transept has an eastern aisle, once divided into chapels: but the western walls rise in unbroken majesty to the full height, pierced only by long lancet windows, each window-recess being faced by a tall stilted arch standing upon short columns.

The Chapter House has vanished, but the ruins of its vestibule are still to be seen on the east side of the cloister-garth; on the south of the same space stood the Refectory, and a trace of its doorway still remains, with fragments of an elaborately carved fourteenth century lavatory close at hand. Modern buildings enclose the western side, but beneath them is an extensive range of vaulted chambers of medieval date—huge stone ribs supporting a round barrel-vaulted roof—which may have been cellars, storehouses, or workshops.

To the east of the Abbey is the market place, and amid the houses on the further side of the square stands a noble old tower, which at first sight seems to have been the gateway of a castle, for an arched passage pierces through its base and gives access to a narrow court beyond. There is another square tower behind, which still retains the bold corbels of its machicolated parapet; but this is an earlier and independent structure, originally built to serve as a gaol, while the tower of the market place was probably the residence of the Bailiff who ruled Hexham in the name of its temporal lord, the Archbishop of York.

Except for these buildings the town contains little that is striking to the eye. Here and there a quaint old house attracts our attention, and there are many old courts and passages which are not without some element of rude picturesqueness; but much of the town dates from the end of the eighteenth or the early part of the nineteenth century, when external ornament was less studied than a respectable solidity. Like those of many old country towns, the streets bear somewhat curious names. The main road from Newcastle passes through the town by a long street which begins as Priestpopple (anciently Prestpofyl), merges into Battle Hill (a romance in itself, but there is no more of it than the name), and ends prosaically as Hencotes. Fore Street, the Bond Street of Hexham, was in old times

called Costeley Row : and the street which leads westward from the market place, past the round-arched ruins of the Abbey Gateway, is Gilligate or Gilesgate, so called from a Hospital of St Giles which once existed in that quarter of the town. From the Black Book of Hexham, compiled in 1479, we get the suggestive titles of Pudding Row and Oven-house-gate.

II.

The first beginnings of Hexham may possibly be ascribed to the period of Roman rule. With so large a garrison posted along the line of Hadrian's Wall, a few miles to the north, Tynedale must in Roman times have been the scene of constant activity, commercial and perhaps agricultural: three or four miles below Hexham the great military road, which formed the first Iter of Antoninus, passed across the valley; probably another and perhaps an earlier road branched from it at the southern end of the bridge beside Corstopitum, climbed to the heights of Yarridge at the back of Hexham, and so made its way across Allendale and the fells beyond to the South Tyne valley near Alston, where it would fall in with the Roman road now called the Maiden Way. The position of Hexham is one which the Romans would not lightly neglect, and if the place be really of Roman origin it is only one addition to the long list of Saxon abbeys and cathedrals which were founded on or near Roman sites. A large number of Roman stones have been worked into the Saxon crypt of the Abbey church, and one or two mutilated altars form part of the medieval building, though it is not unlikely that much material of this nature was brought from the ruins of Corstopitum: an altar and other worked stones have recently been discovered in the river beside Hexham, and their bulk and position seemed to indicate that they had formed the load of a waggon which came to grief at the ford during its journey from Roman Corstopitum to Saxon Hexham.

Of the Roman remains discovered at Hexham there are two which surpass the rest in human interest. The name of Apollo Maponus is not a charm to conjure with nowadays, but a tablet in honour of Septimius Severus and his sons, with the name of the unfortunate Geta erased, recalls one of the tragedies of history, and may possibly be a memorial of a visit paid by Severus and Caracalla (Geta was left behind at Eburacum) to the neighbourhood of Hexham, as they journeyed northwards to invade Caledonia. A humbler but not less pathetic story is told by the large sepulchral stone which was found under the pavement of the Abbey transept, and bears a representation, sculptured in high relief, of a cavalry standard-bearer riding over the crouching body of his foe. The group is particularly interesting as giving us a contemporary portrait of an Ancient Briton; but if the likeness be a faithful one, we cannot contend that our predecessors were a remarkably handsome race. Below the sculpture is an inscription, which surely contains an element of pathos in its brief simplicity; it records the name of Flavinus, standard-bearer of the turma of Candidus in the Ala Petriana; he had served in the army for seven years, and he was only twenty-five when he died.

How then did he die? The sculpture certainly suggests that he saw active service, and may mean that he was killed in battle. Can it be that the prostrate barbarian leapt to his feet and struck Flavinus in the back as he rode past? Some people draw that inference from the malicious grin which the imaginative eye can discern upon the villain's stony face, and the manners and customs of modern barbarians give some support to the supposition. But how did he come to be buried in this neighbourhood, when, in all probability, his regiment was stationed far away in some part of Cumberland? Fact is silent, but Fancy is ready with her answer: it was because his parents lived here, she declares; perhaps his father was a time-expired veteran

of the same corps, who was spending the evening of his life on a grant of land in this fertile valley, and they brought his body back to find burial at home; or it may be that he was mortally wounded and came here to die in his mother's arms. Fancy is ready to weave us a story to fit either alternative.

Where he passed his years of service we cannot with any certainty undertake to say; in spite of many theories and conjectures Petriana, where the regiment bearing the same title was stationed, is for the present a name which has lost its site, and conversely Roman Hexham (if ever there was such a place) is a site which has lost its name. Camden identified it with the Roman Axelodunum, solely on the strength of a certain resemblance between that name and the medieval Hextoldesham; Horsley conjectured that it was the Epiacum mentioned by the geographer Ptolemy, upon no other evidence than the fact that the latter was a city of the Brigantes; but even so the boundary between the Brigantes and their northern neighbours the Ottadini has never been conclusively determined, and it is quite possible that Hexham lay within the territories of the latter tribe. A reckless flight of the imagination might tempt us to abandon the derivation with which we began, and boldly propound the glorious conjecture that Hagustald is merely an uncouth Saxon corruption of the proud title Augusta ad Vallum. It is a fascinating guess; for Fancy is ready to come to our assistance again with a mythical account of services rendered by the little community to Hadrian or Severus, and rewarded by this imperial title; indeed, she is quite prepared to supply us with a choice of many remarkable events to justify the bestowal of so dignified a name—a signal victory, for instance, or a hairsbreadth escape from assassination. But unless we are willing to let her lead us into the clouds altogether, we must be content to leave Roman Hexham a nameless city, and pass on to the time when Saxon Hagustaldesham was rising amongst its ruins.

III.

The date and circumstances of the foundation of Hagustaldesham are lost in the mists which hide the early doings of the English in Northumberland; we only know that the invaders had a long and arduous conflict with the Celtic inhabitants, and it may be that more than one sanguinary battle was fought in this part of Tynedale, or that one of the four kings who (according to Nennius) opposed Hussa, the fifth successor of Ida the Flamebearer—Urbgen, Riderchen, Guallanc, and Morcant—had his stronghold and capital at Hexham. Aelred, Abbot of Rievaulx, who was born at Hexham and died in 1167, says in his treatise on the saints of his native place that the original church was founded “*ab antiquissimis regibus*,” and makes St Wilfrid merely its restorer; and while, so far as the Abbey is concerned, there is no other evidence to support his statement, it is not improbable that the town and perhaps some smaller church existed before Wilfrid’s day. Forty years before the foundation of the monastery the battle of Heavenfield was fought on the heights beside the Roman Wall, and it is not unreasonable to conjecture that Hexham was the place where Oswald received the news of Cadwallon’s approach and began his retreat towards the fastness where he turned to face the invader, that in the course of a few days the little town saw the panic and suffering of a hasty evacuation, was pillaged and burnt by a pitiless enemy, and witnessed also the triumphant return of Oswald after the slaughter of Cadwallon on the banks of Deniseburn. If this be so, we can hardly imagine that religious king failing to build a church in the restored and converted city, and Aelred’s narrative seems to point to the existence of some tradition to that effect.

However, when we first emerge from the region of conjecture, we find Hexham and the district afterwards known as Hexhamshire the property of the Kings of Northumbria. Ecfrith, Oswi’s successor, gave Hexham-

shire to his bride Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, and afterwards foundress of the Abbey of Ely; and in the year 674 Etheldreda bestowed it upon her favourite Wilfrid, with the concurrence, no doubt, of her husband, with whom the future saint was as yet upon equally friendly terms. With the vicissitudes of Wilfrid's career, his quarrel with Ecfriht, his expulsions and triumphs, we need not deal; such matters belong rather to the general history of Northumbria; and though Wilfrid is said to have loved Hexham best of all the nine monasteries of which he was the founder, the larger part of his life was spent elsewhere. Of his last thirty-five years not more than fourteen were spent at Hexham, and these were the quiet and comparatively uneventful intervals of a strenuous and stormy career.

Wilfrid was Bishop of York when Etheldreda gave him Hexhamshire—the only prelate exercising authority in Deira and Bernicia: he was forty years of age, a man of cultivated tastes and great intellectual powers. Six of the most impressionable years of his life had been spent in Rome, whither he travelled at the age of eighteen, and contact with a wider and more highly civilized world than the remote kingdom of Northumbria had changed the sluggish-witted, rustic-tongued youth into the active, clear-headed, eloquent man who was to leave so deep a mark on the history of his native country. Prior Richard, of course, ascribes this development of his latent powers to the special and miraculous favour of St Andrew, a favour which Wilfrid in due time endeavoured to requite by dedicating the monastery of Hexham to his early patron; but that was the fashion of an age when the subtle working of environment in the formation of character and the training of intelligence was a subject little investigated: many a reputed case of saintly intervention is really an instance of the finer and more mysterious methods by which God influences human life. However, we may at least feel sure that one feature of his surroundings made a profound

impression upon Wilfrid's mind: at Rome he would behold such splendours of ecclesiastical architecture and ornament as no other city could then display, and the sight inspired him with an ardent longing to give to the church of his native country some worthier structure than it yet possessed. Already he had done something towards the fulfilment of his desire in the buildings which he erected at York and Ripon; but it was Hexham that saw his greatest and most successful effort.

Here then at Hexham began a period of bustling industry, such as Northumberland had not witnessed since the earlier days of the Roman dominion, when the soldier-masons of three legions built Hadrian's Wall. Masons, stone-dressers, sculptors, and painters had been brought by Wilfrid from France and Italy, and were lodged, no doubt, in wooden huts near the site where the great church was presently to rise, full of wonder at scenes so unlike the land they had left behind them, and (when they dared) heartily cursing the cruel climate of the north. The ruins of Roman temples, forts, and villas, whether at Hexham itself or at Corbridge, furnished a plentiful supply of building material, and if more were needed there was good freestone to be quarried close at hand: as for timber, the oaks, which were newly fallen acorns when the last Roman Cohort passed away from Tynedale, were now ready to be hewn into shape for the ponderous roof-beams of the nave and aisles.

It is a pleasant picture of toil and enthusiasm that presents itself to the imagination. Even at the present day there is no small fascination in watching a great edifice rise course by course from its foundations: how much more powerful must the spell have been in the days when scarcely one of the open-mouthed spectators had ever seen any building reared much above the height of his own head? Nor is the picture without an element of comedy also. Mason and sculptor must hold

some form of communication with the rough, sturdy Tynedale labourers who work under their direction—burly, fair-haired giants, who scratch their heads stolidly, as the dark voluble Italian endeavours to express his meaning by a swift torrent of utterly incomprehensible words and a hundred nimble gesticulations, eloquent enough to his own countrymen, but more meaningless than a kitten's pranks to the less volatile Northumbrian, who probably aggravates the foreigner's anger and excitement by laughing in his instructor's face.

Here, it may be, stands a low, wooden shed, where a young Roman sculptor is carving the capital of a column or a group of figures in relief which is to adorn the apse; a strange experience, surely, for one who has hitherto lived all his life under sunnier skies and amid the splendours of a glorious city, to find himself working in a wild Northumbrian valley under the eyes of a half-civilized people. But neither the rigour of the climate nor the uncouthness of his surroundings can dull his enthusiasm: yonder at Rome he has toiled and struggled unrecognised and unrewarded, feeling the steady growth of his powers from ignorance to craftsmanship, yet always condemned to silence and disappointment when his master usurped the credit of his best work. But here is his opportunity at last, and he is happy in the consciousness that he knows how to use it: here he has a masterpiece hidden in the great block of stone before him, and no one can prevent him from realizing the conception, which is pictured in his mind as clearly as his bodily eyes can see the woods and haughs of Tynedale; no one can step in when the masterpiece is finished, and rob him of the pride and credit of his labour.

Here, too, he no longer works in obscurity; for a little crowd of visitors has gathered to watch and wonder, as the figures slowly take shape under his chisel. There is no lack of humble admiration for this

extraordinary man, who can mould hard stone almost as easily as the good housewife shapes her butter; and if the appreciation is not very critical or intelligent, it is at least very sincere and very warmly expressed. Nor are mere words the only proofs of their interest and sympathy: motherly women bring him the choicest products of oven and spit, and chatter pleasantly to one another as they attempt to discover what the half finished carving is to represent; their pretty daughters stand near with bright eyes fixed rather on the worker than on his work, till they are almost tempted to banish all thoughts of Ulf and Raven and Arkill from their minds and fall in love with the handsome dark-haired stranger; while yellow-headed urchins push themselves forward and fight lustily for the honourable post of model, till the artist is forced to drop his chisel and laugh heartily at their untutored enthusiasm for art.

But often he has more sedate though perhaps less interesting visitors. Wilfrid has already gathered together a little community of monks to live in rude wooden huts and worship in a rough wooden chapel beside their future home. It was characteristic of monastic families to be passionately intent upon excelling their neighbours, and we may readily imagine the excitement of the first brethren of Hexham, as they saw their church gradually assuming that pre-eminent beauty of which its historians speak so warmly. Indeed, we can almost hear the murmur of eagerly expressed delight, as one, whom Wilfrid has brought with him from Ripon, cheers his fellows by assuring them that the Minster at Ripon will henceforth seem no better than a hermitage to one who has beheld this church of Hexham: another, who has seen Melrose and Lindisfarne, declares that these half-built walls are already far more splendid than either; and a third anticipates the glowing assertion of Eddi, and prophecies that the monks of Hexham will possess the most beautiful church on this side of the Alps.

But perhaps it is Eddi himself who delights the community with that inspiring statement; for Eddi is Wilfrid's chaplain, and here he comes with Wilfrid himself to inspect the progress of the building. Of Wilfrid's personal appearance we must form a mental picture in the best way that our imaginations can suggest; we know that as a youth he was noted for his beauty, which won him the regard of the Archbishop of Lyons, and when his patron was murdered saved Wilfrid from sharing his fate; and even in later life he seems to have been a man of great personal charm. But whatever be his appearance his demeanour is a matter of which we can form some not improbable idea. Carefully and critically he examines every detail of the rising work, mounts the scaffolds intrepidly, and perhaps even lays a stone or two with his own hands, giving to every toiler, as he passes, just the few well-chosen words of advice and encouragement that are needed to make him do his best work—a phrase or two of homely Northumbrian for the native labourer, and some pleasant reminiscence of France or Italy for the foreign craftsman—and then away to other business; for he is bishop of a huge diocese, and, well as he loves Hexham, he cannot spend as much time there as he would.

It is unfortunate that the monastic historians of Hexham should have been so much more ready to dilate upon the posthumous miracles of such saints as Wilfrid, than to leave us a detailed record of their doings in this life; but the tendency was perfectly natural in an age when a saint's bones were more profitable than his example. However, Eddi has preserved one episode of the building of Hexham Abbey, which has a higher interest than most of the miracles ascribed to the dead saint's intervention. The masons, he relates, were still at work on the walls, when a lad, who seems to have been a servant of the monastery, fell from a lofty scaffold to the stone pavement below, where he lay with broken limbs, all but

shattered to death. With tears in his eyes and a prayer upon his lips Wilfrid found the poor lad lying where he fell, and called down the masons, who laid him on a bier and carried him out of the church, thinking him already dead: the whole convent was summoned to the spot, and Wilfrid, standing in their midst, besought the brethren to pray together in full faith to God that the boy's life might be restored to him, as the life of Eutychus was restored at the prayer of St Paul. Presently, after prayer and benediction, the boy was found to show signs of life; the doctors (probably they were monks like the rest) set and bandaged up his broken bones; day by day he continued to mend, and when Eddi wrote his account—more than thirty years later—he seems to have been still living. "His name," says Eddi, "is Bodhelm, giving thanks to God."

IV.

Of the church which Wilfrid founded we may at this day see a small portion with our own eyes, and Prior Richard's description may help us to form a shadowy picture of the rest. Below the pavement of the present building is the crypt or subterranean oratory of Wilfrid's church, a small vaulted chapel, probably used as a place for the exhibition of the relics with which Wilfrid enriched his favourite foundation; for the system of passages which surrounds it seems to have been designed for that purpose. There is some trace of a stairway which must have led the pilgrim down from the nave of the church and brought him face to face with an opening in the western wall of the chapel; there he would gaze devoutly upon the treasures displayed within, and from thence he would turn to the left, traverse a narrow passage at the north side of the chapel, and ascend by another stairway to the eastern half of the church. A similar passage lies on the south side, from which a round-headed doorway opens into the central chapel: this was probably used by the

monks who had charge of the relics. Many of the stones of the crypt show traces of Roman work, and some in particular are carved with mouldings of ornate design; the round-headed doorways are not arched, but capped by single blocks of stone cut to shape—an expedient not infrequently used by the Romans where the space to be covered was narrow, as may be seen by examples which still exist at the fortress of Ambo-glanna (Birdoswald).

A few faint indications of the eastern wall of the church have been discovered, and these confirm the supposition that its shape and character were those of the basilica of early times—an oblong building with a semi-circular apse breaking the straightness of the eastern wall, and perhaps a short projection at each of the eastern corners. The main walls, like those of more recent churches, consisted of three stages, the arcade of massive pillars and arches, the triforium, and the clerestory; "*parietes quadratis et variis et bene politis columpnis suffultos*" are the words which Prior Richard uses in his description, and we may perhaps infer from the terms "*quadratis et variis*" that square pillars were alternated with columns of different design, much after the fashion frequently followed by the Norman architects of a later period, as may be seen at Durham, where round and clustered pillars are used alternately.

The rest of Prior Richard's description is very obscure, but we may add a few details to our picture. On the north and south of the main arcades were the aisles, each being divided into upper and lower, *i.e.* (apparently) eastern and western portions, by walls and "*cochleae*"—staircase turrets, which afforded means of access to a number of passages in the upper stages of the building, so ingeniously devised, says Prior Richard, that a countless multitude of persons could find room there and even make their way all round the church without becoming visible to any watcher below. Both the eastern and western divisions

of the aisles contained a number of chapels and oratories, dedicated to various saints; but of these and their furniture, of the precious relics which the crypt contained, of the number and sanctity of the monks whom Wilfrid established there, of the magnificence of the books, vestments, and other ornaments supplied for the service of the church, we are left without an adequate account: "*nostrae exiguitatis sermoniunculus explicare non sufficit*," the same Prior Richard declares; his mind is bewildered by the thought of so much grandeur, and he modestly shirks the task of description, though in real truth he is copying from Eddi, who, unfortunately, avoided the difficulty in the same manner, and left the good Prior no details to borrow. However, Eddi gives us a general idea of magnificence: "*neque ullam domum aliam citra Alpes montes talem aedificatam audivimus*," he concludes; it was the finest church outside Italy.

The enthusiastic hyperboles of the monastic writers make it somewhat difficult for us to form a clear conception of the actual appearance of Wilfrid's church: we get superlatives when we are craving for measurements, and laudatory adjectives where we desire detailed description. The world was young in those days, and every goose was a swan, while to us, who are familiar with the great minsters of a later age, the walls might have appeared of a length and altitude something less than immense, and it is quite possible that the colour scheme of the decoration was a trifle tawdry. We have evidence that in design the taste of the age was by no means to be despised; the Saxon crosses of the neighbourhood are carved with quaint but beautiful patterns: but Wilfrid's artists were more ambitious. We read of pictures, images, and groups in relief—scriptural or saintly histories, no doubt, told in carving and paint on the walls and capitals; but perhaps, if we could actually behold them, we should not be stirred by so whole-hearted an enthusiasm as

were our unsophisticated forefathers. However, there is no chance of such a disappointment now, and perhaps it is all for the best; for now we are at liberty to believe Prior Richard implicitly when he eulogises the pleasing variety of the colours and the admirable beauty of the designs.

The church and monastery of St Andrew was the greatest but not the only structure with which Wilfrid enriched Hexham; three smaller churches were built or at least begun by the same indefatigable worker, and what Wilfrid left unfinished Acca, his friend and successor, completed. One was dedicated to St Peter, but even its site has been forgotten for centuries; a second was raised in honour of St Mary, and a third bore the name of St Michael. Wilfrid—so the legend runs—while journeying homewards after his last visit to Rome, was seized with what threatened to be a fatal disorder at Meaux near Paris; in his trance he saw a vision of the great Archangel, who told him that through the Virgin's intercession four years were to be added to his life; in her honour therefore he was bidden to erect a church, and on his return to Hexham he obeyed the command by founding the church of St Mary near the south-east corner of the Abbey, while not far from the same spot he began to build another in honour of the saint whom he had seen in his vision at Meaux. The church of St Mary was of peculiar design, a reminiscence, it may be, of some French or Italian edifice; it was still in existence about the middle of the twelfth century, when Prior Richard wrote his history, and he describes it as being "in modum turris erecta, et fere rotunda, a quatuor partibus totidem porticus habens"—a round building, perhaps surmounted by a dome, with a pillared porch at each of the four cardinal points.

But Wilfrid's career was almost over. He had passed the age of seventy when he lay ill at Meaux, and the four years which the vision had promised him were

spent quietly at Hexham. We can well imagine that he would gladly have ended his days in the place that he loved so well, but the end was to come elsewhere. Ceolrid, King of Mercia, sent for him, and with a last flicker of the old energy the aged bishop once more journeyed to the south. That was the last that Hexham saw of its founder; in October 709 he died at Oundle, in the monastery which he himself had established there, and he was buried at Ripon in the minster which he himself had built.

R. H. F.

"DIGNUM LAUDE VIRUM MUSA VETAT MORI."

Vivere te pictura jubet, nostroque in amore,
Re quoque nec tantum nomine, Vivus eris.

A LIVEING LIKENESS.

On the canvas your likeness so faithfully giving,
And engraved in our hearts you will always be Liveing.

ARCULUS.



A FUNERAL SERMON.

[*Note.* The sermon which we here present to our readers was discovered in a country Rectory in Norfolk by Dr G. M. Garrett, formerly Organist of the College. Dr Garrett transcribed the sermon from the original manuscript which was endorsed: "A sermon, occasioned by the death of Mr Procter, Minister of Gissing, by the Revd. Mr Moore of Burston in Norfolk." Dr Garrett apparently added the conjectural date "About the year 1749." But internal evidence seems to show that the date was a century earlier. Robert Procter was Rector of Gissing from 1612 onwards. Hugh Moore was Rector of Burston from 1624 onwards, and Nicholas Cole was Rector of Shimpling from 1609 onwards. The precise periods of these incumbencies are difficult to determine, as their tenure ran on into Commonwealth times, when the succession of the clergy, being no longer recorded in Episcopal Registries, is always a little vague.]

Fight the good fight of faith—I Timothy vi c. 12 v.

BELOVED, we are met together to solemnize the funeral of Mr Procter. His Father's name was Mr Thomas Procter of the second family, his brother's name was also Mr Thomas Procter; he lived some time at Burston Hall in Norfolk, and was High Constable of Diss Hundred.

This man's name was Mr Robert Procter, and his wife's name was Mrs Matthew Buxton, late wife of Mr Matthew Buxton. She came from Helsdon Hall, beyond Norwich. He was a good husband, and she a good housewife, and they two made money: she brought him £1,000 with her for her portion.

But now, Beloved, I shall make it clear by demonstrative arguments:—

I. *He was a good man*, and that in several respects: he was a loving man to his neighbours, a charitable man to the poor, a favourable man in his tithes, and a good landlord to his tenants. *There* sits one Mr Spurgeon can tell what a great sum of money he forgave him upon his death-bed: it was four-score pounds! Now, Beloved, was not this a good man and a man of God think you, and his wife a good woman? And she came from Helsdon Hall, beyond Norwich.

This is the first argument.

II. To prove that this man was a good man and a man of God. In the time of his sickness, which was long and tedious, he sent for Mr Cole, minister of Shimpling, to pray for him. He was not a self-ended man, to be prayed for by himself only. No, Beloved, he desired him to pray for all his friends, relations and acquaintances, for Mr Buxton's worship, and for all Mr Buxton's children against it should please God to send him any, and to Mr Cole's prayers he devoutly said Amen! Amen! Amen! Now, Beloved, was not this a good man and a man of God, think you, and his wife a good woman? And she came from Helsdon Hall, beyond Norwich.

Then he sent for Mr Gibbs to pray with him, when he came and prayed for him, for all his friends, relations and acquaintances, for Mr Buxton's worship, and for all Mr Buxton's children against it should please God to send him any, and to Mr Gibbs' prayers he likewise devoutly said Amen! Amen! Amen! Now was not this a good man, and a man of God think you? and his wife a good woman? And she came from Helsdon Hall, beyond Norwich.

Then he sent for me, and I came and prayed for this good man, Mr Procter, for all his friends, relations and

acquaintances, for Mr Buxton's worship, for Mrs Buxton's worship, and for all Mr Buxton's children against it should please God to send them any, and to *my* prayers he likewise devoutly said Amen! Amen! Amen! Now was not this a good man and a man of God, and his wife a good woman? And she came from Helsdon Hall, beyond Norwich.

III. Lastly, Beloved, I come to a clear demonstrative argument to prove this man to be a good man and a man of God, and that is this. There was one Thomas Procter, a very poor beggar boy, he came into this country on the back of a Dun Cow. It was not a black cow, nor a brown cow, nor a brindled cow: No, beloved. Well this poor boy came a begging to this good man's door: he did not do as some would have done, give him a small alms and send him away, or chide him and make him a pass and send him into his own country. No, Beloved! He took him into his own house, and bound him an apprentice to a gunsmith at Norwich. After his time was out he took him home again, and married him to a kinswoman of his wife's, one Mrs. Christian Robertson, now present, *there* she sits. She was a very good fortune, and to her this good man gave a very considerable jointure: by her he had three daughters; this good man took home the eldest, brought her up to a woman's estate, married her to a very honourable gentleman, Mr Buxton—*there* he sits, and gave him a vast portion with her, and the remainder of his estate he gave his two daughters. Now was not this a good man and a man of God think you? and his wife a good woman? And she came from Helsdon Hall, beyond Norwich.

Beloved you may remember that some time since I preached at the funeral of Mrs Procter, at which time I troubled you with many of her transcendent virtues, but your memories may perhaps fail you, and therefore I shall now remind you of one or two of them.

The first is, she was a good knitter, aye, as any in the County of Norfolk. When her husband and family were in bed and asleep she would get a cushion and clap herself down by the fire and sit and knit. But, Beloved, be assured she was no prodigal woman, but a sparing woman, for to spare candles she would stir up the fire with her knitting needles, and by that light she would sit and knit, and make as good work as many other women by daylight. Beloved, I have now a pair of stockings upon my legs that were knit in the same manner, and they are the best stockings that ever I wore in my life.

II. She was the best maker of *Toast in drink* that ever I ate in my life, and they were brown toasts too, for when I used to go in the morning she would ask me to eat a toast, which I was very willing to do, because she had such an artificial way of toasting it, noways slack, nor burning it. Besides she had such a pretty way of grating nutmeg and dipping it in the beer, and such a piece of rare cheese, that I must needs say that they were the best toasts I ever ate in my life.

Well, Beloved, the days are short, and many of you have a great way to your habitations, and therefore I hasten to a conclusion. I think I have sufficiently proved this man to be a good man, and his wife a good woman, but lest your memories should fail I repeat these particulars, viz :—

I. His love to his neighbours.

II. His charity to the poor.

III. His favourableness in his tithes.

IV. His goodness to his tenants.

V. His devotion to his prayers in saying Amen! Amen! Amen! to the prayers of Mr Cole, Mr Gibbs and myself.



“THE RADIANT MORN HATH PASSED
AWAY.”

(Hymns A. and M. 19.)

Fugit, fugit honos puniceae rubens
Auroræ: periit a! nimium cito,
Iamque obscura tenebris
Nox, vergente die, redit.

Sic heu! nostra ruit laudibus aureae
Aetatis brevibus vita superbiens:
Tu nos, Christe, suprema
Duc sorte incolumes domum.

O praesens faveas! Numine mens queat
Ardens nostra Tuo quaerere sidera!
Da, da suspiciamus
Trans nubes loca lucida

Quae Pax imperio, Laetitiae soror,
Lux et Vita simul sub proprio tenent
Aeternoque frequentes
Mulcent carmine caelites.

Illic cum nivea veste nitent pii,
Vespertina cadunt nulla crepuscula;
Nam Lux omne per aevom
Tu regnas Deus unica.



ON THE FRINGE OF THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from vol. xxii. p. 360.)

Murray Islands,
July 10th, 1897.

WE have been here two months now, and it is time that I should tell you something of these interesting people, and of the conditions under which they live, conditions which so far as I know are unique. Perhaps if my account is dull reading it may nevertheless interest S. as a study in sociology.

First then as to Maier, the largest of these three Murray Islands, and the one on which all the people live. It is the remnant of a fair sized volcano, a simple cone rising out of the sea. The walls of the crater are worn down to rounded low hills except at one point, where just behind our house the hill Gelam rises to more than seven hundred feet. This hill gives to the island the shape of a dugong, hence the name Gelam, and there are numerous old legends about it. In the centre of the crater a secondary cone has been thrown up and now this forms a pleasant green hill. One side of the island, that remote from us, consists of a great lava flow which has formed a very fertile soil, and on this part lie nearly all the gardens.

Round the greater part of the island the slopes of the hills are separated from the beach by a narrow strip of flat fertile land. This is covered with coco-palms and other trees, and on it at the foot of the slopes runs the street, a pleasant shady green path, while between the

street and the beach stand the villages, groups of three or four houses well shaded by the big trees but looking out to the open sea. There are a few houses in the bush among the gardens, but these are as it were country-houses merely. The owners live in them only for a few days occasionally, when they have most work to do in their gardens. At the southwest end the rocks run steeply down into the sea, leaving no space for the street, and so the two ends of the street, which runs round two-thirds of the coast, are joined by "The Great Road." The 'street' is a modern growth, and has been made by the occasional prisoners during the last ten years, but the great road is an ancient institution and goes back far, very far, beyond the memory of man. It is the highway between the two most populous parts of the coast. It is a slender path that winds through 'the bush,' the fertile region covered with tall trees and a thick under-growth of bushes of all kinds and graceful clumps of bamboo. As one follows this one comes at short intervals on more open spaces, clearings planted with coomalas (the sweet potato) that look much like strawberry beds, or with bananas or yams and generally a few gay flowers. In places the path is overgrown with reeds and grasses shoulder high, and in other places it opens out, where under the shade of some big tree a heap of ashes shews that the people have made a big feast. Sometimes, especially if it be Saturday, and "close up Sun he go down" one will meet happy little bands of men, women and children going home with baskets full of coomalas and yams, bunches of bananas and perhaps a few coco-nuts and tomatoes. These are their staple foods, together with fish and occasional turtle and dugong.

The people, of whom there are about five hundred in all, are a black race, very different from the natives of the mainland and more nearly allied to the Papuans of New Guinea, and to the Melanesians of the Solomon, New Hebrides and Banks Islands. They have little or

no affinity with the brown Polynesians of the South and East Pacific. They are tall and well built and have dark brown skins and thick woolly black hair, with faces somewhat resembling the West African negroes. They are of a lively, merry disposition and essentially responsive, that is to say, if you smile they smile, and if you laugh they laugh, and if you look "knowing" then they look "knowing" too. They are artistic too, and having plenty of leisure they give a great part of their time to the practice of the fine arts. There are very few people on the island who do not look as though they enjoyed being alive very much. They wear their black frizzly hair cut fairly short, especially the women. The lower parts of their faces are heavy and the lips thick, but not so thick as in most negroes. The eyes and all the upper parts of their faces are very mobile and expressive and are continually at work, for their emotional natures are quite uncontrolled and their self-consciousness is very low. I have been repeatedly surprised to notice how closely in every respect their expressions of the various emotions resemble our own. The men have bushy strong beards, but most of the younger men are more or less shaved, usually with bits of broken bottles. Many of the young women have pleasing faces and are gracefully built. The children, especially the small boys, are very attractive little creatures. Most of them have big bright eyes, and frank intelligent faces, a little bit dog-like in expression; they have the same way of watching all one's movements with an air of intelligent expectancy. They have fine velvety skins and clear complexions and all the charm of perfect health and happiness and sympathetic responsiveness. A few even have something of that which in some English children makes me believe for the moment in the immortality of the soul. I think no children in the world can have a better time than have these children. Their parents are immensely fond of them and very kind to them—over indulgent according to our standards, but the children don't seem

spoil and are good to their parents and to one another. It is sometimes quite charming to see a man with his sons, particularly Pasi who has four sons and one girl—there is so much mutual confidence and affection. All the children between 8 and 14 years attend school every day, except Saturdays and Wednesday afternoons, and are most patiently taught English and the three R's by Jack Bruce—of whom more later. They enjoy their school hours thoroughly. They begin by singing some English ballad, and about every half-hour they sing again, generally marching round the big airy room. They sing very well and with good time and tune, and out of school they are perpetually singing the same songs. "Rule Britannia" and "The Minstrel Boy" are among the favourites, and it is very quaint to hear a party of these small savages singing "The minstrel fell, but the foeman bold could not bring that proud soul under!"—it seems to bring the ends of the earth together. The abominable home-lesson is of course unknown, and outside school there is nothing they may not do or attempt. They wear a "sarong," a piece of cotton cloth, generally scarlet, wrapped tightly round the waist and reaching almost to the knee, and sometimes they wear also a small linen jacket. They have great games on the beach, prisoner's base and other English games, and they hurl themselves on to the soft sand or into the sea with equal delight. On Saturdays they "Go bush" with their parents and help to bring home the supplies of food for Sunday. On Sundays they go to Sunday-school, where they do nothing but sing hymns with great vigour. Most of the youths join diving-boats at Thursday Island for a year or two before they marry, and earn very good wages at this time. This is the only source of money of the islanders, and it is enough to supply them with calicoe and tobacco their only luxuries brought from outside. With this exception the work of the people consists entirely in building and repairing their houses, in looking after their gardens, and

in a little fishing and turtle-catching. A few keep one or two pigs, rather as pets than as farm stock. This work occupies them for a length of time equal to about two or three short days a week or two to three hours a day, so that, as I said, they have plenty of leisure time for the cultivation of the arts and graces of life. Being gay and artistic by nature they go in for the arts and graces very extensively. They have good taste in colour, and the men's calico is generally in bright and agreeable colours, so that a group of them often heightens the effect of a pretty bit of landscape. The scarlet hibiscus flower grows very abundantly here, and they very frequently wear a piece stuck into their frizzly black hair with great effect. Dancing, dance-songs, and the making of decorations for the dancers are among the most important of their occupations. These dances, some of which I described to you in my last letter, are now in a very interesting transition stage. Not many years ago they all had a mysterious and semi-religious character, and some were so sacred that if a woman recognised one of the performers she was promptly put to death. Some were death-dances, others were associated with the initiation of youths to manhood, others with the growth of the food stuffs and the catching of fish and turtle. The people were divided into some five or six clans, each having its sacred animal or "totem," and each clan had its own dances and rites. Under missionary influences, the dances, though still, kept up in somewhat degenerate forms, are losing more and more their mysterious and religious character, and in a few generations, perhaps even in the next, will be in a state exactly comparable to our old country dances, the maypole and midsummer's eve and other old fashioned festivals, each one of which is a survival of some old time religious ceremony, whose significance has long been forgotten by the people, though the words and actions have often persisted with strangely little change. In the old days, *i.e.* before the missionaries came twenty-

seven years ago, no event of any importance was allowed to go by without its proper dances. Deaths, births, and marriages, but especially deaths were the great occasions. These events are not now always, or even usually, observed in this way, though the feasting that went with the dancing is still kept up. The three great days for dancing are now the Queen's birthday, Christmas, and New Year's days, and on these days they make many of the old dances without reference to any particular events. The women and children now look on at the dances with but very little of the awe they must have felt in the old times, and the whole thing is now simply a festival.

All the dancers have their appropriate dresses and masks, and many of these are very elaborate and effective. They are all made new for each dance. Besides the dresses there are carved images of their totem animals, the shark, the kingfish, the crab, etc., which are elaborately decorated and are carried in the hands of the dancers during some of the dances. All dances are accompanied by a chorus and drums. A drum is a hollowed log shaped like the head of a crocodile, one end covered with a large lizard-skin. It is hung by a cord passing round the neck of the musician, who beats the lizard-skin with the palm of the hand and brings out a deep musical note. The songs are very peculiar—M. says that the music cannot be written down—they have something of the characters of a dirge and of a chant and something of a mere hoarse savage howling. The effect is pleasing to my ear and seems to give great delight to the people. The men frequently break out into bits of these songs at all times, and Moody and Sankey are quite out of it except on Sundays. Even the old English hymn tunes taught them by the missionaries have been changed and have now something of the same character as the native songs.

Many of the songs are very old and no one knows

who made them, but new ones are frequently made by the bards of the island. At the present time there are two of these bards distinguished above all others. They are both old men of striking appearance, one of them especially, Mano by name, looks every inch a poet from his dilapidated calico and big soft straw hat to his large animal-like eyes, that gaze keenly into yours like those of a wistful wolf with perfect unself-consciousness and then break in a childish smile. He is supposed to fall at times into a trance and to dream new dances and songs, and he looks quite capable of doing so. Although these songs and dances have been discouraged by the missionaries they seem likely to survive for an indefinitely long time.

The people have, of course, no literature, but they have a great number of legends and stories, many of them being of the nature of myths. Thus one story tells how one romantic hero brought the coconut, the banana and the yam to the islands, and another how Waier, one of the islands, came to have its curious outline through being hacked by an angry hero. Others explain how fishes and animals and birds came to assume their present habits, and others are simply stories telling how some big rounded stone half buried in the sand is the belly of a man who grew too fat—and so on.

They tell these stories with great gusto—seeming to see everything happen while they tell of it. It is very hard to make out how far they can be said to believe the myths to be true. That is a question which they have never asked themselves. When I ask anyone he usually says "Yes true, true, that belong storia, oh! big man he savé" meaning that the old men have told them these stories—and that is quite good enough authority. In the evenings they usually sit in groups round their fires 'yarning' as they call it. They never seem short of something to say, although these yarns last for two or three

hours almost every evening, and I suppose that the telling of these old stories must fill up a good part of the time. Who made the stories no man knows. I suppose 'they grewed.'

The aesthetic character of the people is shewn too in their liking for gay flowers. In most of the gardens there are many brightly flowering plants, sometimes almost as much of them as of the coomalas or other food plants, and in the villages little patches of flower garden are frequent. Besides the dances there are numerous ceremonies and feasts which are lapsing in the same way from their religious character into mere festivals. They are connected with such important doings as the cutting of the first bananas.

The most important of the men's games is the 'coulap' or top-spinning, which I described in my last letter. I think no week goes by without at least one of these parties, at which about twenty or thirty men spin their tops time after time from mid-day to sundown. The men play a card game taught them by the South Sea men, and they spend almost as much time over this as over their tops. The boys have numerous English games, marbles, tops, prisoner's base, rounders, hockey and ball. This last is a native game, and is played by everybody from the babies to the old men. I told you something of how they played ball on the Queen's birthday. It is the most graceful of their games. Leighton's picture of Greek girls playing ball on the beach is the ideal, of which this is the real.

To me the most interesting feature of all their playing is the almost complete absence of any element of competition. It is true that the man whose top spins longest is held to have won the game, and sometimes gets a small prize of tobacco. But in all the other games they play entirely for the pleasure of the moment and no idea of winning comes in, and the rules are hardly observed by the boys when

playing English games. The absence of the demon of competition is noticeable in all their doings, and in their characters. They are never boastful and are always ready, too ready, to say 'I no savé, big man (or some other man) he savé' So in singing they are all content to sing together without parading themselves as soloists or duettists, and if one hears a band of children singing or shouting merely, they all shout in time and tune together, and no one shouts louder than the rest, or introduces his own variations of the tune, as is almost always the case with English boys. This shouting in time is a quite fascinating amusement. I little thought that at my present advanced age I should come to marching along with a troop of children and shouting with them all in time as we clapped our hands—and not only doing it, but enjoying it.

Their whole social system shews the same thing. They have never developed a chieftainship, or anything like social grades, but lived and still live in a modified way without any system of government; public opinion and the fear of the 'Zogo' being enough to keep down unsocial behaviour. In the old days their society was based entirely on the 'totem' system. Every man belonged to one of five clans, and he regarded himself as related to or descended from the 'totem' animal of his clan, and he regards the totem animal as a protector and friend. Thus a 'Bezam' or shark man could and still can protect from the attack of sharks all the members of any party that happens to be capsized from a canoe, or he can cause a shark to attack any man of another clan whom he may wish to injure. Each clan has its own dances and other religious ceremonies. There were and are other groupings of the people territorial in character—the whole island is divided into about six regions or counties, each containing several villages, and the men of each of these districts have

peculiar public duties, thus those of one district cut the first fruits of a season, and those of another do all the trading for canoes that are bought from tribes on the coast of New Guinea.

Their religion was in a very primitive state—that of totemism and sympathetic magic, that is to say they had not learnt to distinguish between the natural and supernatural—they had not discovered the law of eternal cause and effect in their ordinary surroundings, and therefore found nothing extraordinary in the operations of what we should call magic or supernatural powers. Every man believed that he could exert such powers, though some specialised in certain directions, and made big reputations for the power to raise the wind, bring rain, or kill an enemy at a distance. The magic they used and still use, though to a less extent than formerly, is of the kind that has been called 'sympathetic magic,' thus to make rain they pour water on some peculiar stone, and to cause rain to cease they dry and warm the stone. It is on the same principle that a sailor whistles for the breeze.

The instrument employed in these doings, the stone shaped like a human face, or object marked by some peculiarity, is the 'Zogo,' and the fear of the zogo is great in the land. People still die from the effects of this magic, and until recently there were frequently cases brought into court. One woman was recently charged in court by her husband with having killed three previous husbands in this way. They are now all nominal Christians, and the teaching of the missionaries has enfeebled somewhat the power of the 'Zogo,' but is far from having destroyed it, and over the old social system of the 'totem clan' has been built up a new system dependent on the Church.

The native teacher, a Samoan, is a great power; he makes and unmakes church-members, and he has a select group of about twenty elders, whom he

attempts to constitute a temporal authority opposed to that set up by 'Government.' Most of the people attend Church regularly. There are three services on Sunday, and one on Wednesday and Friday mornings soon after sunrise. The teacher preaches on Sundays, and on other days the elders preach in turn and exhort one another with eloquence and much dramatic action to give up the things of this world. Every morning and evening at half-past six the mision-bell rings for prayer, and all the piously inclined people, that is almost all the adults, pray aloud as they sit round their fires at breakfast or supper. We can hear Jimmy Rice hard at it every morning and evening in the kitchen below the verandah. He is a church-member, and aspires to be an elder. Debe Wali is much less regular in his devotions—sometimes he goes to service three times on a Sunday, at other times he stays away altogether for weeks. He was a church-member but six months ago was excommunicated for two months for 'stealing another man's wife' (a technical expression here for a not infrequent offence), and he has not yet applied for re-admission. He says 'oh sometime bye and bye I go back!'

It is interesting to notice that a man seldom or never claims to have exerted or set in action the baneful influence of a 'Zogo.' After the event, the death of a man, a storm, or a failure of the coco-nut crop, the production of it is put down to the action of some man who for any slight reason may be suspected of it, and he, flattered by this ascription of power to himself, acknowledges the truth of the imputation by a modest silence. Of course the belief in the 'Zogos' is hardly compatible with a Christian faith, and this is realized to a slight extent, and some of the more pious people profess to believe no longer in such things; but it is only a few months since the Mammoose besought an irate wind-maker to calm the

sea, because he had to cross to Darnley Island on government business.

As I have said, there was no chief of the whole people in the old days, but there were merely big men, men who in one way or another acquired more authority for a time than others. At that time they were a race of head-hunting cannibals, and not a few ships' crews have been massacred by them when cast away in these waters. There are men now living who have taken part in these orgies and are now ornaments of the Church.

I was told of their taming only the other day by an old South Sea man, in whose boat I was crossing to Darnley Island. He told me how nearly thirty years ago he came in a schooner with twelve of his countrymen armed with guns to seek 'beche-de-mer' on the reefs about the Murray Islands—how the natives attacked them and killed two of them, and how they in revenge shot them down in great numbers, pursuing them into the hills and into the sea, cutting them down with axes as they swarm in the attempting to reach Dauer. Soon after this the first native teacher landed on the island and there have been no violent outbreaks since that time. For many years they remained under missionary rule, but about ten years ago the Queensland government annexed the island and set up a head-man or mammoose chosen by popular vote, for each of the two islands Maier and Dauer. These two are responsible to government for the good behaviour of the people, and with the assistance of four policemen, who are paid one pound and a suit of clothes a year, keep the peace and exert all the powers of a J.P. They are advised in all things by Jack Bruce, a Scotch colonist of fifty, who holds the post of government school-master. He has won the respect and confidence of every man, woman, and child on the islands, and exerts a very rationalising and moralising influence

on them. The people pay no rates or taxes, and crime is practically unknown, except in a few of its milder forms.

There can, I think, be no doubt that the influence of the missionaries and the subjection of the people to the colonial government has improved their condition on the whole, although the vigour of their social system has been diminished, and the older men look back with regret to the good old days. Their frequent petty civil strifes have been abolished, they are secure against attacks from the tribes of head-hunters of New Guinea, and the cruelty of their morals has been softened, and the rudiments of a higher religious feeling have been developed, and now all the children are acquiring the doubtful advantages of scholarship.

They have suffered severely from an epidemic of measles, but otherwise they have escaped the evils that contact with white men has usually brought upon savage races. This exceptional state of things is the result of two causes—the absolute prohibition of the sale of alcohol to the natives by the Queensland government, and the remote situation and small size of these islands, which, together with the indifference of the people to the acquirement of wealth, has rendered unsuccessful all attempts to establish any kind of trade relations which would bring the white trader to their shores.

These people seem to be in just that happy horticultural state of society which has been imagined and described as the ideal one by William Morris. They lead peaceful lives supported by the gentle tillage of fruitful soil. All are equal and the demon of competition is unknown, and the desire and the struggle for wealth with all their resulting evils are equally absent from their society. They have no cares, no ambitions, no unsatisfied instincts or desires, no aspirations. They live in and for the present

moment. They do not look forward to the future, and they hardly remember that they have a past. They find a complete happiness in the gentle labour by which they secure an abundance of the necessities of life, in the exercise of various arts, in their family affections and in general social ceremonies. They believe that their islands are the finest places in the world, and have a sincere attachment to them, and are completely satisfied with their social system and their own natures. I have frequently heard them say, as they contemplate with satisfaction a huge yam or a big bunch of bananas, 'this island more better than other place,' and pointing towards Darnley Island, "that island another kind." To them the universe consists of their own islands firstly and chiefly, and the other islands of the straits with the nearest parts of the coasts of New Guinea and of Australia. To this universe they have recently added Thursday Island, which to them represents the whole of civilisation and its forces, and two dimly conceived remote spots, Piritannia (Britain) and the South Seas.

A striking result of the complete absence of social inequalities and of the subjection of any part of the people for the service of the rest, together with their freedom from sordid cares and the large part of their time spent in the pursuit of pleasure, appears in their general bearing and manners; they are civil but perfectly unconstrained in manner, and cause one to class them half unconsciously with the leisured classes of English people rather than with the lower classes. About the young men there is something of the style of the public school boy or university man, something that calls up the idea that I have formed of the character of the Ancient Greek.

On coming to Darnley Island, after living in Murray for a time, the advantages that the comfort and happiness of the Murray islanders derive from their isolation and social solidarity become very obvious. Here on

Darnley Island, where I have been now for one week, the native population is smaller and there is a large element of South Sea and Manilla men, and the pearl shelling luggers very frequently put in for a few days for firewood and vegetables and water. The result is that the natives have fallen into a secondary position, and their social usages and ceremonies, and to a great degree their self-satisfaction, have died away, and although in all other respects they enjoy the same advantages as the Murray islanders, they are a comparatively depressed and depressing crowd, with no attractive simplicity, but rather something furtive and obsequious in their manners.

But there is a dark side also to the picture I have drawn of these people. They have faults and deficiencies of character which are I believe the natural and perhaps inevitable accompaniments of their genial and attractive features, both being the consequences of their existence for very many generations under conditions so charming and (from one point of view) so nearly ideal. To anyone coming from a country where industrialism prevails or where pressure of population has developed the habits of industry the most noticeable feature of these people is their laziness. They are quite incapable of steady continuous work of any kind, and therefore find little favour with the pearl-shellers who recruit their crews in these seas. But then there is no reason why a Murray man should not be lazy—is not his wife capable of doing nearly all the gardening and other work on which his comfort depends? And since this deeply ingrained aversion to regular labour does and will serve to keep the people from more intimate contact with civilisation and all its drawbacks, it should perhaps be held to be a social virtue of the first importance.

The men are distinctly cowardly, and although they will fly into a passion sometimes on very slight provocation a man will never strike another man, but only his wife. Their conditions do not call for the exercise of

courage or resolution; nothing in their pursuits tends to develop these qualities nowadays, and even in the old days their fighting with one another was rather a wild performance, and they were much better hands at a massacre of castaways than at fair fighting. They do not like such rough games as wrestling, they are afraid lest anyone should be hurt. One way in which their cowardice is strongly shown is the ease with which they slay one another by magic. If a man has good reason to believe that a powerful magic-man has put a spell on him he will lie down and die in hopeless dejection. There is one woman of somewhat striking appearance whose glance everybody feared. Her fourth husband recently brought her into court to seek protection for his own life, for he had learnt from her that she had killed his three predecessors by magic, by "maideley" as they call it. He is a powerful, gay buffoon, and not infrequently hammers his wife severely in spite of his dread of her. According to our ideas this wife-beating is perhaps their worst vice. It is of frequent occurrence, and cases in which the wife summons the husband for assault are about as numerous as all others together that are tried in the court-house. Since alcohol is practically unknown here (and they have no other intoxicants) drunkenness is not, as in England, the cause of wife-beating, and it seems, therefore, all the worse in the case of these people (bad tea is also absent and so cannot be a provocation as in England). But a hammering does not seem to spoil the family harmony for more than a few hours. The couple will appear in court on the following morning, seemingly on very friendly terms, or you may see them going off to their garden in a quite idyllic fashion. And really it is much better to be soundly thrashed occasionally if you are a black woman than to be a white woman with a sensitive soul and a brutal husband.

The position of the women is not very good, though much better than it is among many savage races. A

wife is valued chiefly according to her working capacity, since she has to do the greater part of the gardening in most cases, as well as the cooking and carrying. One of the most unsatisfactory features of their mode of life is their housing. Their houses are used as sleeping places only, and are low, dark, and ill-ventilated; there are no windows in most of them, and though the missionaries have persuaded a few men to leave holes in the walls for windows, yet these holes are in almost every case made up with pieces of board. In each one of these houses a number of families sleep; in the larger ones, whose area equals perhaps that of our billiard room, there may be five, six, or more married couples, besides young people and children, so that the floor must be simply paved with people. Besides being unhealthy this state of things must, I think, conduce to the prevailing laxity in the relations of the two sexes. The birth of a child out of wedlock brings but very little reproach upon the mother.

A lack of personal cleanliness is very marked among the adults. They wear the same "calico" night and day until it falls to pieces, and never wash it except when they go into the sea occasionally with their clothes on them and souse themselves pretty thoroughly.

A curious and unattractive feature is their tendency to drive very hard bargains. In this they are the antithesis of the brown Polynesians of the South and East Pacific. It is said that a Thursday Island store-keeper would rather see anyone than a Murray islander come into his store. I believe this is largely due to the fact that in this small island every stick and tree and blade of grass has its hereditary owner who, having in his own mind an accurate inventory of his own possessions and of those of his fellow men, is loth to diminish by one jot his relative degree of wealth. The absence of the demon of competition and all his works has left these people highly conservative by nature and in

practice without enterprise, courage, or resolution, or any power or desire of working for the achievement of an end more remote than the next season's crop in their gardens. They are, in short, extremely deficient in all those qualities which we are accustomed to consider as so admirably characterising the Scotch people.

It is interesting to speculate as to the probable future of this people. Will they suffer the fate of so many savage races and die away under the breath of civilisation? Will they mix more and more with other peoples and continue to thrive as an indiscernible part of the great mixture of races that seems destined to form the future population of North Queensland? Or will they remain as they now are for an indefinitely long time? I think this last possibility is the most probable one. It is difficult to see what new factors will come in, powerful enough to upset the equilibrium at present so stable. It is improbable that any trade will at any time be developed. The land is all owned by the natives, and the colonial government will protect them from land-grabbers if any should wish to absorb a part of the islands. The natives who thus own and will own the land (for they are extremely loath to part with any) do not care to cultivate any crops for trade purposes. They neither desire nor realise the advantages of the products of civilised industry beyond a little calico and a few gardening tools. And the islands are so small and their situation so remote and difficult of access that only very favourable conditions could make trade here remunerative. Jack Bruce and his brother tried ten years ago to develop a copra and fruit drying industry, and, though they spent a considerable capital, the combination of adverse conditions that I have mentioned was too strong for them and they gave up at a heavy loss. The people have no desire for travel, no curiosity about

the world that could lead them to wander far from their beloved island, they do not intermarry with other peoples, and the few South Sea men and others who would like to settle here are prevented from doing so by government. It is true that all the young people are learning to read and write. But as soon as they leave school they seem to forget everything except the way of writing their names and following the hymns in their native hymn books. They have no other books and never see newspapers or want to see them. It is, I think, very probable that when the Queensland Government realises how little they are affected by their schooling, it will cease to provide a teacher, and then even this slender thread of connection with the world will be broken across.

As for the population question—these islands would probably support in comfort three times their present population without any improvement in methods of cultivation, but merely by the opening of more bushland. They do not multiply very rapidly apparently, and they will in all probability have occasional epidemics of measles (one they have had some years ago), scarlatina or some other such disease which may well keep the population down below pressure point for an indefinite time. It seems then probable that these islands will remain shut off from the whirlpool of civilisation, that here a tiny corner of the world will remain young—that the people will go on living their happy careless lives, content to bask in the sun and to live for the pleasure of being alive, troubled neither by the uncertainty of their future nor the desire for progress, nor by problems of political or social economy of race, religion, or sex.

W. MCD.



THEA.

She came, a floating form between the trees,
Kissed by the myriad dew-drops in the sun;
And nature smiled upon her. Joy and ease
Moved with her step. The rushes on the way
Bowed to make room beneath her welcome tread:
Flowers crowned her head
In fair array;
And, trailing, marked the pathway, one by one.
Her hair was loose in wayward curls that mocked
The hapless swain; dear, cruel curls of scorn:
Each was a beam of prisoned sunshine, locked
In clustering waves upon her maiden brow:
Her eyes of gray shone with diviner light.
In russet dight
A goddess now
She seemed, as Twilight melting into Dawn.
And, as she passed, the birds in unison
Broke into melody. With eager breath
I forward bent to feast my gaze upon
The maiden: hushed amid the reeds I lay,
And, watching, yearned to call her mine. Alas!
'Twill come to pass
When sunbeam's ray
Can pierce the earth, or when Love yields to Death.
Love is the King, whether our heart's desire
Be granted or withheld. The human soul
Is tried and formed by Love's refining fire,
And purged of dross and stain of secret sin,
As in a furnace. Love, the cure for ills,
Our lives fulfils,
And, deep within,
Moulds each and all unto the perfect whole.



ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

A NUMBER of letters from members of the College serving with the Forces in South Africa have been before the Editors. They are all written in the same cheerful spirit, treating lightly of the hardships of the campaign and full of interest in the College life, which to the writers must seem so remote both in time and space. From these the Editors print some extracts, the earlier ones from the letters of a Lieutenant in the Imperial Yeomanry, the last letter from a Lieutenant in a Line Regiment.

• • • •

Sunset on the Grand Karoo. Desert—grey green desert—grey sands covered with sage-grey shrubs, sinking and rising in all directions towards the skyline all broken up by sharp hills now purple—blurred in the setting sun! A symphony in grey and green, relieved only by dark-green trees resembling weeping willows which mark the sere river-courses that run in all directions across the now sun-dried land! A symphony in grey and green—save where the hills, empurpled in the haze shew out against an amber sky.

Distant clouds rose-flushed towards the sun turn purple sides towards the purple hills, and over all high in the still blue vault the half-grown moon shows colourless and pale. There is no sign of life, no bird, no distant flock of sheep, the greys take predominance

over the green, the western sky fades from rose to red, from red to crimson, from crimson to purple, and then to black. The blue above deepens to deepest azure, the stars come out one by one; night sinks on the Grand Karoo.

* * * *

The rains are just over, and in many places the ground is thickly strewn with flowers, blue and yellow colours predominating. These are the only colours one sees—everything else is either sage green or brown—the insects are brown, the birds—the few that one sees are brown—everything is brown—save the few bright flowers. The majority of these desert blooms have little or no foliage, only a few brightly coloured flowers placed close to the ground. Unrelieved by any green, these are the only touch of colour we meet with on the Grand Karoo.

* * * *

On the Veldt. A grey-brown sea—rolling in easy billows towards the hill-fretted sky line. A sea winding in and about brown islands, rock-strewn or breaking up into rock-crested waves. The near distance, the heated air blurs and dances in the sun—in the distance a grey haze softens the outline of the sharp-crested hills.

A passing wind whirls up the fine brown dust sending dun-coloured clouds in all directions. So far on the veldt at mid-day, life is scarce. A distant herd or flock, a few dun-coloured birds, and far off a deep green patch betokening a farm house, surrounded by trees.

* * * *

Kopjes. Sharp rock-strewn hills are strewn promiscuously over the land, and many of these are covered with low-growing shrubs, which provide the only fuel the column can obtain. Barring locusts and scorpions

there is little insect life. Lizards, some running to 18 inches, are common, whilst snakes can generally be found on the sunny side of a small clump of bushes.

Snakes are here in great demand, as their skins make excellent puggaris. The skin of a four-foot white snake is at present undergoing pressure, preparatory to being placed around my hat.

The worst of the veldt is its eternal sameness. One feels so tired of its scanty grass, stunted bushes and stone-strewn hills. Only at sunset when the after-glow in the east turns every hill a different shade of purple whilst miles and leagues merge into one vista, only then do we feel that there is something inexpressibly great and strangely beautiful in the unending stretches of this dust-blown and waterless plain.

The veldt by moon-light is another world—a land of great swelling plains and hard black ridges. The bright white light tones down all minor irregularities and shapes and adds to the effect of the hills. Distance becomes almost impossible to calculate.

* * * *

Lichtenburgh,

15 September, 1901.

Dear —,

I was delighted to get a letter from you (3. vi. 01) to-day. . . . You tell me that College things are very far off now to me. Unfortunately that is only too true, yet I think news of the Boat would be infinitely more important to me than the exclusive knowledge of a state secret whose revelation would throw nations into war. I am now resting under the shade of my own fig-tree—literally—at Lichtenburgh. Like Omar—how long ago it seems since I wrote halting quatrains in the Master's metre—my tent is pitched 'where the wind may scatter rose leaves o'er it.' An orchard of peach trees—all pink with bloom, hedges of quince with silvery green leaves and flowers like the wild apple, tall, drooping willows, and fields green

with springing corn. This after the sun-dried leagues of brown—or black veldt. But to-night is my last night in peace.

The war ends to-day. Yes, technically the war is over. To-morrow I am going in to Mafeking to join Methuen. Again off we go on flying columns; there is no end of hard work ahead, and we've had plenty in the last trek. Two officers and eleven men killed in one day and any amount wounded. But the war is over and we enter on the third stage. We have had *War*—from the outbreak until Roberts' return; *Guerilla warfare* from Roberts' return till 15. ix. 01. *Brigandage and Ruffianism* from now till God knows when. This is a poor game—no honour and glory now.

* * * *

One can't write anything romantic or exciting now-a-days, its all so sordid and so common-place. Interminable treks, bad water (water so dense with mud that one has to chew it to get the moisture out), and always an agile enemy hanging around sniping at our flanks and particularly at the rear screen. But no one in the column worries as they hear the shots in rear. "Only the rear-guard getting warmed up," and presently after a mounted orderly has dashed up they send back the pom-pom or a 15-pounder to talk to them. We heard that every other day for six weeks and so one gets pretty well used to it. Generally nothing happens, but very often they bagged a man. The only marvellous thing in these affairs is—why don't men get hit? I've seen bullets picking up dust all round and never a man hit, and on our last trek our squadron lost 20 to 25 horses in action, and yet we only lost two or three men and one or two slightly wounded. I am afraid the day of my exodus from Egypt is far off. I expect to go up to Buluwayo and go 'up country' with a trader on a prospecting party. I hope to go to the Zambesi before eighteen months are over. I

shall not return to England at the end of the war unless ill health renders it expedient—and I hope that won't occur. I made great friends with a fellow who has traded all over Central and South Africa. Winchester and New College, Oxford, had the training of him. Rhodesia is one of the head quarters of Kipling's 'Lost Legion.' The old Police Corps were full of gentlemen, and every native war brought hundreds of that type of man up to Rhodesia and northwards. I find my science of untold value, as it enables me to take a certain interest in all rocks I come across, and to feel one has an interest in the ways of such animals and insects as one finds on the day's march.

When I have made my pile up country I shall have to return to Cambridge and dissect such beasties as I may have collected on my travels.

* * * *

By the way I have some news for all good Johnians. The other day whilst initialling the letters sent in to me by men in my troop, I saw one to Edwards at the Lady Margaret Mission. I made enquiries and found we had two members of the club in our squadron—Moore and Buckingham—both very good men..... Moore was a choir boy at the Church in the late vicar's day. I have also a man called Brown who belongs to the Cambridge house and knows E. P. Hart very well. They are all good fellows and do credit to the corps and to the missions.

I also had news indirectly of Hoare and Francis, who were with Broadwood at Vredefort Road when they captured Delarey's convoy, or part of it. I found out from one of the 44th who was invalided at Lichtenburgh that Thwaites has a brother here, but I have never found him, although I did my best to do so for the sake of Auld Lang Syne.....

P.S.—I have got my promotion to First Lieutenant.

South African Field Force,
Bank, Transvaal,
14 August, 1901.

Dear —,

You will think I'm never going to write you a line, but really I've been full of good intentions to do so for a long time.

I came out here by myself, and after a tremendous hunt round S. Africa found my Company, by good luck, and have since been with them to various places, Boksburg, Elandsfouk, Potchefstroom, and we are all now with the Battalion.

Its an excellent place here, with no end of good shooting—buck, duck, bustards, snipe, partridge—and with my shot gun I've already bagged over 250 various beasts and birds. Just now I'm living by myself in a fort 4 miles away from Bank with 18 men. Its deadly quiet, but I amuse myself shooting with a rather well-bred pointer I "discovered" on a Boer farm.

S. (my other sub, whom I daresay you remember was at St. John's in '97) is living in a rabbit-burrow 3 miles the other side Bank. The engineers build these delightful dug-outs for officers to live in. He is very comfortable now, but when the rains come and flood him out he'll have a gay time. Luckily I have a ganger's old hut to roost in, so I score considerably.

The Boers round here are fairly quiet, though the Gatsrand will be a hornet's nest when we stir that up.

On Monday Basing's column heliographed that they had cornered 60 three miles away who were making my way, but bad luck! they got round to the North somehow.

Piet de la Rey has been knocking about here with a couple of hundred, but to-day I heard he has got into the Magaliesberg again, and is a good 20 miles away.

This morning early an odd Boer appeared on the hill 800 yards away, and a patrol of the Rietfontein

M. I. chased him about 4 miles, but he ran to ground somewhere and they lost him.

Everybody here is excited about Kitchener's new proclamation: "that after September 15 all field cornets caught will be transported for the rest of their lives; and the lands of all burghers still in the field will be sold to pay for the keep of their families in the Refugee camp." Hitherto there wasn't the slightest reason why they should not keep the game going ad infinitum, as we had all the trouble with their women-folk; but this may wake 'em up a bit. However, as we're long past midwinter now, in this district at any rate, the war will probably keep on till the end of next summer.

My pony had a bad accident the other day and got cut by the wire, so I've sent him into hospital at Krugersdorp. It's an awful pity, as he is one of the best ponies in this district. At Head-quarters we used to have good polo and hockey, but now everybody is scattered everywhere; on this new blockhouse system, there is nobody left there.

I heard from Williams the other day; he was down with Byng in the O. R. C. after Kruitzyger, but I don't know where Chell and Hoare are at present.

I am awful glad L. M. B. C. went up in the Mays. Last mail I had a letter from C. J. Bristowe and he told me all about it splendidly.

I hope the St. John's Company C. U. R. V. are flourishing and will get the best freshmen in next term.

* * *

Obituary.

REV EDWARD BRUMELL B.D.

By the death on 2 September 1901, at the Rectory, Holt, Norfolk, of the Rev Edward Brumell, the senior ex-Fellow of the College on the Boards has passed away. Edward Brumell, the sixth son of Henry Brumell, solicitor, of Morpeth, was born in that town 2 March 1815. He was at first sent to a preparatory school and then to Morpeth Grammar School. The headmaster of that school was the Rev Luke Ripley (of St John's, B.A. 1817). On Mr Ripley being appointed to a mastership at Durham Grammar School he took young Brumell with him, and to Ripley's teaching Brumell always stated that he was much indebted. He came up to St John's in 1833 and took his degree as third wrangler in 1837. The first three were all Johnians—Griffin, Sylvester, Brumell. The fourth wrangler was Green of Caius, well known to the mathematical world as the author of "Green's Theorem." Brumell was second Smith's prizeman. It is only fair to point out that Sylvester, afterwards so famous for his mathematical researches, being a Jew, could not take the B.A. degree, and so was not allowed to compete for the Smith's Prizes. While on the other hand Brumell was then and throughout life a painfully slow writer. His papers, so far as they went, are said to have been perfectly correct, and College opinion at the time asserted that if he could have written faster he might have got a better place.

He was admitted a Fellow of the College 3 April 1838, and resided in College until he was presented to Holt 4 November 1853. He became an Assistant Tutor (or Lecturer) of the College early in 1843, being associated with the side of Mr Crick, afterwards Public Orator of the University and Rector of Freshwater, the other Assistant Tutor being the late Professor Miller. In 1844 the side became Crick, Brumell, and Currey. In 1846 Mr Brumell became full Tutor, being associated with Mr Currey. For a short time in the autumn of 1847 he was sole Tutor, but early in 1848 he had as assistants Atlay, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, and the late Professor John Couch

Adams. Mr Brumell was also for a short time President of the College, being elected to that office 16 March 1853, succeeding the late Dr John Hymers, he resigned on leaving the College for Holt.

While Assistant Tutor and Tutor Mr Brumell also lectured in College. His lecture-attendance registers, kept with great care and precision, have been handed over to the College by his niece. From these note-books a little side-light falls on a practice now long passed away. There are occasional records of "impositions." Thus in the case of a course of lectures in the October Term of 1847 on Paley's *Moral and Political Philosophy* we read: "Dec. 4: W. H. S. to write out Paley's chapter on 'Virtue.'" For a similar course in 1850, on November 23, we read: "B. and T. to write out the chapter on 'Human Happiness' and bring it on the 26th." One feels as if in some way the punishment was meant to fit the crime. Impositions in the form of writing out propositions of Euclid or Lemmas of Newton were fairly common.

Alter the lapse of nearly fifty years recollections or traditions of Mr Brumell's College life are naturally few. Precise in himself, he insisted on precision in others. He is said to have been very strict in matters of discipline, more especially with regard to wearing academical costume. And setting the example himself, it used to be said that when he left Cambridge at the end of term he drove to the station in cap and gown, his gyp accompanying him to the station to bring these articles back, and meeting the Tutor on his return in like manner.

While in residence Mr Brumell's closest friends were Griffin, the senior wrangler of his year, and the late Canons Harper and Colson. He was one of the few men who saw much of Edward Bushby, who, somewhat of a recluse, would always admit Brumell. While a resident Don he was the subject of a highway robbery, being attacked by a footpad near Cherry Hinton; he lost a valuable gold watch, of which nothing more was ever heard. He was Senior Proctor of the University in the year 1846-7; his colleague as Junior Proctor was William Towler Kingsley of Sidney, who was born the same year and had been his schoolfellow at Morpeth. Mr Kingsley, now Rector of South Kilvington, read the burial service at the graveside of his old friend.

As previously stated, Brumell was presented by the College

to the Rectory of Holt in 1853. He became Rural Dean of Holt in 1857. He threw himself into parish work with vigour. He was a zealous high churchman; his church was one of the first to be restored and reseated, entirely at his own expense. Daily services and weekly Communions were begun, and in those now distant days Holt was a bright spot in that part of Norfolk. Knowing nothing himself of music he yet made his choir an object of great care, and by his unfailing attendance at practices he inspired the members with some of his own enthusiasm. A visit to the National Schools was part of his daily round almost to the last, every child being known to him; "a good shepherd calleth his sheep by name." Children were always dear to him, and he was never happier than when instructing them in the simplest words. He kept up his interest in mathematics of an old-fashioned kind, being greatly interested in Astronomy. He used to print and issue little leaflets among friends on eclipses, on the rules for finding the Sunday letter, Easter Day, and the like. Endowed with great strength of body and mind, he husbanded his strength by regular habits, and made the best use of his talents. He died at his post and, as far as his own will was concerned, literally in harness, only availing himself of the services of a curate for a short time before his death.

Mr Brumell married, at Kellington church in Norfolk 19 October 1858, Sarah, daughter of the Rev Theophilus Girdlestone, sometime Rector of Baconsthorpe. Mrs Brumell died 12 March 1882; they had no children.

REV GEORGE EVERARD M.A.

The death of the Rev George Everard on the 7th of June last at his residence, Boscombe, North Finchley, removes a clergyman who, in his own field, did very wide and valuable service. He was widely known as a mission preacher, as a hard-working and zealous pastor, and still more widely known as an author.

Mr Everard was the son of Mr Richard Wilson Everard, a Manchester manufacturer. His early education was received at the Manchester Grammar School. After leaving school he was for two years engaged in commercial pursuits, but abandoning these he entered St John's in 1847 with a Somerset Exhibition.

He took his degree as a Senior Optime in 1851. After having been ordained Deacon and Priest in 1852 and holding one or two Curacies, he was Vicar of Framdsen in Suffolk from 1858 to 1868; of St Mark's, Wolverhampton, 1868 to 1884; of Christ Church, Dover, 1884 to 1893; of St Andrew's, Southport, 1893-4; and Rector of Teston, near Maidstone, 1896 to 1899. In the latter year he retired, owing to ill-health, and resided at North Finchley. In all his incumbencies he was earnest and self-denying, working hard at the same time as a mission preacher, but his chief claim to notice is as a writer of tracts and minor homiletical works. He contributed very frequently to religious periodicals. With the exception of the late Bishop Ryle he is said to have written more books from an evangelical standpoint than probably any other author. Messrs Nisbet, the publishers, have nearly forty of his books in their catalogue, and others were published by the Religious Tract Society. Besides his books he, for many years, issued two annual addresses. All the products of his pen sold very largely, literally by tens of thousands. It has been estimated that Messrs Nisbet alone have sold considerably over half-a-million copies of his books. The persons who can write a pointed and sensible tract are few in number; Mr Everard was one of these. Distinctly evangelical in doctrine, his books are characterised by simplicity, earnestness, and illustrative incident. His first book, "Day by Day," was published in 1865; "Not your own," "Safe and happy," "My Spectacles and what I saw with them," "Before the Footstool," "Talks with Lads about the Battle of Life" are the titles of some of his better known works. The last tract that he wrote was entitled "Queen Victoria's Legacies." Some of his books have been translated into Tamil and other Eastern languages. Probably few men of his generation have exerted so wide-spread an influence over their contemporaries.

REV JOHN WILLIAM PIETERS B.D.

The Rev John Willam Pieters, who died at Bromley Lodge, Surrey Road, Bournemouth, on the 17th of June last, was the son of Abraham Prettyman Pieters, a Clerk in Chelsea Hospital. He was born 27th July 1824, at Aston Clinton, Bucks. He was educated at St Peter's School, Eaton Square, London, the Head

Master of which was Dr Wilson, of Gough House, Chelsea. He entered the College in 1843, and took his degree as Eighth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1847. He was admitted a Platt Fellow of the College 11 April 1848. He was ordained Deacon in 1849 and Priest in 1851 by the Bishop of Ely, and was for one year curate of Wotton, Surrey, but probably soon returned to College and resided continuously till 1883. He was a successful Poll Coach, and thirty years ago was known to the undergraduate world as "Plucky Pieters." Opinion was divided as to the origin of the sobriquet, some holding that it testified to Mr Pieters' courage in undertaking the direction of men regarded as hopeless by other coaches; others that it described the fate of many of his pupils when confronted with the Examiners. Some members of the College may remember the programme of an unauthorised concert (which never took place) which appeared on the Buttery screens for a few hours. In this variety entertainment it was announced that various members of the college, senior and junior, would take part; and to Mr Pieters was assigned the song "I fear no foe." Mr Pieters acted as Auditor of the College accounts from 1857 until 1876; on 8 August in the latter year he was elected Senior Bursar in succession to the late Dr Reyner. Mr Pieters took office at a very critical time. Dr Reyner had been Bursar for nineteen years of great prosperity in the agricultural world. As leases fell in the rents were unfailingly raised. No difficulty was experienced in letting farms, the only difficulty being the choice of the best out of a crowd of applicants. Farmers hardly cared to ask what the rent of a farm was; if they could secure it they were willing to pay almost anything for the privilege. But when Mr Pieters entered on his new duties a succession of wet seasons had caused severe losses to the agricultural world. The shadows of the agricultural depression began to fall, and lengthened with portentous rapidity. The duties of the office were greatly increased and became infinitely more harassing. Fortunately for the College it had secured in its new Bursar a man of considerable tact, and of much kindly sympathy and feeling. The tenants felt that their circumstances were all carefully and individually considered, and knew that they might look for consideration from their landlords. Mr Pieters was personally much liked and trusted by the tenants, and after the lapse of nearly twenty years is still spoken of with something like

affection. But the disappointments of what seemed like constant failure; rents subject to constant revision and reduction with frequent changes of tenancy, weighed heavily on Mr. Pieters' spirits, and he resigned office in the year 1883. He retired to Bournemouth, and there lived quietly until his death. He married, 28 August 1883, at St Michael's Church, Bournemouth, Martha Elizabeth, daughter of Mr James Thwaites. Mrs Pieters died at Bournemouth 27 October 1884. They had one son, born 24 October 1884, who survives his parents.

WILLIAM MATHEWS M.A.

Mr William Mathews, who died on September 5, was born September 10, 1828, at Hagley, in Worcestershire, at the house of his father, who was agent to Lord Lyttelton. In 1842 after about six years in a preparatory school at Hall Green, near Birmingham, where he is said to have made more progress in drawing than in arithmetic, he went to King's College School, London. He early became interested in Natural Science, and at the age of eleven was eagerly studying chemistry, but an explosion—a not unfrequent experience for beginners—in which he narrowly escaped serious injury, probably induced his elders to divert him into the safe paths of botany and geology. While at King's College he used to make short excursions in the Thames Valley to collect plants, and in his holidays investigated the botany of Worcestershire from his home, which was now situated between Kidderminster and Hagley. At the comparatively early age of sixteen he entered his father's office to begin his training as a land agent and surveyor. This, however, was interrupted when he reached his twenty-first year, for his father, following the advice of the late Lord Lyttelton, decided to send his son to Cambridge, so Mathews began residence at St John's College late in the autumn of 1848. Four years in an office is not so good a preparation for university work as a training at school, but his industry and natural abilities enabled him to recover much lost ground, while his wide interests both in literature and in science gained him friends such as Dr H. J. Roby, and the late Professors Hort and Cardale Babington. His place in the Mathematical Tripos of 1852 hardly did him justice, for he came out twentieth Wrangler. Probably he was never a rapid worker, and he suffered from insomnia, as is not

uncommon with anxious candidates, all through the examination, After taking his B.A. degree (from which he proceeded to M.A. in 1856) he returned once more to the office, where out-door duties often gave him opportunities of studying the botany and geology of the midlands, while as an evening occupation he began work on French and German, both of which languages he ultimately read with ease and spoke well, besides having a fair knowledge of Italian. In 1853 he saw the Alps for the first time, and at once yielded to their fascination. Returning in 1854 he made a rather remarkable ascent of the Velan, then very seldom climbed, for the party was not able to leave St Pierre till 9 a.m. They gained the summit at 3 p.m., and were so fortunate as to obtain a splendid view. In 1856 he explored with his brother, C. E. Mathews, the mountains at the head of the Val de Bagnes. They ascended in bad weather the Combin de Corbassière under the idea (due to a confusion in nomenclature) that it was the Grand Combin (locally known as the Graffeneire), besides making some other glacier excursions. In 1857 he was one of the first party of Englishmen on the summit of the Finster Aarhorn, and afterwards reached, after much toil owing to soft snow, the northern peak of the Grand Combin. Two summers later he and his brother G. S. Mathews* had some noted successes. They made the first passage of the Eiger Joch, in company with the Rev Leslie Stephen, of the Col Durand, and of the Lys Joch; afterwards paying a short visit to the Tarentaise, in the course of which they reduced an Alpine impostor, the Mont Iséran, to its true level. Returning in 1860 to the Tarentaise, Mathews climbed the Sassiére (which had not been ascended by any traveller) and the Grand Casse, after which, in company with the present writer and Mr J. C. Hawkshaw, he for the first time visited Dauphiné and the Cottian Alps. The exceptionally bad weather of that summer made this part of the journey a disappointment. An attack on the Pelvoux,† after waiting for two nights and a day under a huge boulder, failed owing to the incompetency of the local guides: the only result of that on the Viso was ascertaining on which side it should not be attempted.

But in 1861, in company with Mr Jacomb, he set foot on its

* Seventh Wrangler 1859, late Fellow of Caius College.

† *Eagle* vol. iii. p. 1.

summit after passing the night about 1,400 feet lower down. They also ascended a peak of the Rutor and made the first passage of the Felik Joch, climbing Castor *en route*. In 1862 he returned with the present writer to the Graians and Dauphiné. The Rutor, Mont Pourri and the Grivola* were ascended, and the first passage made of the Col de Monei; the chief incident in Dauphiné being the first attack on the Ecrins, which was defeated by the state of the snow about 800 feet below the summit. In 1863, with the same friend and his brother G. S. Mathews, more than one new expedition in the Graians and Dauphiné was foiled by bad weather, but they made the first ascent of the north peak of the Grandes Rousses.

His marriage in the autumn of that year to Miss Agnes Lawrence did not terminate his interest in the mountains, though henceforth he avoided arduous ascents, as he had already begun to suffer from breathlessness in going up hill. In 1864 he travelled in the Pyrenees, chiefly for botanical purposes, though he ascended the Maladetta with the late Charles Packe, and in 1886 returned with a family party to the Alps, crossing, however, a couple of glacier passes in the Pennines. In 1868 he made, with the present writer, an interesting journey, including some glacier excursions, through Eastern Switzerland and the Western Tyrol, and in 1872 with the same companion went over other parts of the latter country, ascending the Marmolata and the Gross Glockner. Happening to meet on his penultimate visit to the Alps in 1874, we crossed the Ried Pass† from St Nicholas to Saas, and returned to Zermatt by the Alphubel. This, I believe, was his last glacier excursion. Those named above are, however, only a few of Mathews' expeditions over snow and ice, for with him the making of new ascents was subsidiary to obtaining a thorough knowledge of the geography, physiography, and botany of the Alps. In these, and in the doings of our Club, he did not cease to take interest even in the hours of pain and weakness. In topographical questions his accuracy as an observer and his retentive memory made him most helpful to the late John Ball in preparing the first edition of the "Alpine Guide"; and he formed a very good collection of Alpine plants, now in the Kew Herbarium. At one time also he paid much attention to

* *Eagle* vol. iv. p. 65.† *Eagle* vol. ix. p. 145.

hypsometry, publishing papers on that subject in the "Alpine Journal."

For some years before his marriage Mathews had resided in Birmingham, where he had taken an increasing share in the educational work of the town. He assisted in the foundation of the Midland Institute, of which he was for some time Honorary Secretary, besides teaching the first mathematical class. In 1868 he was a Vice-President, and delivered the annual address in the absence of the President. After being for some years a Governor of King Edward's School he became bailiff in 1870, a position which, as changes were impending in the constitution of the school, entailed much labour. The education question was then a burning one in the midland metropolis, and Mathews as a Churchman and a Conservative, though anything but an extreme party man, took an active part in the struggle over the reconstitution of the Grammar School and the forming of the School Board. He also served for some years on the Governing Body of the recently founded Mason's College, the germ of the new Midland University. At the meeting of the British Association in Birmingham in 1865 he was one of the honorary secretaries, and assisted in the preparation of the Hand-book of Birmingham, and was always a ready helper in any educational work.

These duties, his scientific studies, and the burden of professional work, often heavy, had been for some time telling upon his strength, till in 1873 he became seriously ill; his health remained in an unsatisfactory condition up to the autumn of 1876, when he was ordered to winter abroad. Seven months were spent in Algeria, and his enforced leisure bore fruit in a paper on its flora, with notes on the hypothesis of the submergence of the Sahara. The change, unfortunately, did not do so much good as was expected, and in 1878 he was again so seriously unwell that retirement from business seemed inevitable. But he was saved from this by wise medical advice and devoted home care, and though he had to spare himself as much as possible he was able to continue professional work, and even his scientific studies till 1893, when he felt himself justified in laying down the burden of the former. Though this brought some improvement in health, it was not enough to enable him to become engrossed in the latter, and the enforced inaction, especially when all the surroundings reminded him

of the past, often caused great depression of spirits. In 1899 he quitted Edgbaston for Tunbridge Wells, but the change brought little relief, and an internal malady, which now developed itself, caused much and increasing pain during the remainder of his life. This ended on September 5, and he was laid, on the anniversary of his birth, in the family burial place at Hagley.

Mathews was an original member—indeed, one of the actual founders—of the Alpine Club, of which he was President from 1868 to 1870. The idea of founding such a club originated with him, as shown by a letter to Prof Hort published in the *life* and letters of F. J. A. Hort. Also he was the first to discern Elijah Walton's power in depicting the Alps, and had a large collection of his water-colour drawings. He received in 1867 the Cross of the Order of St Maurice and St Lazare from the King of Italy, and when the British Association met in Birmingham in 1886 he was a Vice-President of the Section of Geology and that of Geography. He was a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Surveyors' Institute, and of the Land Surveyors' Club, of which, on his retirement in 1893, he was elected an honorary member.

A conscientious discharge of every duty was the characteristic of William Mathews' life. 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might,' seemed to be his motto. He was as exact in small things as in great. Thus even such trifles as writing a letter to a friend, or jotting down notes of an excursion, were done as carefully as if they had been legal documents. His actions in collecting a specimen were characteristic of the man. Many of us would, as we walked, take out paper, wrap up the plant or rock, and put it away, only pausing for an instant to scribble a memorandum. Not so Mathews; he halted, did these things systematically, and then went on. In all his movements, even in eating and drinking, there was a certain deliberateness. Everything was executed with precision; he had a horror of inexactness. It was the same in business, he never slurred over details. His anxiety was to understand each question thoroughly, so that he might, as the mediator between landlord and tenant, bring each to do justice to the other. He had his reward in the respect and trust of both alike. Thus his services, as might be expected, were often sought as

an arbitrator and umpire. But this method of work, combined with a constitutional difficulty in throwing off cares even for a moment, of being content with a passing pleasure, and of letting his mind lie fallow, finally told severely on him, and impaired his energies during the last twenty years of his life; for after he had quitted business his health was not restored enough to enable him to stand much continuous mental work. He was obliged to live more or less an invalid—long walks and strain of any kind were prohibited. It is not impossible that his earlier Alpine journeys had been productive of mischief, for mountaineering in those days entailed more hardships than it generally does now. In the unfrequented valleys food and sleeping quarters were alike bad, the shelter of a boulder being often preferable to that of a roof; thus the climbs were not seldom more exhausting than restful, and in Mathews' case the heart probably received a strain from which it never recovered. Tall and strongly built, he promised in middle life to reach a healthy old age, but as it sometimes happens with such men, one spot was weak, and this was, unfortunately, found out by his favourite recreation.

Professional and other duties did not allow him much time for writing, and when the leisure came, then his health forbade prolonged mental labour. But besides the articles already mentioned, he contributed one section to the first series of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," and three to the second; two papers to the *Alpine Journal* on "Climbs in the French Alps," four on hypsometric subjects, one on the movement of glaciers, with some other notes; also two papers communicated to the Birmingham Philosophical Society, and two in regard to the influence of taxation on real property to the "Transactions" of the Surveyors' Institute.

But I must conclude this brief memorial of my friend. William Mathews was a representative of the older, rather than the newer, school, both in Alpine climbing and in science. To him the beauties and the wonders of mountain regions were their chief attractions, and though he could feel the enjoyment of overcoming difficulties, he had little love for acrobatic performances. So, too, in science, though his knowledge was always precise and accurate, especially in botany; he was a naturalist, rather than a specialist. He was also unusually well read in general literature, where his very retentive memory stood

him in good stead. These wide sympathies, and this extensive range of knowledge, made him a most interesting companion in travel. But he possessed yet greater attractions. With a remarkably even temper, and without a trace of selfishness or self-seeking, naturally one of the most courteous and considerate of men, yet inflexible in acting up to his own high standards of righteousness and honour, he was emphatically worthy to bear 'the grand old name of gentleman.'

T. G. BONNEY.

[Abridged from an obituary notice published in the November number of *The Alpine Journal*.]

WILLIAM WEST B.A.

We regret to record the early death of William West B.A. 1896, late Scholar of the College. He was born on 11 February 1875, being the elder son of Mr William West of Bradford, Yorkshire, Lecturer in Botany at the Bradford Technical College, and well known for his work on *Algae*. He received almost all his preliminary training at home; and at the age of ten (several years before the usual time of admission) was sent at his own desire to the Bradford Technical College, where he easily held his own among those who were several years his seniors. By that time he had taught himself the atomic weights of all the chemical elements. At the age of fourteen he was awarded one of the twelve National Scholarships then offered yearly to candidates for admission to the Royal College of Science. He remained there for the usual term of three years, obtaining at the age of seventeen a First Class Associateship at the College, as well as a First Class Honour Certificate and Medal at the South Kensington Examination. In the previous December, at the age of sixteen, he had won a Minor Scholarship for Natural Science at this College. He was entered under Dr Sandys, and came into residence at the age of seventeen. He was afterwards joined by his brother, George Stephen West, Scholar of the College and Hutchinson Student, now Professor of Botany and Zoology at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. A Wright's Prize at the end of his first year was followed by a First Class in the First Part of the

Natural Sciences Tripos of 1894. Weakness of health prevented his taking the Second Part at the end of his third year, and also led to his falling into the Second Class in the Easter Term of 1896.

After taking his degree he acted for some years as an extra Assistant in the Herbarium of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, after its removal to South Kensington. As a student of Botany he published several papers dealing with cryptogamic as well as phanerogamic plants, describing new species of the former in the *Journal of Botany* and in the *Naturalist*. The English flowering plants which he had not seen growing *in situ* were comparatively few in number. His knowledge of their characteristics and distribution was remarkably thorough. He would think nothing of walking a whole day to see *in situ* a single species of a plant that he had not seen before. At the age of fourteen he detected an error in the naming of a species of *Elatine*, in the public galleries of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The error, to which he then drew attention, was promptly rectified.

The absence of any promise of a permanent position at South Kensington led to his looking for a post elsewhere. He obtained the appointment of Biologist to the Behar Indigo Planters' Association and Indigo Improvement Syndicate, being engaged to assist Mr Handcock in his scientific investigations in Behar. He left London on August 8, reached Bombay on August 23, and on his arrival saw the friendly faces of several members of the College who had gone to meet him. From Bombay he went on to Calcutta, where he was welcomed by one of his Cambridge contemporaries, Mr S. H. Burkill, of Caius College, now of the Calcutta Museum, and official Reporter on Economic Products. On August 27 he returned up the line to Mozafferpur in Behar, in the western part of Central India. After he had taken up his new duties for little more than a fortnight, he had a sudden attack of cholera, to which he succumbed on Saturday, September 14, at the early age of twenty-six.

Outside the limits of ordinary science, he had a considerable range of general knowledge; and, as soon as his uncertainty as to his future career had been set at rest by his appointment in Behar, he had every prospect of making his mark, when his life unhappily came to an end. Those who knew him best in

this College will long remember his patient perseverance in mastering those of the studies of the place which were less congenial to him than Natural Science, and were specially difficult to one who had at so early an age become a specialist in the latter. The keen and wistful expression of his eager and youthful face will not be soon forgotten. His rooms were on staircase D, in the New Court, on the same staircase as those of Raymond Horton-Smith, for whose high character and bright example he had a great admiration, and at whose funeral he was present early in October 1899, little dreaming that he was so soon to follow him. As we trace the brief career of this young botanist, familiar with all the flowers of his native land, who, in the fulness of hope, has no sooner reached the scene of his new labours, than he suddenly falls ill and dies, far from all home-faces, far from all College friends, we feel all the pathos of such an early end of a life of promise; but we prefer to turn from the thought of his death to the memory of the stainless life that he led within the walls of his College, only a few years ago, as a keen and eager student, 'wearing the white flower of a blameless life.'

LAWRENCE MIALI.

We record with regret the early death of Lawrence Miall, second son of Professor Miall, of Leeds. He was born on 25 February 1878. He received his school education at the Leeds Grammar School and the Cantonal School, Zürich, entered the Yorkshire College, and in 1897 took the B.Sc. degree of the Victoria University. In the same year he was elected to a Minor Scholarship for Natural Science at this College. He was entered under Dr Sandys, came into residence in October 1897 (his rooms being in E, New Court), and kept Michaelmas Term of 1897 and the Lent and Easter Terms of 1898. The pleasant impression which he left on all who knew him here made it a matter of regret that his College course was limited to those three terms alone. Before the end of his first year an obscure disease of the eyes showed itself, which rendered it impossible for him to read long at a time, or even to

face a strong light, and he was advised to give up, at least for the moment, all close application to study. A summer excursion to Norway, followed by some months of rest, seemed to restore his health, and he now began to prepare for a regular calling. Choosing journalism for his career, he joined the staff of the *Leeds Mercury*, and worked for that newspaper for eighteen months with energy and growing interest. He then resolved to fit himself in a special way for journalism by travelling round the world, and studying all that came under his notice. In May 1900 he visited Canada, crossing the continent from east to west, and making himself to some extent acquainted with its more remarkable cities and physical features. An early enthusiasm for natural objects of every kind now showed itself in increasing force, and he diligently noted facts and impressions for future use. From Vancouver he crossed the Pacific to China, where the Boxer rebellion was then raging, and where he hoped for employment as a war correspondent. Failing this, he remained in Shanghai for the winter, writing for the *North China Daily Mail*. He had, while crossing the Pacific, made the acquaintance of Mr Charles Hose, of Jesus College, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1900, and is well known to Cambridge anthropologists and naturalists as a zealous and disinterested student of the native races and natural productions of Borneo. Dr Hose invited his young acquaintance to visit him at Baram, North Borneo, and to help in the arrangement of stores of knowledge which the labour of years had accumulated. In May 1901 Lawrence Miall made his way to Baram, and began to study and write under Dr Hose's direction. He soon found that independent investigation was a necessary part of his work, and he wrote home enthusiastically describing the prospect opened out to him of collecting and arranging masses of new facts. He hoped to see this work well advanced before leaving Borneo, then to pay a visit to India, and to return to England before the end of 1902 well furnished with living impressions of distant countries. This hope was never to be realised. In August 1901 he took fever. During his illness signs of weakness, never suspected before, showed themselves, and his generous host advised him to return home with the least possible delay. He reached Singapore, and had begun his passage to the Red Sea when he died of some form of heart disease on 5 September 1901.

In a life which closed at twenty-three we look for nothing of achievement. Lawrence Miall showed to the very few who knew him well something of the adventurous spirit and the thirst for knowledge which have led some to eminence in science. There are those who, with even greater satisfaction, found in this brief career the marks of a high-minded and affectionate nature. If there is any one motto more than another which seems to sum up the varied activity of the last few years of his short life, it may perhaps be found in the words :—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1901.

The Rev J. N. Quirk (B.A. 1873), Canon of Hereford and Prebendary of York, Vicar of Doncaster, was in August last appointed the first Suffragan Bishop of Sheffield. He will have for his special charge, under the Archbishop of York, the southern portion of the Diocese, including Sheffield and stretching northward to Doncaster. For the present the new Bishopric will be associated with the Vicarage of Doncaster. Canon Quirk was consecrated in York Minster on Friday, October 18th.

The Royal Society's Davy Medal for the year 1901 has been awarded to Professor G. D. Liveing (B.A. 1850), for his contributions to spectroscopy.

Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed one the Secretaries of the Royal Society.

The institution and installation of the Very Rev William Hagger Barlow D.D. (B.A. 1857), late Vicar of Islington, to the Deanery of Peterborough took place on Saturday afternoon, October 5th. A large congregation assembled in the Cathedral to take part in the service. Dr Phillips, the Precentor, said prayers, and the lessons were read by the Archdeacon of Oakham and Canon Clayton. The institution was performed by the Bishop, and the ceremony of installation followed. The senior canon (Canon Clayton), with the other members of the chapter, met the Dean near the lectern. The Bishop's mandate to the chapter was then read by the chapter clerk, and the Dean took the Latin oath, after which Canon Clayton conducted Dr Barlow to the Dean's stall in the choir, and in due form installed him. After the service the Dean, preceded by the whole Cathedral body, and followed by the congregation, was conducted to the Deanery, where legal possession of the mansion-house and premises was given him, Canon Clayton, in handing him the keys expressing satisfaction at his appointment. Dr Barlow is the 39th Dean who has been appointed since the dissolution of the monastery.

Rear-Admiral Wilmot H. Fawkes, formerly Fellow-Commoner of the College, was on the 1st of July last appointed by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council a member of the Executive Committee for the purposes of the preparations necessary for the Coronation of their Majesties.

In July last the King, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, appointed Mr R. A. Gillespie (B.A. 1869) to be Stipendiary Magistrate at West Ham. Mr Gillespie is the fifth son of the late Mr Alexander Gillespie, of Gillespies, Moffatt and Co., Merchants, of London, and Montreal, Canada. He was born 30 March 1848, and came to St John's from Weybridge School. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 22 January 1868, and was called to the Bar 1 May 1871. He went the Home and South-Eastern Circuits, practising also at the Surrey and South London Sessions. For the last twelve years Mr Gillespie has sat as Deputy-Police Magistrate for the borough of West Ham.

In June last the King was pleased on the recommendation of the Home Secretary to approve of the appointment of Mr J. G. Hay Halkett (B.A. 1885) to be a Stipendiary Magistrate at Hull.

On the 9th of November Mr John Henry Lloyd (B.A. 1877) was elected Lord Mayor of Birmingham for the ensuing year. Mr J. H. Lloyd, who took his degree in the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1876, is the third member of his family to hold the office of Mayor of Birmingham. His father Mr Braithwaite Lloyd was Mayor in 1870, and is still one of the Aldermen of the City, and his grandfather, Mr George Braithwaite Lloyd, who died in 1857, was also Mayor in his day. Mr J. H. Lloyd has been a member of the Council of the City of Birmingham for ten years, and has been Chairman of some of its important Committees. He is also much interested in philanthropic and religious work in his native city. Mr Lloyd is also a Member of the Council of the University of Birmingham.

The President of the Board of Trade in July last appointed the Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada (Hon LL.D. 1887), to be a member of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence.

Mr T. R. Glover (B.A. 1891), late Professor of Latin at Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, has been appointed a Classical Lecturer of the College, and has been re-elected to a Fellowship.

Mr C. B. Rootham (B.A. 1897), Organist of St Asaph Cathedral, has been appointed Organist of the College in succession to Dr E. T. Sweeting.

The Rev F. Dyson (B.A. 1877), Junior Dean, has been elected by the representatives of the Colleges and Halls a Member of the Council of the Borough of Cambridge.

Dr T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856), Fellow of the College, has for the second time been appointed to be Examiner in Geology in the University of Birmingham.

Mr W. H. H. Hudson (B.A. 1861), formerly Fellow, Professor of Mathematics in King's College, London, has been elected by the Faculty of Arts of the newly-constituted University of London as a Member of the Senate and Academic Council.

Dr L. E. Shore (B.A. 1885), Fellow of the College, has been appointed by the General Board of Studies to be University Lecturer in Advanced Physiology from Midsummer 1901 to Michaelmas 1905.

Mr F. F. Blackman (B.A. 1891), Fellow of the College, has been appointed by the General Board of Studies to be University Lecturer in Botany from Christmas 1901 until Michaelmas 1906.

Mr E. B. I'Anson (B.A. 1866) has been elected Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

Sir Ernest Clarke (Hon M.A. 1894) has been appointed an Under Warden of the Glovers' Company for the year 1901.

The Council of the Senate have re-appointed the Rev E. Hill (B.A. 1866), Rector of Cockfield, to be a Governor of Woodbridge School for five years from 20 June 1901.

At the Annual Fellowship Election held on November 4 Mr Ragunath Purushottan Paranjpye (B.A. 1899) was elected Fellow of the College. Mr Paranjpye was bracketed Senior Wrangler in 1899 and was placed in the first division of the First Class, Mathematical Tripos, Part II, 1900. Mr Paranjpye submitted a Dissertation on *Linear differential equations with irregular integrals*.

Mr Paranjpye, who is the first Indian student to be elected Fellow of a College at either Oxford or Cambridge, has been appointed Professor at Fergusson College, Poona.

Mrs Adams, widow of the late Professor John Couch Adams, has presented to the College Library a volume of unique interest and of great historical importance. This consists of the original calculations of Professor Adams, made between 1841 and 1846, with regard to the perturbations of the Planet Uranus which led to his famous discovery of the Planet Neptune. To the collection is prefixed an explanatory and descriptive introduction by Professor R. A. Sampson.

The volume commences with the now celebrated memorandum made by Adams, while an undergraduate at the end of his second year.

"1841 July 3 Formed a design in the beginning of this week, of investigating as soon as possible after taking my degree, the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, wh. are yet unaccounted for; in order to find whether they may be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it, and if possible thence to determine the elements of its orbit, &c. approximately, wh^{ch} would probably lead to its discovery."

Practically the whole of the calculations are contained in the volume, written in Professor Adams' beautifully neat and clear hand-writing.

To all interested in mathematical history the volume must have a permanent importance. All Johnians will rejoice to hear that these calculations, made within the walls of the College, will find a permanent home in our Library.

The Council of the College has formally thanked Mrs Adams for her gift, and all must admire the self-denial which has prompted her to part with so unique a treasure.

From the annual report for the Session 1900-01 of "The Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate," we learn that Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms at the Technical and University Extension College, Colchester, on *Chemistry*; Mr G. C. M. Smith (B.A. 1881) lectured at University College, Sheffield, in the Michaelmas Term on the *Great Plays of Shakespeare*, and in the Lent Term on *Masterpieces of English Prose*; Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) lectured in the Michaelmas Term at the Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter on *Some aspects of English Poetry (Shakespeare's Historical Plays)* and at Torquay on the same subject, also in the Michaelmas Term lecturing at Torquay and Plymouth on the *History of English Architecture* and on the same subject at Sunderland in the Lent Term, giving also a short course in the same Term at Filey; and a short course on *Shakespeare* at Whitby in the Lent Term.

At the combined examination held last summer for the Home Civil Service, the Indian Civil Service, and Colonial appointments, six members of the College were successful. Their names and places on the combined list are as follows: A. J. Harding, 14th (B.A. 1900; 1st Class Natural Sciences Tripos Part I); C. N. Cama, 24th (B.A. 1901; 7th Wrangler 1901); B. N. Cama, 30th (B.A. 1901; 6th Wrangler 1901); P. B. Haigh, 37th (B.A. 1900; 1st Class, Division I, Classical Tripos Part I 1900); R. Casson, 65th (B.A. 1900; 9th Wrangler 1900); A. C. A. Abdul Latif, 66th (B.A. 1901; 1st Class Law Tripos Part I 1901).

Mr Harding had the triple distinction of being first in the whole examination in Natural Sciences, first in Botany, and first in English Law. Mr Latif was first in French and second in Roman Law. Mr C. N. Cama was second in Mathematics.

Mr Harding, we understand, obtains a post in the Colonial Service, the others in the Indian Civil Service. In the whole list 33 Cambridge men were successful, St John's heading the list with six names; Trinity and Pembroke getting five places each; King's and Caius, four each; Emmanuel, three; Clare, two; Trinity Hall, St Catharine's, Peterhouse, and Jesus one each.

Ds G. M. Laidlaw (B.A. 1900), late Scholar, has been appointed to an Eastern Cadetship in the Malay Protected States.

Ds R. H. Crofton (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a clerkship in the Audit Office for the Crown Colonies.

Ds G. Thwaites (B.A. 1900) has been attached as Second Lieutenant to the Army Service Corps.

The Rev A. Halliday Douglas (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Professor of Apologetics in Knox College, Toronto, Canada. Mr Douglas has been for some years Minister of St Columba's Presbyterian Church, Cambridge. At a meeting of his parishioners and friends held on Tuesday August 6th, Dr Oswald Dykes, Principal of Westminster College, in the chair, Professor Macalister, on behalf of the subscribers, presented a silver bowl to Mr Douglas. The bowl was a handsome copy of a James I. specimen, and it bore this inscription: "Presented to the Rev Andrew Halliday Douglas M.A., minister of St Columba's Church, Cambridge, 1893-1901, by members of the congregation, on his appointment as Professor of Apologetics in Knox College, Toronto."

A memorial plate has been placed during the past summer in the chancel of Birkin Church, Yorkshire, to the memory of the Rev Valentine Green, rector 1835-1873. Mr Green was the last rector before the division of Haddlesey and the adjoining townships took place, and was well known and beloved throughout the length of his wide parish. His first wife was Ann Barbara Vaughan, sister of the late Dean of Llandaff, and he was the father of Thomas Hill Green, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Oxford. He promoted the missionary cause in days when missionary interest was less widespread than now by inviting preachers of note to plead for the work of the Church Missionary Society on one day in the year. The plate is of mixed metal presenting the appearance of brass, but, it is hoped, that it will resist the tendency to tarnish and darken to which in damp situations that metal too frequently yields. It is the work of Mr Bainbridge Reynolds, of the Clergy and Artists' Association. The inscription is as follows: "To the beloved memory of Valentine Green, Rector of Birkin from 1835 to 1873. A Servant of Jesus Christ." Mr Green took his B.A. degree from St John's in 1823. He was ordained Deacon in 1823 and Priest

in 1824 by the Bishop of Lincoln. He was Curate of Aylestone, co. Leicester 1823; Vicar of Barkestone, co. Leicester, and of Plunger, Notts 1826 to 1831; Rector of Knipton, co. Leicester 1831 to 1835, and Rector of Birkin from 1835 until his death 2 December 1873.

Extracted from the "Report of His Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, to the Secretary of the Admiralty for the year 1900" :—

" Mr Hough exercises general supervision in all departments with special supervision of the astrographic measurements and reductions. He further takes part in such observations as most require attention, and acts in full charge of the Observatory in the absence of H.M. Astronomer."

On Friday, June 7th, Professor T. G. Bonney was presented with a silver lamp and address on the occasion of his retiring from the Chair of Geology at University College, London. The subscribers, as was stated by Mr R. Chapman, represented pupils of the last five years only, who were anxious to supplement the testimonial which the Professor had received in 1895, and thus to unite with his former Cambridge and London pupils in recording their gratitude for his many kindnesses to them.

Mr J. Parkinson F.G.S. said that to him had fallen the task on behalf of his fellow students of handing to Dr Bonney some token of their appreciation and esteem. To all of them the room in which they were assembled was associated with their former Professor. It had ever been his wish to help them not only in that branch of science which was so specially his, but by precept and example to aid them to live a wider life and to look upon the great problems of life with a clearer perception. Realizing as they did the difficulties under which instruction had been given, and knowing how deficiency of apparatus and instruments had hindered the prosecution of research, they best understood how the patience and care of their former Professor had overcome the obstacles in his path, and had aided them in the work which they had grown to love. It required many qualifications to make a good geologist; it was only necessary to refer to the work done by Dr Bonney in the Alps and at the Lizard to show how fully these endowments were possessed by him. Mr Parkinson trusted that this great knowledge and wide experience would still be available to the earnest enquirer, and that the master-hand would be brought to bear in unravelling many a tangled skein. In conclusion, he begged to offer to Dr Bonney the expression of his pupils' sincere and heartfelt regard.

Dr Bonney, in expressing his heartfelt thanks, said that it was with deep regret that he had laid down the work of teaching, but as he had been obliged for so long to make bricks without straw, he found himself now that he was growing old less equal to the task, and so had made way for a younger man. To lay

down what had been almost the work of his life was a solemn, even a sad thing; most of all he regretted losing touch with those who were in the vigour of youth and had a future before them. He was fully conscious of his own failures and defects, but he had honestly tried to enter into his pupils' difficulties, and as a farewell precept he would repeat that on which he had tried to act: "Facts not Phrases. Observe accurately, correlate carefully, and reason inductively. When a truth has been found, fight and, if needful, even suffer for it."

The following item occurs in a recent catalogue of second-hand books:

1003 W[ALKINGTON] (T.) THE OPTICKE GLASS OF HUMORS: or the Touchstone of a golden temperature; or the Philosopher's stone to make a golden temper....by which every one may judge of what complexion he is, and answerably learne what is most suitable to his nature, sm. 8vo, frontispiece giving Views of OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE, and engraved title with two robed Divines representing each University, original sheep, GOOD SOUND COPY, £5 10s 1639

In his *Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare*, Dr Farmer quotes this book as the probable source from which some of the incidents were drawn for Shylock's speech (M. of V., iv., 1) in justification of his cruelty. The instances are related in chapter xiii. under the heading "*Of the Conceits of Melancholy*." Of course there were earlier editions than 1639.

The title, it will be noted, leans to the euphemistic. "Take this my endeavour," says the *Epistle Dedicatory*, "cherish and foster this deformed brood of my braine, in the lap of your good liking, and in love esteem it fair, though badly pensild over." He terms Chaucer "that old English Prophet of famous memory whom one fondly termed Albion's ballad maker, the cunnecatcher of time, and the second dish for fools to feed their spleen upon." Lamb must have admitted his panegyrics on wine, "Bacchus is a wise collegian, who amits merriment, and expels dreriment It makes a poet have a high straine of invention in his works, farre beyond the vulgar veine of water drinkers." To those who have appreciation for the curiosities of the Elizabethan-Stuart period of our literature, the book is full of "pleasant delites."

[Thomas Walkington was admitted a Fellow of the College 26 March 1602, giving Lincolnshire as his county. He was B.A. of Cambridge 1596-7, M.A. 1600. He incorporated as a B.D. at Oxford 14 July 1612, and took the D.D. degree in 1613. The first edition of the 'Optick Glasse' appeared in 1607, and is attributed to Walkington on the authority of Hearne, Douce, Bliss, and others. The *Epistle Dedicatory* is subscribed "From my study in St John's x Calend. March," and in the margin is printed 'Camb.' He became Vicar of Raunds, Northamptonshire in 1608, Rector of Wadingham St Mary, co Lincoln 1610, and Vicar of Fulham, Middlesex 1615. Administration was granted to his effects 29 October 1621 (See *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series vii, 325; Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*; Hennessey, *Novum Repertorium* 161)].

The list of select preachers before the University during the academical year 1901-2 includes the name of only one member of the College, the Rev F. Dyson, who is to preach the sermons on Good Friday and Easter Day.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: At Stamford the Rev F. Dyson (B.A. 1877), Junior Dean; and at Hatfield the Rev Prebendary H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Rector of Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by The Master, October 13; Prebendary Moss, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, October 27; Mr W. J. F. Vashon Baker, Rector of Brandesburton, November 10; and The Junior Dean, Mr Dyson November 24.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, held on October 28, the following elections were made:—President, Prof A. Macalister (M D. 1884); Vice-Presidents, Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Mr W. Bateson (B.A. 1883).

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society, held on November 14, Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880) was elected Treasurer, and Mr R. Tucker (B.A. 1855) and Prof A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885), Secretaries for the Session 1901—1902.

The Christmas course of six lectures to young people at the Royal Institution will this year be delivered by Prof J. A. Fleming (B.A. 1881), formerly Fellow of the College, on "Waves and Ripples in Water, Air and Aether." The first lecture will be on December 28.

Mr R. Horton-Smith K.C. (B.A. 1856) has been elected Master of the Library of Lincoln's Inn for the year 1902.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on 19 June 1901:—H. M. Mehta (B.A. 1900) at Lincoln's Inn, H. R. D. May (B.A. 1900) at the Inner Temple, and H. M. Adler (B.A. 1897) at the Middle Temple.

Mr J. A. Chotzner (B.A. 1895), I.C.S., officiating joint Magistrate and Collector at Bhagulpur, was on 4 Sept. 1901, transferred to the Headquarters Station of the Purnea District, Bengal.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Jullundur, Punjab, was in August last deputed to the Settlement Department and attached to the Hazara Settlement.

Mr F. S. Macaulay (B.A. 1882) has been elected by the Council of the University of London a member of the Senate and of the Council for external Students.

Mr R. C. Maclaurin (B.A. 1895), Fellow of the College and Professor of Mathematics at Victoria College, New Zealand, has been elected a Fellow of the University of New Zealand.

The Rev J. Howard B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Lecturer of St Philip's, Birmingham, and sometime Principal of the Midland Clergy Training College, Edgbaston, has been appointed Warden of Queen's College, Birmingham.

Ds S. D. Chalmers (B.A. 1900), Scholar of the College, has been appointed Instructor in Mathematics at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Mr J. Russell (B.A. 1882) has been appointed Headmaster of King Alfred's School, Hampstead.

The Rev F. G. E. Field (B.A. 1891), Headmaster of Truro Grammar School, has been appointed Headmaster of Southport Grammar School.

Mr W. A. Russell (B.A., Classical Tripos 1886), Headmaster of the South African College School, Cape Town, has been appointed Director of Education for the Orange River Colony.

Mr H. B. Stanwell (B.A. Classical Tripos 1884), sometime Headmaster of Saffron Walden Grammar School, has been appointed to succeed Mr W. A. Russell as Headmaster of the South African College School, Cape Town.

Mr G. S. Turpin (B.A. 1887, D.Sc. London) was at the end of last June appointed Headmaster of Nottingham High School. Mr Turpin has been for some years Headmaster of Swansea Grammar School.

Mr J. B. Dale (B.A. 1893) has been recognised by the University of London as a Teacher of Pure and Applied Mathematics at King's College, London.

Mr C. E. Peacock (B.A. 1898) has been appointed to a Mastership at Cumloden School, Melbourne.

The Rev T. A. Moxon (B.A. 1899) has been appointed to a Classical Mastership at Nottingham High School.

Ds A. K. Macdonald (B.A. 1900) has been appointed Secretary and Bursar of the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye, Kent.

Ds E. P. Hart (B.A. 1901) has been appointed Sub-Warden of the Passmore Edwards Settlement in Tavistock Square, London.

Ds W. Stradling (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a Mastership at St Andrew's School, Eastbourne, under an old Johnian, the Rev E. L. Browne.

Ds M. C. Cooper (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a Mastership in the Junior School, Dover College.

Ds D. O. Jones (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a Tutorship at the English School, Mexico.

Ds A. E. Bevan (B.A. 1899), who went out to South Africa early in 1900 with the Shropshire Imperial Yeomanry, has returned, and is now in residence at the Leeds Clergy School.

The Elliott Exhibition, in the gift of the Leathersellers' Company of London, was in June last awarded to E. Gold, Minor Scholar and Exhibitioner of the College.

The Technical Instruction Committee of the Staffordshire Council renewed, for a third year, the Major Scholarship of

£50 a year held by F. Slator, Foundation Scholar of the College.

Ds F. A. Hannam (B.A. 1901) has been elected to an Exhibition of £50 at the Midland Clergy College, Birmingham.

Ds H. B. Smith (B.A. 1901) has gone into residence at the Theological College, Ely.

Ds J. H. Milnes (B.A. 1901) has gone into residence at Mansfield College, Oxford.

At a quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians held on July 25 J. C. Matthews (B.A. 1897) was licensed to practice physic.

At the ordinary quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on October 31 the following members of the College, having conformed to the bye-laws and regulations and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them: James A. Andrews (B.A. 1898) Guy's Hospital; John F. H. Dalby (B.A. 1898) St Bartholomew's Hospital; William T. D. Mart (B.A. 1898) St Bartholomew's Hospital; and Joseph A. Wood (B.A. 1896) Guy's Hospital.

Dr F. J. Waldo (B.A. 1875) was in July last elected Coroner for the City of London and Borough of Southwark. Dr Waldo, who was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 29 April 1896, has been for ten years Medical Officer of the Temple. He was also for eight years Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of St George the Martyr, Southwark.

Dr George Parker (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Assistant Physician to the Bristol General Hospital.

The Raymond Horton-Smith (University) Prize for 1901 has been awarded to Dr W. Langdon Brown (B.A. 1892).

Mr G. B. Buchanan (B.A. 1890) has been elected a Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

Ds W. E. Paramore (B.A. 1899) has been awarded a University Scholarship at St Mary's Hospital, London.

An election of two members of the Editorial Committee of the *Eagle* was held Saturday, November 2nd. After a spirited contest J. F. S. Croggon and H. L. Garrett were elected. W. Barradell Smith has been elected Secretary of the Committee.

The following members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday, June 2:

Deacon: W. C. B. Purser (B.A. 1900), by the Bishop of Rochester; licensed to Greenwich.

Priest: W. S. Bowdon (B.A. 1899), by the Bishop of Worcester.

The following were ordained on September 22 ;

Deacons : F. Beresford (B.A. 1900), by the Bishop of Lichfield ; licensed to Berkswich with Walton.

A. S. Roscamp (B.A. 1898), by the Bishop of Liverpool ; licensed to All Saints, Princes Park, Liverpool.

Priest : H. B. Hamer (B.A. 1897, by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Rectory of Soulderne, co. Oxford, became vacant by the death of the Rev J. W. Doran on June 1 last. The College has presented to Soulderne the Rev E. J. S. Rudd (B.A. 1863), Rector of Barrow in Suffolk. The vacancy at Barrow thus created has been filled by the presentation of the Rev H. H. B. Ayles (B.A. 1885), Vicar of Horningsey, co. Cambridge.

Sir Joseph Dimsdale M.P., Lord Mayor of London, has appointed the Rev W. Page Roberts (B.A. 1862), Canon of Canterbury and Incumbent of St Peter's, Vere Street, to be his Chaplain during his year of office.

Earl Cadogan has appointed Prebendary H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Rector of Upper Chelsea, to the Rectory of St Luke's, Chelsea, about to become vacant by the resignation of the present incumbent. It is understood that the change will not take effect until next Easter.

The Rev Prebendary J. McCormick (B.A. 1857) was in July last gazetted one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the King.

The Rev James Johnson (B.A. 1862), Vicar of Clayton-le-Moors and Rural Dean of Whalley, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.

The Rev Richard Bower (B.A. 1863), Vicar of St Cuthbert's, Carlisle, and Honorary Canon, has been appointed Canon residentiary of Carlisle.

The Rev J. T. Pollock (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Brigham, has been appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle.

The Rev G. S. Gruggen (B.A. 1858), Vicar of Ampport near Andover, has been appointed by the Bishop of Winchester to be Rural Dean of Andover.

The Bishop of Ely has appointed the Rev E. Hill (B.A. 1866), Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of the College, to be Rural Dean of Lavenham.

The Rev Arthur James Tait (B.A. 1894) was on 24 June last elected Principal of St Aidan's College. Mr Tait, who was formerly a Scholar and Naden Divinity Student of St John's, was from 1896 to 1898 Tutor of the Church Missionary College, Islington.

The Rev W. A. Stone (B.A. 1892) has been appointed Warden of St Thomas' College, Colombo, Ceylon.

The Rev Peter Green (B.A. 1893), Curate at the Parish Church, Leeds, and formerly Assistant Missioner at the College

Mission in Walworth, has been appointed Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Salford.

The Rev P. H. Bown (B.A. 1898), hitherto Curate of Sutton, Surrey, has been appointed to a Chaplaincy at Guy's Hospital.

The Rev W. F. Aston (B.A. 1895), lately Curate of Petersham, Surrey, has been appointed Priest in sole charge of Lee-on-Solent, Hants.

The Rev Joseph Robinson (B.A. 1893) has been appointed Chaplain of Magdalene College.

The Rev A. T. Barnett (B.A. 1881), English Chaplain at Bordighera, was in June last appointed Honorary Secretary of the Bishop of Gibraltar's Mission to Seamen in the Mediterranean and neighbouring seas.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B. A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Barclay, A. D.	(1884)	C. Port Isaac, Wade- bridge, Cornwall	V. St Teath w St John's Delabole, Cornwall
Ede, W. Moore	(1872)	R. Gateshead	R. Whitburn
Toone, J.	(1867)	V. St John w St Paul's, Battersea	R. Cuxton, near Ro- chester
Powning, J. F.	(1883)	Senior Dioc. Insp. Schools, Exeter	P. C. Landkey, Devon
Reed, W.	(1869)	Late Headmaster, Ashbourne School	R. Clifton Campville, Tamworth
Woodhouse, A. C.	(1876)	V. Stantonbury w New Bradwell, Bucks	V. St Philip w St James, Leckhampton, Glou- cestershire
Laycock, J. M.	(1875)	C. St Peter's, Isling- ton	V. St David's, West Holloway
Wilkes, T. W.	(1881)	V. West Smet'wick, Birmingham	V. Wednesbury
Marris, N. C.	(1881)	C. Crowle, Lincs.	V. Morton-cum-Hac- conby, Lincs.
Wilson, H. R.	(1877)	V. Stixwoud, Lincs.	V. Shudy Camps, Cambs.
Jones, G. J.	(1871)	V. Christ Church, Forest Hill, Kent	R. Southfleet, Graves- end
Clarke, H. L.	(1874)	V. Dewsbury	V. Huddersfield
Fynes-Clinton, C. E.	(1891)	C. St Peter's, Fleet- wood	P. C. St James', Ley- land, Lancashire
Du Heaume, J. L. G.	(1888)	C. All Saints', Jersey	P. C. Bonvillstone, Car- diff
Schofield, J. R.	(1889)	C. Savile Town, Thornhill Lees	V. St Bartholomew's, Whitworth, Rochdale
Rudd, E. J. S.	(1863)	R. Barrow, Suffolk	R. Soulderne, Oxford- shire
Gurney, T. A.	(1880)	R. Swanage	V. Immanuel, Clifton
Farbrother, A.	(1866)	V. Brabourne	R. Bircholt, Ashford, Kent
Prior, A. H.	(1880)	V. St Andrew's, Derby	V. Horsley, Derbyshire
Parker, T. H.	(1884)	C. Kidderminster	V. Ettington, Stratford- on-Avon
Ayles, H. H. B.	(1885)	V. Horningsey	R. Barrow, Suffolk
White, G. D.	(1887)	V. Shotwick, Chester	V. St Luke's, Tran- mere.

JOHNIANA.

At the Jubilee celebration held in Glasgow in honour of the 450th anniversary of the foundation of that University, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon Professor J. E. B. Mayor (B.A. 1848), and the degree of LL.D. on Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Lecturer of the College. We take the following with regard to Prof Mayor from *St Andrew* for 27 June 1901 :

PROF JOHN E. B. MAYOR, D.D.

Among the eminent theologians who received the degree of D.D. at the recent Jubilee graduation in the University of Glasgow, no one made a deeper impression than the Rev Professor Mayor, of Cambridge. It showed discriminating appreciation on the part of the Senate to confer the theological degree on this great scholar, who was already LL.D of Aberdeen and D.C.L. of Oxford. Professor Mayor's reputation as a classical scholar of the highest type is world-wide; his "Juvenal" is unrivalled, and his enlarged and improved Hübner is indispensable to every advanced student of Latin literature. But it is not so well known that he has been a life-long student of theology, and that he has applied his vast erudition very beneficially to many departments of theological science. He represents the most loyal attitude towards the essential Protestant principles and the great Protestant divines of the Church of England, and has done much by numerous publications and articles to maintain the genuine catholic Protestantism of the national English school of theology from Cranmer, Hooker, Jewel, and the Cambridge masters, down to our own day, with its acute and passionate controversies. He is not less familiar with the movements of theology on the Continent, as shown by his "Spain, Portugal, the Bible" and many other works. He is regarded as the best informed English authority on the Old Catholic movement, the great leaders of which have been his personal friends, and he has laboured to make their lives and works better known in our country—witness his recent tribute to Reusch of Bonn, which appeared lately in our own columns. He is universally recognised as a man of entire devotion to Divine truth, a self-denying philanthropist, and, with all his "weight of learning," which he too "wears lightly like a flower," a man of singular simplicity, sweet reasonableness, mellow wisdom, and generous sympathy. It is impossible here to estimate his theological achievements, to enumerate his writings, or even to indicate his indefatigable labours in the cause of Christian truth, but the following personal statement concerning his relation to Scottish theologians, which we have obtained through a friend, will be read at this time with special interest :—

Certain links have bound me to Glasgow men—Leighton and Burnet and Chalmers—from very early days. My father was a missionary in Ceylon from 1818-1828. He was generous to a fault, and thought it a shame to bring back books from a land which so sorely needed them. So our home library was a fortuitous concourse of atoms. It included, however, Leighton on St. Peter, which imbued me from a child with love of the good archbishop, whose Catholicity was no doubt in part due to his residence in France and intercourse with Jansenist saints, whence he derived a love of writers wholly unknown to his Presbyterian brethren. When I came in early college days to read Coleridge, I rejoiced to find that my judgment was confirmed. I have long been familiar with Pearson's edition of Leighton's works, and was one of the (too few) original subscribers to West's. Even now I question whether any theologian will do more to heal the schisms in the Church, if only people could be brought to read him. In our house was also Burnet's "Pastoral Care." At Shrewsbury school we learnt the Thirty nine Articles. I read them just as I read Thucydides, and (like F. W. Newman) was delighted with their sobriety. I bought and studied Tomline's, Welchman's, and Burnet's commentaries, and knew the articles off by heart. These commentators at least had one merit; they were not bent on twisting plain words to a non-natural sense. The Oxford reaction never had the least

influence on me. S. R. Maitland's "Dark Ages" drew my attention and that of many of my contemporaries to Church history (*e. g.*, I have lately come across copies of Sleidan's commentaries and Gieseler, which I bought as an undergraduate). After my degree, in 1849, I worked hard at Burnet's "History of the Reformation." Maitland induced me to print Thomas Baker's notes (from the manuscript) in the *British Magazine*, then near its last gasp. Except prize poems, and perhaps a note or two in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, these notes were the first things I printed. The *British Magazine*, founded by Hugh James Rose, afterwards edited by S. R. Maitland, and lastly by Crosthwaite, remains a valuable collection of historical documents. Maitland's "Dark Ages," "Essays on the Reformation," and many smaller pieces of his, first appeared there. In St John's Library Vols. I. and II. of the folio "Burnet, with my Notes and my Transcript of Baker's," have been given a handsome binding.

"Burnet's Own Times" I have valued for more than fifty years. The peroration is a noble composition, and deserves to be read by every statesman. I gave away some years ago the original edition, with notes of my own, and a transcript of M. J. Routh's notes, copied before I bought his edition. I was delighted to find that the late Oxford editor of "Burnet's Charles II." gives him a good character for accuracy. I have bought many copies of Burnet's "Life of Bedell," containing MS. notes of various scholars. I have issued an original "Life of Bedell," and have transcripts of his letters, which I intended, many years ago to print. Two lives are in type, but the letters are waiting till E. S. Schuckburgh, who has undertaken to finish the books, finds leisure.

Lastly, my father had Thomas Chalmers's whole works, the undated edition printed by Collins. As a boy I read a great deal of him, and still venerate him for his services to the needy, and his outspoken protest against sport and vivisection. At school I made an analysis of his evidences of Christianity, but learnt from Coleridge that his views on inspiration and Biblical criticism created far greater difficulties than they solved. In fact, he formed a Bible, if not after his liking, and the facts do not accord with his preconceived ideas.

When I became a fellow, all fellows of St. John's (with two or three exceptions) were required to take orders, and to proceed in due course to B.D. degree. The latter requirement had degenerated into a farce. Most men copied their Latin thesis from Limborch. Dr Hymers moderated when my elder brother kept his thesis, and told him that they might talk at ease unless some one came in. I kept my act (taking the subject of vernacular services *versus* Latin), preached a Latin and an English sermon, but never took the degree I had earned. When the statutes were altered I carried a resolution abolishing the objection to proceed to B.D.

But I have never neglected theology. Probably half my books—I have now given away many thousands—were theological, and I have twice examined for the theological Tripos. I have also several times examined for essays. Mullinger and Christopher Wordsworth had their attention drawn to church and university history by subjects chosen by me.

My edition of Baker's "History of St John's" contains a good deal of church history, and I have dealt a good deal with ecclesiastical biography in *Notes and Queries* and in the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

The following is from Cole's Manuscript Collections Vol. xxv. fol. 76, Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 5825.

Letter from St John's College in Cambridge to Dr William Heberden M.D. in London.

"The following we are assured, is a translation of a letter sent to Dr Heberden from St John's College, Cambridge, on occasion of the Doctor's

present to that society of an Observatory of Astronomical instruments. *The St James' Chronicle*, February 14, 1767."

Sir,

The favours we have received from you are so numerous and signal, that if Justice did not call upon us to acknowledge our obligations, the satisfaction we feel on this Recital of them would not suffer as to be silent. The lustre of those qualities which must endear you to your country and posterity, is reflected back upon ourselves, you will not therefore be surprised, if while the ingenuous and virtuous part of Society are rivals for a share in your esteem, this University and College look upon the contest with an eye of jealousy and are impatient to claim you for their own. Your removal into the Polite world and uncommon eminence in your profession have not induced you to forget the place of your former residence. Time and absence have not lessened your regard for it. No one of our numerous body, on any occasion of illness, has known the want of advice; the best the greatest could desire. And to these private acts of kindness so often shewn to each of us in particular, you have now added the most public and permanent memorials of your friendship for us all. Memorials, which if we consider the person from whom they come, the judiciousness with which they are chosen, the magnificence of the presents, or the manner of conferring them, challenge every sentiment of affection and gratitude. The only thing wanting to the completion of our plan, and the cultivation of science in its noblest branch, is given to us by you. And, how, Sir, have you given it? Not in the form of a bequest, or at the suit of some potent advocate: but freely, unsolicited, in the full enjoyment of health and domestic happiness. And thus, by supplying in your favourite College a defect lamented in all, you have conferred on us the peculiar distinction of pursuing philosophy by the sure road of experiment and observation. The imperfection of the instruments employed in the last age was regretted by the great philosopher: nor would the most complete have answered their end while there was no place provided for their reception. We are now happy in the possession of every advantage: we may please ourselves with the rational hope of extending our discoveries; and conducting them in the method which reflects so much honour on its illustrious inventor. The increasing ardour of our younger members already shews the good effect of your favours, and it will be as it has been, our peculiar care to apply and improve them. It is needless to add, that the Master and Seniors, moved with such continual endeavours to promote the prospects of the College, rejoice in every instance of your happiness: they unite in the most cordial wishes that you may long enjoy those honours which the public voice has given you: and were it not mislaid would always give to Genius joined with Virtue.

Dr. Heberden, while he practised in Cambridge, was always esteemed the best Physician of the place. Was a man of the greatest temperance and virtue, spent his evenings, at least two or three in a week, at the late Dr. Coniers Middleton's where I had the advantage of his company, conversation and friendship many years. I once dined with him at his house in London, together with Dr. Middleton, after he was settled there, and where he is now in the greatest repute of any Physician in town. He was the thinnest person I ever saw, very tall, a most clear and healthy countenance. He would have married while at Cambridge, one of the daughters of Dr Clerk, Dean of Salisbury, who resided there; but she did not agree to it. I think she married Dr Jacob, a Fellow of King's College, and now a Physician at Salisbury. When Dr Heberden quitted College to settle in London he married a daughter of Mr Martin of Worcestershire, and niece to Mr Martin of Quoi, in Cambridgeshire, Banker in Lombard Street and Member for the Town of Cambridge. I think that lady is dead and the doctor remained: for as I never go to London I have no opportunity of keeping up my acquaintance with him, and many others who are settled there.—He since

married a lady of the Wollaston family, and has a son at St John's College, 1775. The Doctor is a great Whig and Wilkeite, and advocate for the petitioning clergy, unbecoming a man of moderation.

A correspondent sends the following extract from the *Parish Register* of St Margaret's Durham: Burials

1603 May 25 Richard Hutcheson.

„ May 29 Richardus Hutcheson, filius predicti
Rich. Mr artium filius socius collegij
Sti Johannis Cantabrigiensis.

From the College Register it appears that Richard 'Hutchinson' was admitted a Fellow of the College 7 April 1598.

The Rev A. L. Hunt, Rector of East Mersey, Colchester, has lent to one of our Editors an interesting little volume. This is the private diary of the Rev. John Brewster Wilkinson (B.A. 1807) some time Fellow of the College. Mr Wilkinson seems to have suffered from ill health, a good deal of the diary being occupied with his ailments. It is at times kept with great precision, then there comes a gap, followed perhaps by a summary of what happened in the interval. After taking his degree at Cambridge, Wilkinson spent some months in Edinburgh, attending lectures at the University there. His companion was John Haviland of his own year, Fellow of the College and afterwards Regius Professor of Physic in the University.

We give a few extracts from the diary.

* * *

Principal Occurrences.

January 12th 1785: Day of my birth.

Went to a day School in the town, Mrs Reeve's.

Went to School at Norwich at Beckwith's; a morning Latin School there—Houghton's. School at Bungay, also Houghton's. At Norwich, Dr Foister's.

January 1807: Took my degree A.B. 1st Senior Optime.

19 October 1807: Arrived at Edinburgh with Haviland

28 July 1808: Left Edinburgh, home by Glasgow (*sic*) and the lakes.

21 August: Arrived at Halesworth.

18 December: Ordained Deacon by Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich in the Cathedral.

[Although it is not mentioned in the diary, he was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Norwich 27 June 1813].

* * *

The following is Wilkinson's account of his ordination at Norwich in 1808.

Thursday: attended at the Cathedral afterwards at the Bishop's Palace, had two subjects given us "De peccato originali"; a dissertation—"On public preaching the manner and advantages" an English Essay. Millard examining chaplain next morning—had a verse to construe in the Greek Gospels—the foretelling the destruction of Jerusalem. Next morning—Saturday the Bishop gave us a charge, and we subscribed to the articles. Sunday, assembled at the Bishop's, we were furnished with surplices and the ceremony performed, over by 1½. Took leave of Pretymann after being most hospitably and kindly entertained. Went with Fisher to preach at Intwood and curacy of Happs (*sic*. Happisburgh?). The snow had fallen the night

before and was now very deep, and the church full of it, of course no congregation. To dinner at 1. The Bishop gives his at the Maid's Head. Millard at the top, Utten, secretary at the bottom. Wednesday drove Fisher to Norwich, got our licence of Kitson (10s. 6d.) not however without signing before, the Bishop was angry we did not go on the Monday. Our certificate (£1 1s.) of Utten. Fisher went home; returned to 'Happs'—read prayers in morning at Swainsthoipe and preached at Newton in the afternoon of Christmas, first time of doing duty. Returned home on the Tuesday having slept at St John's the previous night.

The following account of his examination for a Fellowship at St John's is of considerable interest. Mainwaring, Bradshaw and others who acted as examiners were all then Fellows of the College. It will be observed that the examination was purely Classical.

March [1809]

To Cambridge. H[aviland] and self lodged at Flack's, one sitting room between us.

13th Delivered in our letters and next day examination began for Fellowship.

Tuesday Morning: Mainwaring—Theme on Duelling; viva voce—Longinus and Tacitus.

Master—Zenophon and Horace.

Wednesday morning: Bradshaw—translations Zenophon and Tacitus and Latin theme.

evening: Boone—a theme.

Thursday morning: do: translations—Cicero and Greek orator Lycurgus.

evening: Palmer—theme and viva voce, Livy, questions in chronology etc.

Friday morning: Catton—Greek play, Hippolitus and Livy. Theme—Comparison between Homer and Virgil.

Saturday morning: Wood—Theme and translation from the Spectator—Cicero, Horace, Zenophon, Hecuba and Ajax.

Pennington—Theme.

Sunday evening: do. Epistle to the Hebrews, Satire of Horace and Tacitus.

20th. This day was elected Fellow together with Cook, Ainger, Armstrong, Cotterill and Kelly. The latter a Platt as well as myself and the first to the only unappropriated Fellowship vacant. Went round to all the resident Fellows, led by the two junior Fellows of the last year viz. Atlay and Bland. Then to the Vice-Chancellor (Master of Sidney) where we signed our names. Scarcely ever spent a pleasanter day. Dined at the Fellows table by invitation and drank wine in the Combination Room, as also after chapel drank tea there. Oh oh! young man! as I entered the Master there. Supped at Bland's and did not return home till past 2 o'clock—pretty well for an invalid.

21. The next morning took the usual oaths (which no one could scruple to take) and then became regular fellows.

22. Returned to London—Thursday night, went to see the Drury Lane company at the opera and next morning with my sister left town by the Ipswich coach.

25th. Did duty for the first time at Holton, being the first of doing all the duty, but had assisted at three churches before: viz. read prayers at Saxlingham, and preached at Newton on the Christmas day preceding, and whilst at Cambridge preached at All Saints.

J. B. Wilkinson ceased to be a Fellow of the College in 1833. He had been instituted Rector of Freston, and Rector of Holbrooke in Suffolk 28 March 1832. He was patron of Holbrooke and according to the 'Ipswich Journal' of 31 March 1832 held Freston 'for the eldest son of the late Rector Bond'; no doubt the John Theodore Bond instituted Rector of Freston 16 March 1838.

A plate has been put up at Sedbergh School with the following inscription :

Has aedes, pro eximia in Scholam suam munificentia, ipsius impensis parte occidentali augendas curavit Franciscus Sharp Powell, olim alumnus, mox plures per annos Scholam regentibus praepositus, A. S. MDCCCXC.

Sir Francis S. Powell (B.A. 1850) was formerly a Fellow of the College, and has been for many years a Governor of Sedbergh School, on the nomination of the College.

A part of the library of the late Rev H. R. Bailey (B.A. 1854), formerly Fellow and Tutor of the College, and sometime Rector of Great Warley, has been presented to the new diocese of Southwark, to form the nucleus of a cathedral library. The collection consists of sixteen cases of the great folios of the Greek and Latin fathers of the Church, with other theological works. A special library chamber has been prepared at St Saviours' Collegiate Church, Southwark, for their reception.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue:—Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the Chancellor's Medal for an English poem, to be awarded in 1902; Mr H. F. Baker to be Junior Proctor for the year 1901-02; Mr R. F. Scott to be Deputy Proctor for Mr Baker; Mr J. G. Leathem to be an Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos, Part I., in 1902; Mr A. I. Tillyard and Mr H. Lee Warner to be Members of the Board of Agricultural Studies; Mr J. Larmor to be an Examiner for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos in 1902; Mr G. T. Bennett to be an Examiner for Part I. of the Examination for the degree of Mus. B. in 1902; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the Porson Prize; Mr H. F. Baker, Junior Proctor, to be a Member of the Watch Committee; Dr E. C. Clark to be an Examiner for the Law Tripos in 1902; Mr F. F. Blackman to be an Examiner in Elementary Biology; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an Examiner in Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Dr A. Schuster to be an Examiner in Physics; Mr W. Bateson to be an Examiner in Elementary Biology; Mr H. Woods to be an Examiner in Geology; Mr W. F. R. Weldon to be an Examiner in Zoology; Mr N. B. Harman to be an Examiner in Human Anatomy for the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1902; Mr T. R. Glover and Mr W. E. Heitland to be Examiners in Part I. of the Classical Tripos in 1902; Dr E. C. Clark to be Chairman of Examiners for the Classical Tripos 1902; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an Examiner in State Medicine for the year 1902.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*A handbook for the electrical laboratory and testing room*, Vol. I., Prof J. A. Fleming (The Electrician Printing and Publishing Company); *Zoology, An elementary text-book*, E. W.

MacBride and another (University Press); *Dragons of the Air. An account of extinct flying reptiles.* H. G. Seeley (Methuen's); *Golden rules of Hygiene* by Dr F. J. Waldo (Wright and Co.); *Erewhon revisited, twenty years after* by S. Butler (G. Richards); *Andrea Mantegna, by Paul Kristeller*, English edition by S. Arthur Strong, Librarian to the House of Lords and Chatsworth (Longmans); *A Primer of Botany*, by F. F. Blackman (University Press); *Immortality, and other Sermons*, by the late Rev Alfred Williams Momerie, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D. (Blackwoods); *Life and Letters in the Fourth Century*, by T. R. Glover, Fellow and Lecturer of the College (University Press); *Essays on the Teaching of History* by H. M. Gwatkin, W. E. Heitland, J. R. Tanner and others (University Press); *Erasmus: A Sermon on the Child Jesus*, edited by Dr J. H. Lupton (Bells); *The Masterpieces in the Duke of Devonshire's Collection of Paintings. Sixty photogravures by Franz Hanfsaengl; With a preface* by S. Arthur Strong, Librarian to the House of Lords (Sotherans); *Reading Abbey* by Jamieson B. Hurry, M.A., M.D. (Elliot Stock).

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 1901.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>	<i>Senior Optimes.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
6 Cama, B. N.	27 Scott, E. L.	66 Wiles, C. C. (br)
7 Cama, C. N. (br)	37 Franklin, J. H. (br)	
7 Gharpurey, H. G. (br)	37 Stradling, W. (br)	
7 Kidner, A. R. (br)	46 Webb, F. S. (br)	
20 Rose, P. J. G. (br)	51 Roseveare, W. H. (br)	
25 Race, R. T.		

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part II.

Class I, Division 2.
Ds Havelock, T. H.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

Class I, Division 3.
Sen, P. K.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

Class II.
Paton, A. M.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
<i>Division 2.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 3.</i>
Norwood G.	Armstrong, F. W.	Crofton, R. H.
	<i>Division 2.</i>	Jose, C. H.
	Douglas, S. M.	

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Cameron, H. C.	Harwood, S. D. F.	Greenlees, J. R. C.
Denham, H. A.	Lethbridge, E. H.	
King, L. A. L.	Macalister, G. H. K.	
Mitchell, B. E.		
Simpson, G. C. E.		

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Crocker, J. C. (Chemistry)	Ds Pascoe, E. H.
Ds May, O. (Physiology)	
Wakely, L. D. (Botany and Zoology)	

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>
Ds Senior, C. A. L., and Hebrew Prize.

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Fletcher, J. H. B.	Dornhorst, F. S.

LAW TRIPOS Part II.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Ds May, H. R. D.	Morrison, D. C. A.	Van Zijl, H. S.
	Southam, J. F. L.	

HISTORICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Benians, E. A.	Dodgshun, E. J.
	Teakle, S. G.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS Part II.

<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Ds Towle, J. H.	Jones, D. O.
	Milnes, J. H.
	Sheriff, S. M.

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>
Atkins, J. W. H. (with distinction)	Abdul Latif, A. C. A.

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1901.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

<i>Third Year (Dec. 1900).</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Kidner	Slator	Phillips
{ Cama, B. N.	Cunningham, E.	Gold
{ Cama, C. N.	Goddard	{ Jenkins, H. B.
Rose	King, G. K.	{ Wood, E.
Gharpurey		
Race	Kennett	Ghosh, M. C.
		Corbett

CLASSICS.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Armstrong	Div. I. Norwood	Horowitz
Douglas, S. M.		
	Div. II. Marrs	Booker
	Laver	
		Robinson, T. H.

MORAL SCIENCES.

<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>
Div. I. Manohar Lal

HISTORY.

<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>
Garle-Browne

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Third Year.
First Class.
Gregory, R. P.

First Year.
First Class.
Balls
Beacall
Laidlaw, P. P.
Parnell

ENGLISH ESSAY 1899—1900.

Third Year.
Ds Chalmers

Second Year.
Williams, G. W.

First Year.
Benians.

MASON PRIZE (*for Hebrew*).
Ds Senior

HEBREW PRIZE.
Hannam

NEWCOME PRIZE
(*for Moral Philosophy*).
Sen

READING PRIZES.
{ Atlay
{ Piiston

HOCKIN PRIZE
(*for Physics*).
Denham

HUGHES' PRIZES.

Third Year.
Atkins, J. W. H.
Wakely, L. D.

COLLEGE PRIZES.

(*Research Students*)
Ds Peake
Ds Ramage
Ds Wolf

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP

(*for research in Botany*).
Ds Lewton-Brain

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

Third Year.
c Armstrong
ns Gregory, R. P.
m Kidner

Second Year.
c Norwood
m Slator

First Year.
c Horowitz
h Garle-Browne
ns Laidlaw, P. P.
mor Manohar Lál
m Phillips

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

mod Atkins, J. W. H.
ns Beacall
ns Browning, H. A.
m Cama, B. N.
m Cama, C. N.
m Ds Chalmers
m Cunningham, E.
c Douglas, S. M.
h Garle-Browne
m Gharpurey
m Goddard
ns Gregory, R. P.
m Ds Havelock
c Horowitz
heb How
m Kennett

m Kidner
m King, G. K.
ns King, L. A. L.
l Latif
c Laver
ns Macalister
ns Ds May, O.
ns Mitchell
c Norwood
ns Parnell
mech Paton
m Phillips
m Race
m Rose
ns Wakely, L. D.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ELECTED.

ns Balls
c Benians
ns Cameron, H. C.
ns Crocker
ns Denham
c Mairs
l Ds May, H. R. D.
mor Sen
ns Simpson
m Slator

EXHIBITIONERS ELECTED.

m Corbett
m Ghosh, M. C.
m Gold
ns Laidlaw, P. P.
mor Manohar Lál
m Wood, E.

c classics; *m* mathematics; *l* law; *h* history; *mech* mechanical science; *mor* moral science; *heb* hebrew; *mod* modern languages; *ns* natural science.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE STUDENTS.

(Scholarships continued for the ensuing year.)

Haigh, P. B.
Casson, R.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1900.

Foundation Scholarships of £80 :

(for Mathematics)	Leathem, G. (Queen's College, Belfast).
(for Mathematics)	Beckett, J. N. (Monmouth Grammar School).
(for Classics)	Wakely, H. D. (St Olave's Grammar School).

Foundation Scholarships of £60 :

(for Classics)	Sands, P. C. (Nottingham High School).
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Foundation Scholarships of £40 :

(for Natural Science)	Jolly, L. J. P. (Framlingham School).
(for Hebrew)	Pope, N. C. (Nottingham High School).
(for History)	Reece, M. G. B. (Felsted School).

Minor Scholarships of £60 :

(for Mathematics)	Johnson, E. W. (Hymers College, Hull).
(for Mathematics)	Johnston, D. V. (Swansea Grammar School).
(for Natural Science)	M'Donnell, M. F. J. (St Paul's School).
(for Classics)	Tiddy, C. W. E. (Oundle School).

Exhibition (open pro hac vice) of £38 :

(for Mathematics)	Taylor, D. G. (Glasgow University).
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Exhibitions of £30 :

(for History)	Kirkness, L. H. (King's College School).
(for Mathematics)	Trachtenberg, M. I. (Latymer School, Hammersmith).

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

(For the subjects see Vol. xxii, p. 413).

First Year : J. B. Garle-Browne.
Second Year : E. J. Dodgshun.
Third Year : H. C. Cameron.

EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO SCHOOLS AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS.

Elected 2 October 1901.

<i>Exhibition.</i>	<i>School.</i>	
<i>Dowman :</i>	Pocklington	W. M. Leadman.
<i>Robins :</i>	Sutton "Valence	O. L. Prowde.
<i>Somerset :</i>	Hereford	J. B. Shaw.
	Manchester	G. Wilson.
<i>Spalding and Symonds :</i>	Bury St Edmunds	S. Horowitz.
		P. St J. B. Grigson.

Open Exhibitions.

F. M. Keyworth (King's Lynn School), Classics.
J. F. Spink (Cranleigh School), Mathematics and Classics.
D. G. Taylor (Glasgow University), Mathematics and Classics.
J. H. E. Crees (Westminster City School), Classics.
F. C. Norbury (Oundle School), Classics.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott.
Captain—H. Sanger. *2nd Captain*—J. H. Towle. *Secretary*—H. B. Carlyll.
Treasurer—G. C. Simpson. *1st Lent Captain*—S. R. Brown.
2nd Lent Captain—R. R. Walker. *3rd Lent Captain*—H. C. Sandall.
Additional Lent Captain—J. T. Poole.

May Races (30 boats)—1st boat 4th; 2nd boat 18th.

Lent Races (43 boats)—1st boat 9th; 2nd boat 18th; 3rd boat 28th.

In the Long Vacation quite a good number of rowing men were up, and consequently the river was not neglected. We managed to raise a very fair maiden crew for the Cambridge Amateur Rowing Club Regatta, held on July 20th. It was composed as follows: *Bow*, F. Worthington; 2, F. Siator; 3, H. B. Jenkins; *stroke*, R. R. Walker; *cox*, A. W. Hayward. It won its heat with consummate ease, and was only beaten by three-quarters of a length by a very heavy King's Four in the final.

The following Four entered after three days' practice for the Senior Fours: *Bow*, H. B. Carlyll; 2, J. H. Towle; 3, H. E. H. Oakeley; *stroke*, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; *cox*, A. W. Hayward. They lost their heat to Jesus, who were a very good crew.

Mr Bushe-Fox (*stroke and steerer*) and H. E. H. Oakeley (*bow*) entered for the Pairs and won them easily.

W. Kerry was our only man in the Scratch Eights.

Several prominent members, however, had a good refreshing swim in the middle of their races, so that the Club furnished its due share towards the afternoon's amusement.

The October Term, as usual, has been a very busy time for us. The Fours, the Colquhouns, and our Trial Eights kept all the members very busy from the first to the last week of Term. The weather, on the whole, has been fairly good, high winds and heavy rains being less common than of old. One or two thick fogs, however, added some excitement to the afternoon's rowing, though luckily for the L.M.B.C. there was no worse result.

The Club was represented by a "Light" Four, composed as follows: *Bow*, H. B. Carlyll, 10st. 6lbs.; 2, J. H. Towle (*steerer*) 11st. 3lbs.; 3, H. Sanger, 10st. 5lbs.; *stroke*, H. E. H. Oakeley, 11st. 7lbs. R. R. Walker stroked the crew till four days before the races, when he was compelled to retire through illness. H. E. H. Oakeley then took his place, and, though he had only three days in which to get fit, stroked the crew in the race in the most able and plucky manner. The best thanks of the Club are due to him for his efforts.

L.M.B.C. were drawn against the Hall on the first day, Thursday, November 7. Our Four were about four stone lighter than the Hall crew. The Hall gained steadily from Post Corner to Ditton, when they were about 50 yards up. After Ditton they gained slightly as far as the Railway Bridge, when Oakeley

pulled his crew together in so plucky a manner that they gained back about 20 or 25 yards. Eventually the Hall won by 35 yards.

The whole event was won by Third Trinity, who beat Hall anyhow in the final. The winners were probably the best crew ever seen on the Cam. They broke record twice during practice.

During the following week the races for the Colquhoun Sculls were held. There were fewer entries this year than last, and two of the competitors scratched.

The following are the results of the racing :

First Day—Wednesday, November 13.

1st Heat. 1st Station—H. B. Grylls (1st Trinity) o.

2nd Station—H. P. Croft (Trin. Hall) 1.

Grylls scratched and Croft rowed over.

2nd Heat. 1st Station—A. G. W. Power (Pembroke) o.

2nd Station—P. V. Bates (Corpus) 1.

Power scratched and Bates rowed over.

3rd Heat. 1st Station—R. H. Nelson (3rd Trinity) 1.

2nd Station—C. N. Edge (Caius) o.

Won easily by 50 yards. Time 8 mins. 19 secs.

4th Heat. 1st Station—T. Drysdale (Jesus) 1.

2nd Station—J. Eaden (1st Trinity) o.

A good race, won by 40 yards in 8 mins. 14 secs.

Second Day—Thursday, November 14.

1st Heat. 1st Station—P. V. Bates — o.

2nd Station—T. Drysdale — 1.

Won easily by Drysdale, who paddled from the Red Grind.

2nd Heat. 1st Station—H. P. Croft — o.

2nd Station—R. H. Nelson — 1.

An excellent race, won only by 10 yards. Time 8 mins. 17 secs.

Third Day—Friday, November 15.

Final. 1st Station—R. H. Nelson — o.

2nd Station—T. Drysdale — 1.

Nelson was beaten by 50 yards. Time 8 mins. 12 secs.

Drysdale's victory was very popular, as he was the first Jesus man to win the Colquhouns.

The Captain (H. Sanger) was judge and timekeeper on the first day, and Mr Bushe-Fox on Thursday and Friday.

Since the Fours, H. E. H. Oakeley has been rowing in the 'Varsity Trials, at first as stroke, and then, having to retire for a few days owing to an injured hand, as bow.

Naturally the chief work of this Term has been the practice for the College Trials. This year we have been fortunate in obtaining a number of freshmen who were as keen as our men in previous years, and possessed in many cases the additional merit of being fairly heavy. Some of them also had rowed before, and were the more valuable on that account. About 76 men rowed altogether, and seven crews were made up. Owing

to the fact that we had a larger number than usual of second year colour-men eligible to row in the Lents, our eights did not present quite so "instructional" an appearance as might have been the case. Following the example of previous years one Senior Trial was composed of Freshmen, with one colour at 7—Jenkins.

The two Football boats, the "Rugger" and "Soccer" Eights, were unfortunate; the first, because it only appeared about four times before the races, and consequently had to be made a Junior instead of a Senior Trial, as is usual; the second, because it lost its regular stroke two days before the races.

The two Senior Trials, No. 1 and No. 2, were very fast boats indeed, and were much above the average in quality. The Junior boats were also quite good.

The races were held on Wednesday, November 27, over the usual course. The day was not a very good one for the purpose.

The Senior race resulted in a win for No. 2 Trial by just over a length. This crew got off smartly, and rowed with slightly more dash than their opponents, who had first station. The time was 8 mins. 1 sec., really excellent time even for a fast day.

There were five boats in the Junior division. In the first heat the "Rugger" boat scored an unexpected success by three-quarters of a length over Poole's eight. The second heat resulted in a win for Gaye's crew, who had first station. They beat Casson's eight by about half a length. The latter had bad luck in having to row in the wash of the "Soccer" boat for three-quarters of the distance; otherwise a magnificent race would have been seen. The final of the Juniors was won by the "Rugger" boat from second station. They gained steadily on Gaye's boat all the way, and won fairly easily. They were not so good a crew as their opponents, but were much heavier, and in the second race their strength told. The time was 8 mins. 37 secs.

On the whole the Club has every reason to be pleased with its Trial Eights. Not only the winners, but the losers are to be congratulated on the plucky manner in which they rowed.

The names and weights of the winning crews are as follows:—

<i>Seniors.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>	<i>Juniors.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>
	T. Parnell (<i>bow</i>)	10 13		G. K. King (<i>bow</i>)	10 0
2	A. G. Walker	10 3	2	C. B. Ticehurst	10 12
3	F. Spink	11 0	3	C. S. Scott	12 2
4	A. E. Corbett	11 6	4	J. H. Towle	11 3
5	F. Siator	11 7	5	S. R. Brown	12 2
6	J. E. P. Allen	12 2	6	F. Horton	11 0
7	E. A. Martell	10 1	7	J. N. Ritchie	12 3
	M. Henderson (<i>stroke</i>) ..	11 6		A. C. Dundas (<i>stroke</i>) ..	11 1
	E. R. Wilkinson (<i>cox</i>) ..	8 12		S. Horowitz (<i>cox</i>)	9 8

On Friday evening, November 29, at 8.30, a concert was held in the College Hall by permission of the Master and the Council. The object of the concert was to reduce the debt that still remains on the Boat House. It will be seen from the programme, which is given below, that the performers were all Johnnians, both past and present. Both financially and socially the concert was a complete success. The sum realised was over £30.

Programme :

PART I.

- 1 TRIO..... Movement from No. V. Trio in G*Mosart*
E. A. MARTELL, R. STERNDAL-BENNETT, C. B. ROTHAM.
- 2 SONG..... "The Ship's Fiddler"*Baliol*
E. J. RAPSON.
- 3 SONG..... "In Bibberley Town"
R. P. GREGORY.
- 4 VENTRILOQUIAL SKETCH
B. W. ATTLEE.
- 5 SONG "Honour and Arms".....*Handel*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 6 SONG..... "Phil the Fluter's Ball"*French*
H. E. H. OAKELEY.
- 7 VOCAL QUARTETTE... "He who trusts in Ladies Fair"...*Eisenhoffer*
W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. C. H. HOW,
A. M. C. NICHOLL,
- 8 SONG..... "Lord Chancellor's Song"*Sullivan*
J. H. BEITH.

PART II.

- 9 PIANOFORTE SOLO... Polonaise in A, No. V.....*Chopin*
R. STERNDAL-BENNETT.
- 10 SONG..... "Terence's Farewell to Kathleen"*Lady Dufferin*
E. J. RAPSON.
- 11 SONG..... "The Daily Mail"*B. W. Attlee*
B. W. ATTLEE.
- 12 VOCAL QUARTETTE.. "The Franklyn's Dogge"*Mackenzie*
W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. C. H. HOW,
A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 13 SONG..... "My Love's an Arbutus"*Stanford*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 14 SONG..... "Nothing New"
J. H. BEITH.
- 15 SOLO & CHORUS.. "Lady Margaret Boating Song"*G. M. Garrett*
Solo by FIRST BOAT CAPTAINS.

We are privileged to print the words of Mr Beith's song :

"NOTHING NEW."

We always do the same old things: we work, or else we don't:
We spend our first two years deciding if we will, or won't:
The third year comes, and we decide what we are going to do,
And then we only take a Tripos—nothing very new!

Same old Tripos, same old cram,
Same old sitting in exam.
You go to see if you've got through:
Same old General—nothing new!

Suppose you join the Volunteers: right up a hill you run;
And then you run right down again; and then you ask who's won.
An officer comes up and calls you—several kinds of name:
You wouldn't mind him, but the name is always just the same.

Same old marching through the rain,
Same old there and back again,
Same old "What the—where the—*You!*"
Same old Browning—nothing new!

Suppose you play a College match, you win, or lose, or draw;
And even then you've only done what others did before.
In footer all the other side can do what you can do:
For instance, if you mark your man, he leaves his mark on you.

Same old scrimmage, same old mud,
Same old loss of human blood,
Same old "Now I will get through"—
Same Bill Higgins—nothing new!

Every day, when'er we wander by the river side,
We see the oarsmen labouring, we hear the coxes chide;
Autumn, winter, spring, and summer, winter, autumn, spring,
Every day the same old coach repeats the same old thing.

Same old river, same old drain,
Same old coaches' sweet refrain:—
"Use your legs, and swing out, Two!"
Same old Bushey, nothing new!"

Next you'll find, if further up this limpid stream you go,
The river full of boats, and freshers learning how to row:
Upon the further bank a row of buildings you will see,
And some are labelled "Boats for Hire," and one C.U.B.C.

Same old Goldie, Hall, and First,
All along the bank dispersed,
Same old Caius, and Corpus too.
Then, at last, comes—SOMETHING NEW!

J. H. B.

The result of our Matches are as follows :

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Club.</i>	<i>Results.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
Oct. 21....	Queens'	Won, 2 goals 1 try to <i>nil</i>	13— 0
" 23....	Christ's	Lost, <i>nil</i> to 4 tries	0—12
" 25....	Jesus	Lost, <i>nil</i> to 2 goals 2 tries	0—16
" 28....	Trinity Hall	Won, 7 goals 3 tries to <i>nil</i>	44— 0
" 30....	Caius	Won, 2 goals 1 try to <i>nil</i>	13— 0
Nov. 1....	Trinity	Lost, <i>nil</i> to 2 goals 1 try	0—13
" 8....	Queens'	Won, 6 goals 2 tries to 1 goal	36— 5
" 9 ...	Pembroke	Won, 3 goals 1 try to 1 try	18— 3
" 11....	Christ's	Drawn, 1 goal to 1 goal	5— 5
" 13....	King's	Won, 3 tries to 1 try	9— 3
" 15....	Emmanuel	Won, 2 goals 1 try to 1 goal	13— 5
" 20....	Jesus	Lost, 1 goal to 2 goals 3 tries	5—19
" 22....	Trinity	Won, 3 goals to 2 tries	15— 6
" 23....	Clare	Won, 1 goal 1 try to 2 tries	8— 6
" 26....	Brasenose (Oxon)	Won, 4 goals 1 try to 1 goal	22— 5
" 27 ...	Pembroke	Scratched	
Dec. 2....	King's	Drawn, 1 try to 1 try	3— 3
" 5....	Sidney	} to be played	
" 6....	Emmanuel		

Characters.

J. F. S. Croggon (Capt. Forward)—A most energetic and judicious captain, who has spared no pains to improve his team. A thoroughly good, hard-working forward, who led the scrum well, never allowing himself to show the least sign of discouragement or annoyance, whatever the fate of the game. He is to be congratulated on the success of the team, towards which he has done so much. Had he but more weight he might go a long way.

W. Barradell-Smith (Forward)—Played splendidly all through the season. Has done very good work in the scrum, and was always on the ball in the loose, backing up kicks well and tackling with great vigour.

J. R. C. Greenlees (Forward)—Has fortunately been able to play for us oftener than in previous seasons. Whenever he has done so he has been invaluable. Much of our success in later matches was due to the way in which he had got the team together at the beginning of the season.

R. P. Gregory (Forward)—Was unable to play at the beginning of the season. When he did turn out he was in splendid form. Very clever in loose and out of touch. Works hard and well in the scrum.

G. L. Yarratt (Back)—Badly handicapped by short-sight, which makes his fielding uncertain. A very plucky tackler. Falls on the ball well.

A. B. Sleight (Three-quarter)—A fast wing, who uses his pace well. Has improved since last season, and often gets his pass back. A moderate tackler. Should drop on the ball more.

- A. W. Hayward** (Half)—Generally passes well and gets the ball away from the scrum fairly smartly. Falls on the ball pluckily. Rather uncertain kick and lacks pace for a fast game.
- S. D. Caddick** (Three-quarter)—Has played in the centre with success. Better on the defence than attack, but sometimes goes for the pass instead of bringing down his man. Very good in breaking away from the line out. Has taken all the place kicks with great success, kicking some marvellous goals.
- H. Lee** (Back)—A very clever player, who keeps his head splendidly. Tackles beautifully, but must learn to find touch with kicks.
- W. T. Ritchie** (Three-quarter)—Has improved greatly since the beginning of the season, and with experience should prove a fine player. Must learn to pass more and fall on the ball. Runs very strongly.
- B. D. Evans** (Three-quarter)—Knows the game thoroughly and passes with judgment. Has a splendid sweive and is a very safe kick. Must drop on the ball more.
- S. H. Scott** (Forward)—A sound forward; good in the scrum and loose, and also very useful out of touch. His marks were often useful and were quite a feature of the season.
- S. R. Brown** (Forward)—A keen forward, who shoves hard in the scrum. Should learn to use his feet more. Tackles strongly and well. With practice should become a really good player.
- H. Addison** (Half)—Runs and tackles well. Kicks strongly, but should pay more attention to passing.
- J. B. Shaw** (Forward)—A light but good forward. Very clever with his feet in the loose. Backs up hard and tackles keenly.
- C. W. E. Tiddy** (Forward)—A sound and sturdy forward, who shoves hard in the scrum and is also useful in the loose.
- K. C. Browning** (Forward)—A very keen and heavy forward. Works hard in the scrum. Is useful out of touch, but is rather clumsy in the loose.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—B. F. Woods.

Hon. Sec.—H. H. H. Hockey.

*Total matches played
up to present.*

19	9 ..	6 ..	4 ..	39 ..	24
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Won. Lost. Drawn. For. Against.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

8	5 ..	3 ..	0 ..	18 ..	9
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Up to the present we have had a fairly successful season, although we have fallen off considerably in our last three League matches.

The defence is very good, but the forwards, with the exception of E. Booker, are very weak in front of goal.

Colours have been given to J. T. E. Palmer, E. H. Gaze, S. E. Fryer, H. B. Cox, and P. C. Sands.

B. F. Woods and H. H. H. Hockey played in the Seniors' match. E. Booker has been in great form this year for the 'Varsity.

LIST OF MATCHES.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Club.</i>	<i>Results.</i>	<i>Goals.</i>
Oct. 15....v. Jesus	Won	5-0
„ 17....v. Emmanuel	Won	4-3
„ 19....v. Selwyn	Drawn	1-1
„ 22....v. Christ's	Drawn	1-1
„ 24....v. Queens' (League)	Lost	1-2
„ 25....v. Trinity Rest	Won	3-0
„ 26....v. Caius	Drawn	2-2
„ 29....v. Pembroke	Lost	0-1
Nov. 2....v. West Wratting	Lost	1-2
„ 4....v. King's	Won	3-2
„ 7....v. Trinity Rest (League)	Won	2-1
„ 11....v. Pembroke (League)	Won	2-0
„ 12....v. Worcester (Oxford)	Lost	1-3
„ 16....v. Christ's	Drawn	0-0
„ 19....v. Jesus (League)	Won	6-0
„ 22....v. Queens' (League)	Won	2-1
„ 28....v. Jesus (League)	Lost	0-3
„ 30....v. Caius (League)	Lost	1-2
Dec. 2....v. Christ's (League)	Won	4-0

The 2nd XI. is very much above the average, although it is unfortunate we have not been able to play the same team every match.

<i>Played.</i>	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Drawn.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Goals.</i> <i>Against.</i>
6	1	3	2	6	5

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—A. Chapple.

The Long Vacation Cricket Club had a fairly successful season. Out of 19 matches played 6 were won, 6 lost, and 7 drawn. Some exciting finishes were seen, two matches being won on the stroke of time and two lost by two runs each.

The batting of the side was good, H. Chapple being by far the best, and contributing two centuries in excellent style. Gregory was only available for a few matches, but batted very well indeed. We chiefly depended on J. W. Linnell and French for bowling. French bowled with great judgment, but Linnell was very expensive at times. The fielding of the team was extremely poor in most cases.

In the following list of averages, the Dons' match and the matches against the College Mission and College Servants are not included.

Batting Averages.

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Aver.
R. P. Gregory	9 ..	348 ..	110* ..	5 ..	87·0
H. Chapple	17 ..	629 ..	127 ..	2 ..	41·93
H. Addison	17 ..	561 ..	102* ..	3 ..	40·07
A. Chapple	13 ..	262 ..	53* ..	2 ..	23·81
R. T. G. French	15 ..	309 ..	87 ..	1 ..	20·6
R. McC. Linnell	8 ..	131 ..	42 ..	1 ..	18·71
L. D. Wakeley	8 ..	102 ..	30 ..	2 ..	12·95
E. Wood	7 ..	65 ..	28 ..	0 ..	9·28
L. A. L. King	5 ..	29 ..	21 ..	0 ..	5·8
S. G. MacDonald	4 ..	11 ..	8 ..	1 ..	3·66

Also batted: F. W. Argyle, 4 inn., 31 runs; H. E. T. Dawes, 2 inn., 35 runs; W. B. Marshall, 3 inn., 13 runs; O. Bruce, 3 inn., 5 runs; A. W. Hayward, 2 inn., 18 runs; and J. F. Hough, 0, 0*, 1, and 0*.

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets	Aver.
H. E. H. Oakeley	13 ..	1 ..	52 ..	5 ..	10·4
R. T. G. French	170 ..	22 ..	579 ..	49 ..	11·81
E. Wood	15 ..	2 ..	61 ..	4 ..	15·25
J. W. Linnell	205 ..	4 ..	932 ..	50 ..	18·64
R. McC. Linnell	89 ..	12 ..	293 ..	15 ..	19·4
F. W. Argyle	21 ..	1 ..	79 ..	5 ..	19·8
H. Chapple	52 ..	5 ..	254 ..	12 ..	21·16
R. P. Gregory	44 ..	3 ..	172 ..	6 ..	28·66

Also bowled: A. Chapple, 8—0—55—2, aver. 27·5; L. A. L. King, 19—1—106—2, aver, 53.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the Club held in Lecture Room VI. on Friday, November 1, the following officers were elected:—*President*, Mr R. F. Scott; *Secretary*, H. E. T. Dawes; *Treasurer*, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; *Committee*, F. W. Allen, F. W. Argyle, J. W. H. Atkins.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

*Long Vacation, 1901.**Captain*—P. U. Lasbrey. *Hon. Sec.*—H. E. T. Dawes.

Our record was a most successful one. The only match which we lost was against Pembroke, when only a very few men were up.

Team: P. U. Lasbrey, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, T. J. I'A. Bromwich, J. W. H. Atkins, P. H. Winfield, H. E. T. Dawes, H. E. H. Oakeley.

The following also played: F. W. Argyle, A. Chapple, F. S. D. Harwood, H. Chapple.

A Tournament was started, but the singles have not yet been finished, E. Gold and H. Chapple having yet to play off the final.

Open Doubles: T. J. I'A. Bromwich, H. E. T. Dawes.

MATCHES.

Played 14. Won 13. Lost 1.

<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Ground.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
Emmanuel.....	St John's.....	Won.....	7—2
Pembroke.....	St John's.....	Lost.....	4—5
Christ's.....	Christ's.....	Won.....	6—3
Sidney.....	St John's.....	Won.....	9—0
King's & Clare....	King's & Clare....	Won.....	9—0
Emmanuel.....	St John's.....	Won.....	7—2
Trinity.....	St John's.....	Won.....	6—3
Pembroke.....	Pembroke.....	Won.....	7—2
Christ's.....	St John's.....	Won.....	7—2
Trinity.....	Trinity.....	Won.....	6—3
Jesus.....	Jesus.....	Won.....	5—4
King's & Clare....	St John's.....	Won.....	9—0
St John's Dons....	St John's.....	Won.....	7—2
Sidney.....	Sidney.....	Won.....	7—2

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Sec.*—J. C. H. How. *Committee*—H. J. W. Wrenford, A. M. C. Nicholl, R. Sterndale-Bennett; the following being *ex-officio* Members of Committee: Mr Rootham, H. E. H. Oakeley, O. May, and W. B. Marshall.

Two Smoking Concerts have been held this term, in which most of the performers showed really good talent. It is disappointing that the second and third years are so badly represented at the Concerts, but we hope to see an improvement in

the future, when seating accommodation will be provided. Of the Freshmen a most satisfactory number have joined the Society, and some very useful instrumentalists and vocalists have been discovered amongst them.

First Concert on Monday, October 28.

PART I.

- 1 SONG....."Serenade".....*Schubert*
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
- 2 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Romance in F"*Beethoven*
C. A. MOURILYAN (Clare).
- 3 SONG..... "Across the Blue Sea" *Lord Henry Somerset*
J. F. SPINK.
- 4 PIANOFORTE SOLO....."Prelude"*Rachmaninoff*
Mr ROTHAM.
- 5 SONG..... "Two Grenadiers".....*Schumann*
A. M. C. NICHOLL.

PART II.

- 6 SONG..... "The Sound of the Drum"*Jude*
E. W. JOHNSON.
- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Polonaise No. 2 in C Minor"*Chopin*
Mr ROTHAM.
- 8 SONG..... "The Longshoreman".....
A. T. ISAAC (Jesus).
- 9 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Hungarian Dance"*Behr*
C. A. MOURILYAN (Clare).
- 10 SONG.....
A. M. C. NICHOLL.

Mr. BUSHE-FOX very kindly took the Chair.

Second Concert on Monday, November 18.

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Fantasie Impromptu"*Chopin*
R. STERNDAL-BENNETT.
- 2 VOCAL DUET..... "Excelsior"*Balfe*
H. J. W. WRENFORD and J. C. H. HOW.
- 3 VIOLIN SOLO "Andante Religioso"*Thomé*
E. A. MARTELL.

4 SONG..... "Serenade"Schuber
H. M. EISDELL (Caius).

5 FLUTE SOLO..... "Le Rêon"Raff
J. F. SPINK.

PART II.

6 VOCAL TRIO "Breath Soft Ye Winds"Paxton
H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. C. H. HOW, A. M. C. NICHOLL.

7 PIANOFORTE SOLO.... "Spanish Caprice"Moskowski
R. STERNDAL-BENNETT.

8 SONG..... "Vine, Vine and Eglantine!" ..F. Cunningham-Woods
H. M. EISDELL (Caius).

9 WHISTLING SOLO (from "Florodora")
J. B. W. JONES (Jesus).

10 SONG
R. P. GREGORY.

Mr MARR kindly took the Chair, and his amusing remarks were highly appreciated.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1900-01.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By Balance in Bank	39	1	9	To Lady Margaret Boat			
„ Subscriptions—				Club	390	0	0
Mich. Term, '00				„ Cricket Club	125	0	0
233	0	0		„ Football Clubs	41	11	10
Lt. T. '01	226	17	6	„ Athletic Club	39	6	0
E. T. '01	252	0	0	„ Lawn Tennis Club ..	70	0	0
				„ Lacrosse Club	5	0	0
	711	17	6	„ Fives Club	18	5	6
„ Cambridge Corporation				„ Hockey Club	5	16	10
Dividend	3	13	0	„ Collector's Fee	14	4	9
				„ Cheque Book	0	8	0
				„ Bank Charge	0	0	3
					709	13	2
				„ Balance	44	19	1
					£754	12	3
	£754	12	3				

J. J. LISTER, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

8 November 1901.

C. U. R. V.

"G" Company.

Captain—K. C. Browning. *Col.-Sergeant*—A. R. Kidner. *Sergeants*—B. F. Woods, W. H. Kennett, J. H. Towle. *Corporals*—C. H. T. Hayman, C. B. Ticehurst, E. A. Martell. *Lance-Corporals*—G. R. K. Evatt, G. K. King, G. A. Gaze, C. T. Horton.

The strength of the Company on October 31st, the end of the Volunteer year, was 84: the present strength is 75, and we look to this term's Freshmen to fill the gaps caused by those who went down last term. We should like to remind them that in joining the Corps, they are not only supporting their College, but also serving their country, while the obligations involved are of the slightest and the experience gained is most interesting.

The first year of the new Company has been most satisfactory on the whole. The Company was well represented at Camp and at all the Field-days, and only narrowly missed the distinction of being the best shooting Company in the Battalion.

A. R. Kidner shot in the 'Varsity team at Bisley, which beat Oxford by a substantial margin. He also shot in the King's and St George's, winning a prize in the latter. He has been elected Captain of the VIII for next Season.

C. B. Ticehurst shot against Oxford this term for the N.R.A. medal.

There have been two parades this term, one on the occasion of the visit of the London Scottish and O.U.R.V; the other for night operations on the Rifle Range, when we had an opportunity of learning the delights of doing "sentry-go" on a dark night. Both these were fairly well attended.

It is hoped that everyone who possibly can will go to Aldershot at the end of next term. This appeal is addressed to those who have not yet been to Camp: those who have, do not need it, but let them only impart their experiences to their less fortunate comrades-in-arms, and we are sure that the Company will maintain the reputation it gained at Camp last year for its numbers and keenness.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—H. L. O. Garrett. *Vice-President*—J. C. Arnold. *Treasurer*—T. H. Robinson. *Secretary*—W. Barradell-Smith. *Committee*—C. Coore.

This has on the whole been a most successful term. The Meetings have been well attended, and the amount of subscriptions taken most promising. So far, however, there have been comparatively few speakers from among the Freshmen. It is

to be hoped that more will come forward next term. The Society has again been successful at the Union. Contrary to the usually custom Mr P. B. Haigh (ex. Pres.) was opposed in his succession to the Vice-Presidency, but was successfully returned by a large majority. Mr P. K. Sen was elected a member of the Standing Committee. We take the opportunity of congratulating these two gentlemen on their triumph. In the contest for the Secretaryship Mr A. C. A. Latif tied with his opponent, but had the ill luck to be beaten on a subsequent re-election. The annual Officers' dinner was held on November 27th, in H. L. Pass' rooms, 31, Thompson's Lane, and was a great success. The officers had the pleasure of entertaining as their guests, Mr J. R. Tanner, Mr E. E. Sikes, and Mr G. C. Rankin (Ex. Pres. of the Union). Several excellent speeches were made, and the whole dinner passed off most pleasantly.

The following were the debates held this term :—

Oct. 19—Mr J. C. Arnold (Vice-Pres.) moved "That the domestic and foreign administration of the present Government has been ineffective and disastrous." Mr F. W. Armstrong opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr P. B. Haigh; against the motion Mr H. G. Lewis, T. H. Robinson. The motion was carried by 4 votes.

Oct. 26—Mr B. Merivale moved "That in the interests of Medical Science, the practicing of Vivisection is highly justifiable." Mr C. Coore opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr O. May, Mr F. H. Bainbridge (Trinity), and Mr P. B. Haigh; Against the motion Mr W. Barradell-Smith, Mr L. R. B. Garcia. The motion was carried by 18 votes.

Nov. 2—Visitors Night. Mr E. M. Cook (Clare Coll.) moved "That Platonic friendships are a failure." Mr J. G. Gordon (Trinity) opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr J. C. Arnold and Mr P. B. Haigh; against the motion Mr T. H. Robinson, Mr F. Lamplugh, and Mr C. Elsee. The motion was lost by 1 vote.

Nov. 9—Mr A. C. A. Latif (ex-Pres.) moved "That the anglicising of India has on the whole been beneficial." Mr P. K. Sen opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr V. P. Row and Mr P. B. Haigh; against the motion Mr F. Lamplugh, Mr J. A. Cunningham, and Mr N. Stern. The motion was carried by 10 votes.

Nov 16—Mr T. H. Robinson moved "That this House deplores the prevalence of Musical Comedy." Mr E. J. Dodgshun opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr W. Barradell-Smith, Mr J. C. Arnold, and Mr J. A. Cunningham; against the motion Mr B. Merivale, Mr N. Stern, and Mr W. J. Hawkes. The motion was lost by 3 votes.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Mason, Professor Mayor, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys. *Committee, Senior Members*—Mr Cox, Mr Dyson, Dr Shore, Mr Tanner. (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Ward, Dr Watson (*Senior Treasurer*). *Junior Members*—C. Elsee (*Junior Treasurer*), J. R. C. Greenlees, C. A. L. Senior, B. P. Waller, R. P. Gregory, C. Coore, H. L. Garrett (*Junior Secretary*), H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper, E. Booker, J. B. Garle-Browne, and R. R. Walker.

The excursion on the August Bank Holiday this year was an unqualified success. Between 80 and 90 folk arrived in Cambridge at 10.30, and seemed thoroughly to enjoy their visit. The day was fine, and for the first time in recorded history the cricket match between the Mission and the College ended in a draw—a result largely owing to the efforts of the Rev H. Sneath, who contributed 109 to the Mission's score of 220. Mrs Cobb generously provided tea, which was served, as lunch had been, in Hall, and a short Choral Service, with an address by Dr Watson, was held in Chapel before the party set off on their return journey.

The Harvest Festival and Annual Johnian gathering took place on October 7. There was a large number of past and present members of the College both at the service and the supper. General regret was felt at the absence of the Senior Treasurer, who was unable to be present through illness for the first time during his tenure of the office. The sermon was to have been preached by the Rev R. P. Roseveare, Vicar of Great Snoring, but owing to his sudden illness the Rev L. B. Radford of Forncett St Peter was called upon to fill his place. At the supper afterwards the Master took the chair and speeches were made by Canon Ingram, Sir William Lee-Warner, and the Senior Missioner. There were in all about 60 persons at the supper. A celebration of the Holy Communion took place the next morning, at which an address was given by the Rev J. Snowdon, Vicar of Sunninghill. Among those present at the gathering in addition to the names already mentioned were Rev J. T. Ward, Rev W. Bushell, Rev G. C. Allen, Rev H. Russell, Mr L. Horton-Smith, and Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox.

At the Committee Meeting held early in the term notice was given of the resignation of Mr H. Sneath, Assistant Missioner. The Senior Missioner nominated Mr C. Elsee, Junior Treasurer

of the Mission, to the vacancy thus created, and this nomination was confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the Committee. We understand that Sneath leaves and Elsee joins the Mission just before Christmas.

The Terminal Meeting was held in Lecture Room I., on Monday, November 4, the Master in the chair. The Rev Prebendary Ingram spoke on the country's ignorance of London, and quoted some interesting statistics showing the vastness of the problem presented by it. "A house-going parson means a church-going people," but how is it possible for the clergyman in charge of a poor London parish to visit his 2500 families without help? If he works six hours a day, Sundays excepted, and spends twenty minutes at each house, it will take him six months to visit his parish even if he does nothing else, and leaves schools, sermons, and business to take care of themselves. Ninety per cent of the young men of London do not attend any place of worship, and there are places where there is a Church to every 10,000 inhabitants, but a Public-house to every 250. And exactly where an organised social life is most needed, the definite geographical separation of rich and poor makes it almost impossible to create such an organised life, because the materials out of which it is made are altogether wanting. The best remedy is a steady stream of undergraduates to stimulate the social life of these parishes. Let the area of plague be surrounded by a cordon of College Missions.

Mr Sneath then gave a cheery description of a day at the Mission for the benefit of freshmen, and pointed out that the work there is free from sensationalism and is based instead, as all good work in life must be, upon the faithful discharge of small daily duties. He then addressed to his friends in the second and third years a few words of farewell.

Mr Edwards spoke of the power of a quiet life as illustrated by the retiring Assistant Missioner's work at Walworth, and appealed to Freshmen to join the work there, since the whole success of it depends at bottom upon a sufficient supply of the right men. The optimism of a going concern has its dangers, and we must revive the old missionary spirit in which the Mission was first founded. The Mission is after all only a manifestation of the spirit in the College, and a decline of energy there will at once react upon Walworth. *Omne vivum e vivo*: the Mission looks to the College as the source of its life.

We must take this opportunity of expressing our great regret at the impending departure of Mr Sneath, and to wish him God speed in his new work. During the time that he has been Assistant Missioner he has done very much to maintain and strengthen the College spirit in the Mission, and in so doing has at the same time—almost without knowing it—done a great deal for the development of the Mission spirit in the

College. Mr Sneath left an important teaching post to go to Walworth, and now he returns to teaching again with a wider experience of men and things. He has been a successful schoolmaster in the past, and in the future we look for a still larger measure of success to attend his work. The Mission's loss is the gain of a great profession.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—N. B. Souper. *Ex-Presidents* (in residence)—C. Elsee B.A., J. H. A. Hart B.A., B. P. Waller B.A., and C. Coore. *Treasurer*—C. Coore. *Secretary*—L. G. S. Raynor. *Elected*—R. B. Le B. Janvrin and G. A. Hopkins.

The following papers have been read during the Term :

- Oct. 25—"Apollonius of Tyana," by C. Elsee B.A.
 Nov. 1—"The Church in Large Towns," by C. Coore.
 „ 8—"St Polycarp," by E. D. F. Canham.
 „ 15—"The Inspiration of the Scriptures," by the Rev A. H. Simms.
 „ 22—"The Impersonality of our Lord's Human Nature," by the Rev Prof A. J. Mason.
 „ 29—"Religious Thoughts in England for a Thousand Years," by the Rev Prof Gwatkin.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Objects:—(i) Intercession for the College Mission ; (ii) Intercession for Foreign Missions ; (iii) Preparation for Holy Communion ; and kindred objects.

Committee—F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., F. Dyson M.A., C. Elsee B.A., C. A. L. Senior B.A., B. P. Waller B.A., F. W. Allen, E. A. Benians, E. D. F. Canham, C. Coore, H. L. Garrett, W. H. Kennett, L. G. S. Raynor, T. H. Robinson, H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper.

The following is a list of the addresses during the current Term :

- Oct. 20—Mr Ward.
 „ 27—Mr C. L. Carr, Vicar of S. Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge.
 Nov. 2—Mr F. R. Hodgson, formerly U.M.C.A. Missionary at Zanzibar.
 „ 9—Dr W. E. Barnes, Hulsean Professor of Divinity.
 „ 16—Mr H. Sneath, Assistant College Missioner at Walworth.
 „ 23—Mr F. J. Foakes-Jackson, Fellow and Dean of Jesus College.
 „ 30—Professor Mayor.

COLLEGE CALENDAR, 1902.**LENT TERM (79 days, 60 to keep).**

All years come up.. . . . Monday January 13.
 Lectures begin Wednesday January 15.
 College Examinations . . . about March 10—13.
 [Term kept Thursday March 13.]

EASTER TERM (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come up. Friday April 18.
 Lectures begin Monday April 21.
 College Examinations . . . about June 2—7.
 [Term kept Saturday June 7.]

MICHAELMAS TERM (80 days, 60 to keep).

Sizarship Examination. . . Tuesday September 30.
 First year come up Wednesday October 8.
 Other years come up. Friday October 10.
 Lectures begin Monday October 13.
 College Examinations . . . about December 3—6.
 [Term kept Monday December 8.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on January 14, April 18,
 August 1, and September 30.

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* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
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Donations.

	DONORS.
Astronomical Observations and Researches made at Dunsink, the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin. Part viii. 4to. Dublin, 1899.....	Mr Larmor.
*Macalister (Alex.). James Macartney M.D. A Memoir. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 11.25.71.	The Author.
Rabelais. Gargantua and Pantagruel. Trans. into English by Sir Thomas Urquhart and P. Le Motteux. With Introductions by C. Whibley. Vol. III. (Tudor Translations.) 8vo. Lond. 1900. 8.12.106.	Mr Pendlebury.
Froissart (J.). Chronicle. Translated out of French by Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners, Annis 1523-25. With an Introduction by W. P. Ker. Vol. I. (Tudor Translations. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 8.12.107.	The Author.
*Quevedo (S. A. Lafone). La Raza Pampeana y la Raza Guaraní. 8vo. Buenos Aires, 1900.....	The Author.
Goetz (L. K.). Franz Heinrich Reusch 1825-1900. Eine Darstellung seiner Lebensarbeit. 8vo. Gotha, 1901. 9.19.30. ..	Professor Mayor.
*Mayor (J. E. B.). Franz Heinrich Reusch. 8vo. Camb. 1901.....	The Author
— Sound Mind in Body Sound. A Cloud of Witnesses to the Golden Rule of not too much. Sm. 4to. Manchester, 1901. 4.8.34.....	The Author.
Reinkens (J. H.). Hirtenbriefe. 8vo. Bonn. 1897. 9.19.32.....	Town Clerk to the City of London.
*Brownbill (J.). Cheshire in Domesday Book. A Paper read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 30th Nov. 1899. 8vo. Liverpool, 1900.....	
*Courtney (Leonard). The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.36.35.	
Calendar of Letter-Books preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall. Letter-Book C. circa A.D. 1291-1309. Edited by R. R. Sharpe. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.40.7.....	

- *Abbott (E. A.). The Corrections of Mark adopted by Matthew and Luke. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 9.6.14. } The Author.
- Burlington Fine Arts Club. Exhibition of a Collection of Silversmiths' Work of European Origin. 4to. Lond. 1901. 11.6.35.* } Burlington Fine Arts Club.
- Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, complectentia Vetus Testamentum, Hebraico, Chaldaico, Græco, et Latino idiomate; Novum Testamentum Græcum et Latinum; et Vocabularium Hebraicum et Chaldaicum, cum Grammatica Hebraica, nec non Dictionario Græco. De mandato et sumptibus Cardinalis Francisci Ximenis de Cisneros. 6 vols. fol. *In Complutensi Universitate, 1514-17. Library Table.*
- *Stuart (C. E.). Textual Criticism of the New Testament for English Bible Students. 3rd Edit. 12mo Lond. n.d. 9.11.81...
 — The Old Faith or the New—which? 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.77.
 — From Advent to Advent. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.73.
 — An Outline of St Paul's Epistle to the Romans. 2nd Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 9.11.76.
 — Tracings from the Gospel of John. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.74.
 — Tracings from the Acts of the Apostles. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.75.
 — Sketches from the Gospel of Mark. 12mo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.80.
 — Simple Papers on the Church of God. 8vo. Lond. 1879. 9.11.78.
 — The Resurrection. 8vo. Nottingham, n.d. 9.11.83.
 — Everlasting Life. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.83.
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 — Thoughts on Sacrifices. 2nd Edit. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.82.
 — A Slight Sketch of the Holy Spirit's Ways; and receiving the Holy Ghost. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.83.
 — Primitive Christianity. 3rd Edit. 8vo. Lond. n.d.
 — Remarks on the Tabernacle. 8vo. Nottingham, 1899.
 — Propitiation by Blood. 8vo. Lond. n.d.
 — The Atonement as set forth in the Old Testament. 8vo. Lond. n.d.
 — The Present Service of the Lord Jesus Christ. 8vo. Lond. 1887.
 — Christian Standing and Condition. 4th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1884.
 — The New Testament and its Translations. 8vo. Lond. 1855. 9.10.50.
 — The Bible and the Versions of the Bible. 8vo. Lond. 1856. }
- Clarence Esme Stuart, Esq.

- *Stuart (C. E.). *Modern Translations of the Vulgate, and the Bible Society. Letter to the Rev Carus Wilson.* 8vo. Lond. 1857. }
 — *The Greek Septuagint, its use in the New Testament examined.* 8vo. Lond. 1859. } Clarence Esme Stuart, Esq.
 — *A Critique on Professor Robertson Smith's "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church."* 8vo. }
 *Rapson (E. J.). *Impressions of Inscriptions received from Captain A. H. McMahon. (From the Jour. Roy. Asiatic Society, April 1901.)* 8vo. } The Author.
 — *Indian Coins and Seals. Part iv. Indian Seals and Clay Impressions. (From the Jour. Roy. Asiatic Society, January 1901.)* 8vo. }
 Clifford (W. K.). *Mathematical Papers. Edited by R. Tucker, with an Introduction by H. J. Stephen Smith.* 8vo. Lond. 1882. 3.49.11. }
 — *Lectures and Essays. Edited by Leslie Stephen and F. Pollock. 2 vols.* 8vo. Lond. 1879. 3.49 9.10. } Mr Scott
 — *Mathematical Fragments, being Facsimiles of his unfinished Papers relating to the Theory of Graphs.* fol. Lond. 1881. }
 James (M. R.). *The Western Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. II.* 8vo. Lond. 1901. Gg.9. } The Master and Fellows of Trinity College.
 *Penrose (F. C.). *Some additional Notes on the Orientation of Greek Temples; being the Result of a Journey to Greece and Sicily in April and May 1900.* 4to. Lond. 1901. } The Author.
 Scheffers (Dr G.). *Einführung in die Theorie der Curven in der Ebene und im Raume.* 8vo. Leipzig, 1901. } Mr Hudson.
 *Bonney (Dr T. G.). *Colonel Feilden's Contributions to Glacial Geology. [Extracted from the Geological Magazine. July 1900].* 8vo. } The Author.
 (Also several other papers on geology.)
 Froissart (J.). *Chroniques. Publiées par Gaston Raynaud. Tome XI. 1382-1385.* 8vo. Paris, 1899. 1.7.42. } Mr W. F. Smith
 Smithsonian Institution. *Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1898.* 8vo. Washington 1900. 3.46. } Smithsonian Institute.
 *Norwood (G.). *Greek Verse Translation which obtained the Porson Prize 1901.* 8vo. Camb. 1901. } The Author.
 Handbook of the Theological Colleges of the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in Scotland 1901. 8vo. Lond. 1901. } Rev A. W. Greenup M.A.
 Yate (Major A. C.). *Lieutenant-Colonel John Haughton, Commandant of the 36th Sikhs, a Hero of Tirah. A Memoir.* 8vo. Lond. 1900. 11.21.38. } The Author.

- Cape of Good Hope Observatory. Results of Meridian Observations made during the years 1866 to 1870. 8vo. Edin. 1900. 3.23 21.
- Catalogue of 1905 Stars for the Equinox 1865.0 made during the years 1861 to 1870. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 3.23.22.
- Greenwich Observatory. Second Ten-year Catalogue of 6892 Stars for the Epoch 1890.0. 4to. Edin. 1900.
- Results of the Spectroscopic and Photographic Observations made in the year 1898. 4to. Edin. 1899. 4.13.
- Astronomical and Magnetic and Meteorological Observations made in the year 1898. 4to. Edin. 1900. 4.12.
- The Astronomer Royal.

Additions.

- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire. By the Rev W. W. Skeat. (*Octavo Publications*. No. xxxvi.) 8vo. Camb. 1901.
- Church Historical Society. The Witness of the Homilies. 8vo. Lond. 1900.
- Dictionary (English Dialect). Edited by Joseph Wright. Parts xi. and xii. (Ha-Jinketing.) 4to. Oxford, 1901.
- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by J. A. H. Murray. (L.—Lap.) 4to. Oxford, 1901.
- Early English Text Society. The Minor Poems of the Vernon MS. Part ii. Edited by F. J. Furnivall. 8vo. Lond. 1901.
- The Lay Folks' Catechism. With Introduction, Notes, Glossary, and Index by T. F. Simmons and H. E. Nolloth. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 4 5.
- Euripides. Herakles. Erklärt von Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf. 2te Bearbeitung. 2 Bde. 8vo. Berlin, 1895.
- Gadow (Hans). Amphibia and Reptiles. (Camb. Nat. Hist. Series. Vol. VIII.) 8vo. Lond. 1901. 3.26.
- Gneist (Dr R.). The History of the English Constitution. Translated by P. A. Ashworth. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.36 34.
- Harnack (A.). Geschichte der altchristlichen Litteratur bis Eusebius. Theil I. Hälfte i. und ii. Theil II. Band i. 8vo. Leipzig, 1893-97. 9.34.
- Herzog (J. J.). Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche. Herausg. von D. Albert Hauck. Band ix. 8vo. Leipzig, 1901.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on the MSS. of Mrs Frankland-Russell-Astley of Chequers Court, Bucks. 8vo. Lond. 1901.
- Jurisprudentiæ Antehadrianæ quæ supersunt. Edidit F. P. Bremer. Pars altera. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1901.
- Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for 1904. 8vo. Edin. 1901.
- Reference Table.*
- Quain (Jones). Elements of Anatomy. Vol. III. Part iii. Organs of the Senses. Reprinted, with Corrections, from the 10th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 3.24.
- Rolls Series. Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids. A.D. 1284-1431. Vol. II. Dorset—Huntingdon. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 5.41.
- Calendar of the Patent Rolls. Edward I. 1272-1281. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.40.
- Scottish Record Publications. Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. Edited by Sir J. B. Paul. Vol. III. A.D. 1506-1507. 8vo. Edin. 1901. 5.32.
- Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. Vol. I. Fasc. ii. (absurdus—acu). 4to. Lipsiae, 1901. *Library Table*.

- Venn (John). Caius College. (College Histories Series.) 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.28.72.
 Wylie (J. H.). The Council of Constance to the Death of John Hus. Being the Ford Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford in Lent Term 1900. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 9.38.49.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas 1901.

Donations.

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| *Abbott (E. A.). Bible Lessons. 8vo. Lond. 1871. 11.18.52. | |
| Reusch (F. H.). Der Index der verbotenen Bücher. 2 Bde. 8vo. Bonn, 1883-85. 7.3. | |
| — Index Librorum prohibitorum gedruckt zu Parma 1580. 8vo. Bonn. 1889. 7.3. | Professor Mayor. |
| — Predigten über die sonntäglichen Evangelien. 8vo. Bonn. 1876. 9.22.41. .. | |
| — Bibel und Natur. 4te Auflage. 8vo. Bonn, 1876. 9.19.31. | |
| Bellarmin (Cardinal). Die Selbstbiographie (lateinisch und deutsch). 8vo. Bonn, 1887. 11.26.48. | |
| *Scott (C. A.). Evangelical Doctrine Bible Truth. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 11.15.32. | The Author. |
| Scott (J. George). Gazetteer of Upper Burma and the Shan States. Part ii. Vols. I.—III. 8vo. Rangoon, 1901. 10.28.11-13. | The Compiler. |
| Meyer (Paul). Notice d'un Légendier Français conservé à la Bibliothèque Impériale de Saint-Petersbourg. 4to. Paris, 1900. | The Author. |
| Rabelais. On Civil and Canon Law. Translation, Introduction, and Notes by W. F. Smith.* Sm. 4to. <i>Privately printed</i> . Cambridge, 1901. 8.31.66. | The Translator. |
| Hankel (Dr H.). Theorie der complexen Zahlensysteme. 8vo. Leipzig, 1867. 3.49.31. | |
| Schlegel (V.). System der Raumlehre. 2 Thle. (in 1). 8vo. Leipzig, 1872-5. 3.49.18. | |
| Durège (Dr H.). Die ebenen Curven dritter Ordnung. 8vo. Leipzig, 1871. 3.50.2. | |
| Steiner (Jacob). Vorlesungen über synthetische Geometrie. 2 Thle. (in 1). 8vo. Leipzig, 1867. 3.50.1. | Mr Scott. |
| Hanus (P. H.). An elementary Treatise on the Theory of Determinants. 8vo. Boston, 1886. 3.49.44. | |
| Thomson (W.). An Introduction to Determinants. 8vo. Edin. 1882. 3.49.45. | |
| Muir (T.). The Theory of Determinants. Part I. Determinants in general. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 3.49.46. | |
| <i>In addition to the above Mr Scott has presented several volumes of mathematical pamphlets and examination papers.</i> | |

Additions.

- Cambridge University Examination Papers. Michaelmas Term 1900 to Easter Term 1901. Vol. XXX. 4to. Camb. 1901. 6.4.30.
- Chaucer Society. Life Records of Chaucer. Part iv. By R. E. G. Kirk. 8vo. Lond. 1900.
- Richard Brathwait's Comments in 1665 upon Chaucer's Tales of the Miller and the Wife of Bath. Edited by C. F. E. Spurgeon. 8vo. Lond. 1901.
- The Portraits of Geoffrey Chaucer. By M. H. Spielmann. ob. 4to. Lond. 1900.
- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by J. A. H. Murray. (Jew—Kairine.) 4to. Oxford, 1901.
- Early English Text Society. The English Works of John Gower. Edited with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by G. C. Macaulay. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1900-1. 4.6.
- Encyklopädie der mathematischen Wissenschaften. Band I. Heft 6. 8vo. Leipzig, 1901.
- Hitchcock (F. H.). Our Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products, 1891-1900. 8vo. Washington, 1900.
- Foreign Markets for American Agricultural Products. 8vo. Washington, 1901.
- Rolls Series. Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII. Arranged and catalogued by James Gairdner and R. H. Brodie. Vol. XVIII. Part i. 8vo. Lond 1901. 5.1.
- Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, 1739-1741, &c., preserved in the Public Record Office. Prepared by W. A. Shaw. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.40.
- Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Oct. 1672 to Feb. 1673. Edited by F. H. B. Daniell. 8vo. Norwich, 1901. 5.3.
- Patent Rolls of the Reign of Henry III., A.D. 1216-1225. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.40.

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Colson, F. H. (E. 1906)	The College, Plymouth
Cook, B. M.	16, Edgcombe Road, Camberwell Grove, S.E.
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Coombes, Rev H. E. H. (E. 1904)	The Roadstead, Penarth, Glamorgan

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Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H.	15, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
Covington, Rev Preb. W.	The Rectory, 52, Bedford Square, W.C.
†Cowie, H.	9, Baring Crescent, Exeter
Cox, H. S.	Georgetown, Demerara
Cox, Rev W. A. (Fellow)	
Cox, S. J.	251, Balham High Road, London, S.W.
Cradock, D.	Back Beach Road, Durban, Natal, South Africa
Craggs, E. H. (E. 1905)	The Poplars, Woodland Road, Middlesborough
Creswell, Rev S. F. (D.D.)	Northrepps Rectory, Norfolk
(E. 1904)	
*Croggon, J. F. S.	
Crowthier, C. R.	7, Whiteford Road, S. Plymouth
Cubitt, Rev S. H. (E. 1903)	Calgary, N.W.T., Canada
Cruikshank, G. E. (E. 1901)	5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Cummings, R. R. (E. 1906)	Sydcote, W. Dulwich, S.E.
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Cunynghame, H. H. S. (E. 1906)	Home Office, Whitehall
Cuthbertson, F. E. L.	Malgrave Castle, Lythe, Whitley
Dale, J. B.	King's College, London
Dally, J. F. H. (E. 1903)	51, Waterloo Road, South Wolverhampton
Davey, A. A.	Rotherwood, Ivanhoe Road, Denmark Park, S.E.
Davidson, E.	9, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool
Davies, J. D.	Broad Oak Cottage, Winwick, Newton-Le- Moors
Davies, J. J.	Lowtre, Llanybyther, R.S.O.
Davis, A. J.	Sydenham, New Amalfi, East Griqualand, Cape Colony
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Dawson, E.	Leasgill, N. Milnthorpe, Westmorland
Dearden, Rev G. A.	Blackburn, Lancs.
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de Villiers, J. E. R. (Fellow)	South African Chambers, St George's Street, Cape Town
Dew, S. H. D.	Llangfri, Anglesey, N. Wales
Dibdin, L. T. (M. 1906)	15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Dickson, R. St J.	
Diver, O. F. (E. 1904)	6, Albermarle Road, Norwich
Dinnis, F. R.	St Peter's Vicarage, Mile End, E.
Docker, E. (E. 1903)	Dudley House, Spring Road, Isleworth

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Dodgshun, E. J.	
†Douglas, S. M.	5, College Gardens, Dulwich, S.E.
Douglas, Rev Prof A. H.	Knox College, Toronto, Canada
Douglas, A. F. (E. 1902)	10, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.
Drake, Rev H.	Verwood, Wimborne
Dundas, A. C.	
Dyson, Rev F. W.	The Grammar School, Wellingboro'
Dyson, Rev F. (Fellow)	
Easton, Rev J. G. (E. 1903)	Murston Rectory, Sittingbourne
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Edmunds, C. (E. 1901)	23, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta
Edmunds, L. H.	1, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
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Edwards, Rev N. W. A. (E. 1903)	Lady Margaret Mission, Chatham Street, Walworth, S.E.
Edwards, C. D.	Guy's Hospital, S.E.
Elliot, Smith G. (Fellow) (E. 1904)	Cairo, Egypt
Elsee, C.	
Evans, W. I. (E. 1904)	Eirianfa, Eaton Grove, Swansea
Evans, Dr F. P. Franklen	The Bays, Knight's Hill, W. Norwood
Evans, Rev G. T. M.	St Anne's Clergy House, Bishop Auckland, Durham
Evatt, G. R. K.	
Ewbank, Rev A. (E. 1904)	8, Webster Gardens, Ealing, W.
Falcon, W.	Cottesmore, Brighton
Fane, W. D.	Fulbroke Hall, Grantham
Faulks, M. J.	37, Sussex Square, Brighton
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Field, Rev F. G. E. (E. 1904)	Grammar School, Truro
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Fisher, Rev R.	23, Cavendish Road, Regent's Park, W.
Fletcher, J. H. B.	
Fletcher, W. C. (E. 1902)	4, Grove Park, Liverpool
Fletcher, F.	Unsworth, nr. Manchester
Flux, A. W. (E. 1905)	Owens College, Manchester
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Forster, R. H. (E. 1905)	Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
Foster, Rev J. R.	236, St Thomas' Road, Preston
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Fox, F. S. W.	3, St Stephen's Road, Canterbury
Foxwell, E. E. (E. 1902)	

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Garner-Richards, D. B.	Brandon, Norfolk
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Gaskell, W. (E. 1903)	Azamgarh, N.W.P., India
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Gaze, G. A.	
Gibbings, W. T.	Woodbury House, Highfield, Southampton
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Gibson, J. (E. 1905)	15, Menai View Terrace, Bangor
†Gibson-Carmichael, Sir T.D.	Castlecraig, Dolphinton, N.B.
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Goodall, Rev C. H.	103, Highbury Quadrant, N.
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†Graves, Rev C. E. (Fellow (E. 1903)	
Gray, C. F.	139, Pershore Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
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Greenstreet, W. J. (E. 1903)	The Marling School, Stroud, Gloucester
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Gregory, R. P.	
Grenfell, J. S. G. (E. 1906)	Heath Mount, Hampstead, N.W.
Groos, A. W. J.	12, Farquhar Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
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Gwatkin, Rev Prof H. M.	8, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge
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†Hayes, J. H.	The Leys, Cambridge
Hayman, C. H. T.	

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Hayter, K. S. R.	Lindenthorpe, Broadstairs
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Hill, Rev E. (E. 1906)	The Rectory, Cockfield, Bury St Edmunds
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Hoare, H. J. (E. 1903)	Heath Villa, Ewer Common, Gosport
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Hogg, R. W.	Christ's Hospital, London
Honeybourne, V. C.	
Holmes, H. T. (E. 1903)	12, Bedford Road, S. Tottenham, N.
Hope, H. G.	Petworth, Sussex
Horne, J. W.	
Hornbrook, M.	31, Upper Hamilton Terrace, St John's Wood, N.W.
Horowitz, S.	
Horton-Smith, P. (M.D.)	8, Up Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
†Horton-Smith, L. (Fellow)	53, Queen Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.
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Horton, C. T.	
Hough, J. F.	
Hough, S. S. (Fellow) (E. '04)	Royal Observatory, Cape Town, South Africa
Houston, W. A. (Fellow)	26, Croxeth Grove, Sefton Park, Liverpool
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How, J. C. H.	
Howard, A. (E. 1904)	Imperial Department of Agriculture, Barbadoes
Howitt, J. T.	13, Chardmore Road, London, N.
Hoyle, J. J.	Johannesburg, South Africa
Hudson, C. E.	126, Bolton Road, Pendleton, Manchester
Hudson, R. W. H. T. (Fellow)	
†Hudson, Prof W. H. H.	15, Altenberg Gardens, Clapham Common, S.W.
(E. 1906)	
Hudson, E. F.	Churcher's College, Petersfield
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Iliffe, J. W.	Central Higher Grade School, Sheffield
Inchley, O.	16, Victoria Street, Loughboro'
Ingram, Rev D. S. (E. 1904)	Great Oakley, Essex
Ingram, A. C.	The Rectory, Great Oakley, Essex
Ingram, Rev A. R.	The Vicarage, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.
Irving, J. B.	48, Gery Street, Bedford
Isaac, C. L.	Bryntawn, Swansea
Jackson, Rev A.	All Saints' Vicarage, Northfleet, Gravesend
Jackson, E. W.	233, Walmersley Road, Bury, Lancs.
Janvrin, R. & le B.	
Jarchow, C. J. F.	Merstham, nr. Redhill, Surrey
Jarratt, G. L.	
Jeans, F. A. G.	28, Bidston Road, Birkenhead
Jehu, T. G.	
Jenkins, H. B.	
Jessopp, Rev A. (D.D.)	Scarning Rectory, E. Dereham
Jinarajadasa, C. (E. 1905)	21, Maligakanda Road, Colombo, Ceylon
Johnson, Rev E. J. F. (E. '05)	Hillesley Vicarage, Wotton-under-Edge
Johnston, E.	72, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.
Johnston, S.	
Jones, Rev B. T. White	Redcliffe Clergy House, Bristol
Jones, E. A. A.	Yarkhill Vicarage, Hereford
Jones, Rev G.	Sandford St Martin, Oxon.
Jones, H. T. G.	Herne House, Cliftonville, Margate
Jones, Dr H. R.	58A, Grove Street, Liverpool
Jones, Wilton J.	
Josa, H. S. J.	9, Alexander Road, Bayswater, W.
Jose, C. H.	49, Whitechapel, Liverpool
†Keeling, Rev C. P.	St James' Rectory, Collyhurst, Manchester
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Kelynack, W. S.	
Kempt, G. D.	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Kemphorne, Rev P. H.	Wellington College, Berks.
Kemphorne, G. A.	Wellington College, Berks.
Kennett, W. H.	
Kent, J. J. P.	Tennyson Street, Lincoln
Kerly, D. M. (E. 1903)	1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
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Lamb, W. A.	Desert Serges Rectory, Bandon, co. Cork
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Laycock, A. P.	London Hospital
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†Lee Warner, Sir W.	Oldfield, Bickley, Kent
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Le Sueur, W. R.	Grammar School, Gillingham, Dorset
Leveaux, M. V. E.	33, St James's Square, W.
Lewis, Dr C. E. M.	Widmore, Bromley, Kent
Lewis, H. G.	
Lewis, H. S.	Toynbee Hall, London, E
Lewis, Mrs S. S. (E. 1903)	Chesterton Road, Cambridge
Lewis, W. R.	Ford Rectory, Shrewsbury
Lewton Brain, L.	
Ley, Rev A. B. M. (E. '04)	White Colne Vicarage, Earls Colne, R.S.O.
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Linney, D.	13, East Road, Kirkwall, N.B.
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Lord, Rev A. E.	Pentwortham House, Preston
Love, Prof A. E. H. (E. 1905)	34, St Margaret's Road, Oxford
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Lupton, A. S.	7, Earl's Terrace, Kensington, W.
Lupton, J. (Fellow) (E. 1906)	28, Edwardes Square, Kensington, W.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Lydall, F. (E. 1904)	65, Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.
Lymbery, A. W.	Colston House, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham
†MacAlister, Dr D. (Fellow) (E. 1904)	
Macalister, Prof A. (M.D.) (Fellow)	
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Macalister, R. A. S. (E. 1904)	Torrisdale, Lady Margaret Road, Cambridge
Macaulay, F. S. (E. 1904)	19, Dewhurst Road, Brook Green, W.
†McBride, E. W. (E. 1904)	McGill College, Montreal, Canada
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Mc Cormick, Rev J. G.	15, White Horse Plain, Great Yarmouth
†McDonnell, T. F. R.	5, Coleherne Road, Radcliffe Square, London, S.W.
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Maclaurin, Prof R. C. (Fellow) (E. 1903)	Victoria College, Wellington, New Zealand
McNeile, Rev A. P.	4, Oakhall Road, Wanstead, Essex
Mainer, E.	Ardingley College, Hayward's Heath, Sussex
Manning, A. S.	Cynthia House, Newmarket
Marr, J. E. (Fellow)	
Marrs, F. W.	
Marsh, Rev R. W. B.	Foulness Rectory, Southend-on-Sea
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Marshall, W. B.	
Martin, G. A.	Galwally, Newtonbreda, Belfast
Mason, Rev M. H. H.	24, Sydenham Road, Croydon
Mason, Rev P. H. (President) (E. 1901)	
Mason, Rev H. E.	Bettws Vicarage, Aston-on-Clun
†Masterman, Rev. J. H. B.	3, Newhall Street, Birmingham
Masterman, E. W. G. (E. '04)	English Hospital, Jerusalem
Matthews, G. B. (E. 1902)	9, Menai View Terrace, Bangor
Matthews, H. N.	Palgrave Hall, Swaffham
Matthews, J. C.	Palgrave Hall, Swaffham
Matthew, G. A. (E. 1903)	56, Regent Street, Cambridge
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May, F. L.	St Margaret's, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
May, H. R. D.	
May, O.	
Mayor, Rev Prof J. E. B. (Fellow)	

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†Mayor, Rev J. B. (E. 1903)	Queensgate House, Kingston Hill, Surrey
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Merriman, Rev J., D.D.	The Rectory, Freshwater, Isle of Wight
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Morrison, D. C. A.	2, Clyde Villas, Swindon
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Moss, W. (E. 1905)	Charterhouse, Godalming
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Mullineux, Rev M.	Royal Naval School, Eltham, Kent
†Mullinger, J. B.	
†Mullins, W. E. (E. 1903)	18, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
Murphy, W. L.	Dartry, Upper Rathmines, Dublin
Murray, F. E.	26, Doughty Street, W.C.
Nash, E. H. H.	43, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.
Neave, D. H.	Elmhurst, Fordingbridge, near Salisbury
Neave, W. S.	Elmhurst, Fordingbridge, near Salisbury
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Nutley, Rev W.	4, Lyddon Terrace, College Road, Leeds
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Orr, W. Mc F.	Royal College of Science, Dublin
Orr, J. W.	3, Southampton Row, London, W.C.
Orton, K. J. P.	55, Amesbury Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.

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Page, T. E.	Charterhouse, Godalming
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Palmer, Rev J. J. B. (E. '05)	Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Cottayam, Travancore, India
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Paranjpye, R. P. (Fellow) (E. 1905)	Fergusson College, Poona, India
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Parker, Dr G. (E. 1904)	14, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol
Parnell, T.	
Pascoe, E. H.	Montague House, New Barnet
Pass, H. L.	
Payne, O. V.	West Worlington Rectory, Morehard Bishop, N. Devon
Pellow, J. E.	5, High Street, Southampton
Pemberton, W. P. D.	c/o Bank of British Columbia, 60, Lombard Street, E.C.
Pendlebury, C. (E. 1906)	40, Glazbury Road, West Kensington, W.
Pendlebury, R. (Fellow)	
Pennant, P. P. (E. 1903)	Nantlys, St Asaph
Percival, B. A.	The Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, W.
Perkins, C. S.	29, St Sidwells, Exeter
Pethybridge, G. H.	c/o Rev C. P. Hutchinson, Kent House, Eastbourne
Phillips, Dr J. (E. 1904)	68, Brook Street, London, W.
Phillips, Prof R. W.	University College of North Wales, Bangor
Phillips, S. H.	
Picken, Rev W. G.	12, Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth
Pilkington, A. C. (E. 1902)	The Grammar School, Sydney, N.S.W.
Plowright, C. T. Mc L.	7, King Street, King's Lynn
Pocklington, H. C. (E. 1905)	41, Virginia Road, Leeds
Pocock, G. N.	8, West Hill, Highgate, N.
Pollard, C. (L. 1903)	Wesleyan Mission, Royapettah, Madras
Poole, A. W.	42, Newark Street, Stepney, E.
Pooley, H. F.	Scotter, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.
Portbury, Rev H. A. (M. '05)	St Paul's, Fence Avenue, Macclesfield
Porter, T. H.	
Potbury, J. A. (E. 1904)	Queen's College, Georgetown, Demerara
Potter, C. G.	Bishopstown Rectory, Swansea
Powell, Rev C. T. (E. 1902)	College Yard, Worcester
Powell, Sir F. S.	1, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
†Powell, N. G.	Mathon Vicarage, Malvern
Powning, Rev J. F. (E. '02)	The Close, Exeter
Poynder, Rev A. J. (E. '03)	St Michael's Vicarage, Burleigh Street, W.
Prescott, E.	76, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Prest, E. E.	Wellerbay House, Macclesfield
Prior, Rev Canon A. H.	Horsley Vicarage, Derby

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Priston, S. B.	3, York Terrace, New Brompton, Chatham
Pryce, H. V.	New College, Hampstead, N.W.
Pryke, Rev W. E. (E. 1905)	The Vicar's House, Ottery St Mary
Prytherch, D. R. O.	Llanarth, Llandyssil, South Wales
Race, R. T.	
Radcliff, R. P. M.	Arcachon, Gironde, France
Radcliffe, H. (E. 1903)	Balderstone Hall, Rochdale
Radford, Rev L. B.	Forncet St Peter, Norfolk
Rae, F. L. (E. 1904)	Belle Vue, Câtel, Guernsey
Ramage, H.	
Rapson, E. J. (E. 1906)	British Museum, W.C.
Raven, C. O.	A.M.C., Framlingham, Suffolk
Raw, W.	Etah, North West Provinces, India
Rawcliffe, J. H.	The Exchange Mechanic Institute, Burnley
Ray, C. E.	Whinfield House, near Ulverston
Raynor, L. G. S.	
Read, Prof H. N.	2, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
Redlich, S.	6, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.
Reid, S. B. (E. 1903)	Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand
Reynolds, C. W.	
Rice, Rev C. M. (E. 1905)	St David's, Reigate
†Richardson, Rev G. (E. '02)	College Street, Winchester
Ridley, F. T.	Oakslade, Reigate
Rigby, Rev O. (E. 1903)	Trinity College, Toronto
Ritchie, J. N.	
Rivers, Dr W. H. R. (E. '01)	
Riz, W. A.	8, St Firth's Road, Barne's Close, Winchester
Robb, A. A.	
Roberts, H. A.	43, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
Roberts, Rev H. E. (E. '02)	Radford, Stafford
Robertson, Rev A. J. (E. 1905)	Lady Margaret Vicarage, Chatham Street, Rodney Road, Walworth, S.E.
Robertson, F. W. R.	Bourn Lodge, Bourn, Cambridge
Robinson, H. J.	22, Parkfield Road, Liverpool
Robinson, M. H.	Fairfield, New Road, Clewer, Windsor
Robinson, Rev J.	51, Chesterton Road, Cambridge
Robinson, Rev W. E.	Wicken, Soham
Robinson, T. H.	
Roby, H. J. (LL.D.) (E. '04)	Lancrigg, Grasmere
†Rootham, C. B.	
Rose, F. A.	The Cedars, St Cuthbert's, Bedford
Roscamp, Rev A. S.	Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex
Rosenhain, W.	237, Monument Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
†Roseveare, W. N.	Harrow-on-the-Hill
Roseveare, Rev R. P.	Great Snoring Rectory, Fakenham
Rowe, Rev T. B. (E. 1904)	St Anne's, Surrey Road, Bournemouth
Rudd, Rev E. J. S.	The Rectory, Soulderne, Banbury

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Rudd, E. W. (E. 1902)	Aldenharn School, Elstree, Herts.
Rudd, W. A.	Withernsea, Hull
Rudge, W. A. D.	The Granhams, Great Shelford
Rushbrooke, W. G.	St Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, S.E.
Russell, A. F. (E. 1906)	22, Effingham Street, Grosvenor Road, S.W.
Russell, Rev H.	Layham Rectory, Hadleigh, Suffolk
Said, M.	82, Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn, N.W.
Sainsbury, A. J.	The Crescent, Bromgrove
Sampson, R. A. (E. 1903)	3, Burdon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Sandall, T. E. (E. 1906)	The Chawntry, Alford, Lincs.
Sandall, H. C.	
Sandford, H.	The Isle, Shrewsbury
†Sandys, Dr J. E. (Fellow) (E. 1904)	
Sanger, F.	Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, N.E.
Sanger, H.	
Sargent, D. H. G.	Ridley Hall, Cambridge
Sayle, C. E.	
Scarborough, O. L.	3, Whinney Field, Halifax
†Schiller, F. N. (E. 1901)	c/o Messrs Pigott, Chapman and Co., Calcutta, India.
*Scott, R. F. (Fellow) (E '06)	
Scott, E. L.	4, Reporter Road, Fulham, S.W.
Scoular, A. C. (E. 1906)	St Bees, Carnforth
Senior, C. A. L. (E. 1902)	
Sephton, Rev J. (E. 1904)	90, Huskisson Street, Liverpool
Seward, A. C.	Westfield House, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge
Shawcross, H. W.	St Paul's School, Jalspahar, Darjeeling, India
Shepley, G. W.	
Sheppard, Rev C. P. (E. '02)	The Vicarage, Clifton on Dunsmore
Sheriff, S. M.	57, Tavistock Crescent, Westbourne Park, W.
Shingleton-Smith, L.	Deepholm, Clifton Park, Bristol
Shore, Dr L. E. (Fellow)	
Shuker, A.	Trent College, Nottingham
Sidebotham, C. E.	
†Sikes, E. E. (Fellow) (E. '06)	
Simpson, G. C. E.	
Skene, F. N.	Myton Vicarage, Helperby, Yorks.
Skrimshire, J. F.	Melton Constable, Norfolk
Slator, F.	
Smallpeice, Rev G.	Long Preston, R.S.O., Yorkshire
Smith, Rev A. D.	3, Cambridge Terrace, Sunderland
Smith, Rev A. E.	79, Richmond Road, Dalston, N.E.
Smith, B. A. (E. 1902)	32, Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
Smith, H. Bentley	Church Lench Rectory, Evesham
†Smith, Prof. G. C. M. (E. 1905)	31, Endcliffe Rise Road, Sheffield

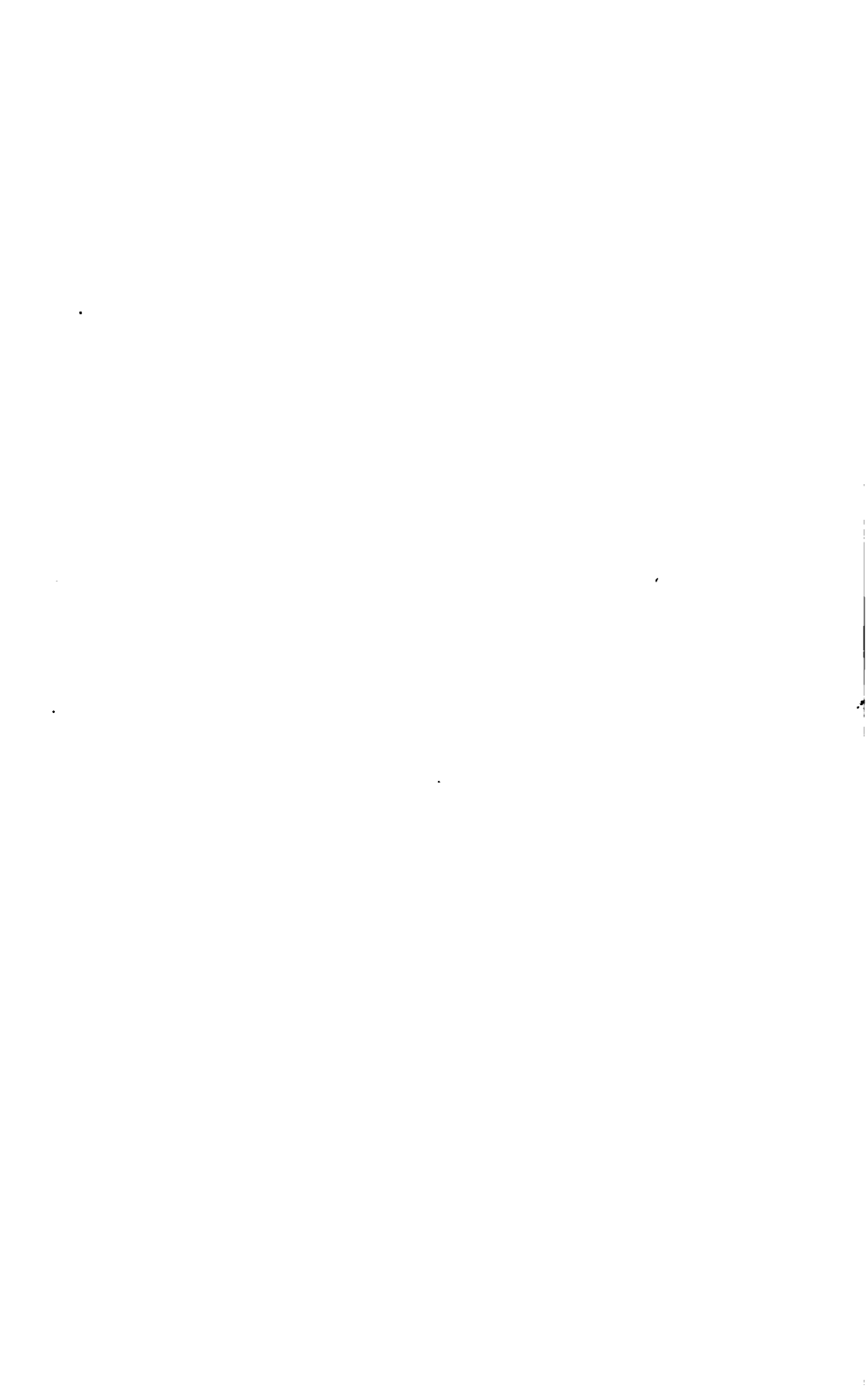
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Smith, Rev H.	Grimley Vicarage, Worcester
Smith, Rev H Gibson	Halewood Rectory, Liverpool
Smith, Rev H. W. (M. 1906)	Radnor Villa, Malvern
Smith, Rev K. H. (E. 1904)	Cambridge Road, Ely
Smith, Tunstall	1,015, N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, U.S.A.
Sneath, Rev H.	Bishop Fisher's Hostel, Chatham Street, Rodney Road, S.E.
Spencer, R	Walbottle Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Souper, N. B.	
Southam, J. F. L.	Trull Vicarage, Taunton
†Stanwell, Rev C.	The Vicarage, Ipsden, Wallingford
Stanwell, H. B.	South African College, Cape Town
Sterndale-Bennett J.	51, Castletown Road, West Kensington, W.
Stevens, Rev A. J. (Fellow)	
Stevenson, C. M.	160, High Street, Streatham, S.W.
Stokes, C. H.	
Stone, J. M. (E. 1903)	29, Lee Park, Blackheath, S.E.
Stout, Prof G. F.	137, Woodstock Road, Oxford
Stradling, W.	St Andrew's School, Eastbourne
Strangeways-Pigg T.	
Stuart, C. E. (E. 1906)	Addington House, Addington Road, Reading
Stuart, G. M. (E. 1901)	St Dunstan's College, Catford, S.E.
Summers, W. C.	11, Victoria Road, Fallowfield, Manchester
Sutcliffe, Rev W. O.	St Edmund's House, Mount Pleasant, Cambridge
Sumner, C. C. W.	Grammar School, Monmouth
Sweeting, Dr E. T. (E. '02)	Winchester
Tallent, J. H.	58, Gordon Mansions, W.C.
*Tanner, J. R. (Fellow) (E. 1903)	
†Taylor, Rev C., D.D. (Master) (E. 1902)	
Taylor, E. C. (E. 1906)	c/o Dr Maurice, Horan House, Marlborough
Teakle, S. G.	
Teall, J. J. H.	2, Sussex Gardens, Dulwich, S.E.
Thatcher, A. (E. 1902)	Saverne, Cressingham Grove, Sutton, Surrey
†Thompson, A. H.	Endcliffe, Henbury, Gloucestershire
Thompson, F. C.	
Thomson, Rev F. D.	Barrow Vicarage, Loughboro'
Thorpe, Rev C. E. (E. 1903)	Marlborough, Wilts.
Thwaites, G.	283, Harrow Road, W.
Ticehurst, C. B.	
Ticehurst, G. A.	Winstowe, St Leonards-on-Sea
Tobin, T. C.	26, Wesley Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
Torry, Rev A. F. (E. 1903)	Marston Morteyne Rectory, Ampthill, Beds.
†Tottenham, H. R. (Fellow)	
Tovey, C. H.	The School, Wellingboro'

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
*Towle, J. H.	
Townsend, C. A. H. (E. '03)	Cordangan Manor, Tipperary
Turner, E. G. (E. 1904)	I.C.S., Satara, Bombay Presidency, India
Tyler, E. A.	Framlingham College, Suffolk
Van Zijl, H. S.	
Vaughan, M.	Haileybury College, Hertford
Vigers, Rev E. H.	Avonmore, Hammelton Road, Bromley
Visram, M. H.	Common Room, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Wace, E. G. B., the late (E. 1902)	Calverton House, Stoney Stratford, Bucks.
Waite-Browne, H. F.	
Wakely, L. D.	
Waldon, W.	The Crescent, Ripon
Walker, A. G.	
Walker, Rev A. J. (E. '06)	Vice-Principal Church Missionary College, Ning-po, China
Walker, Rev B. P.	1, George Street, Louth, Lincs.
Walker, R. R.	
Waller, Rev C. C.	86, Louisenstrasse, Bad Homburg, Germany
Waller, B. P.	
Walton, Rev T. H. (E. '04)	130, Roker Avenue, Sunderland
Ward, Rev G. W. C.	Malton, Yorkshire
Ward, Rev J. T. (Fellow)	
Warren, Rev. W. (E. 1906)	Sunnyside, Hartington Grove, Cambridge
Watkin, E. L.	University College, Bristol
Watson, Frank	13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Watson, Rev Fred. D.D. (Fellow)	
Webb, F. S.	Blackenhall, Wolverhampton
Webb, R. R. (Fellow)	
Webber, H. N.	
Weldon, Prof W. F. R. (E. 1905)	Merton Lea, Oxford
West, Prof. G. S.	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
Weston, E. A.	
Wharton, J.	Midfield, Forest Road, Southport
Wheldon, W. P.	
Whitaker, A. K.	St Stephen's House, Oxford
Whitaker, Rev G. S.	Heathfield, Upper Tooting, W.
† Whitaker, Rev Canon (E. 1905)	1, Lewis Road, Eastbourne
Whiteley, A.	c/o Rev T. Morton, Hoylandswaine Vicarage, Penistone, Sheffield
Whiteley, G. T.	The Chestnuts, Dulwich Common, S.E.
Whitworth, Rev W. A. (E. 1904)	All Saints' Vicarage, Margaret's Street, Caven- dish Square, W.
Widdowson, T.	The College, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks

List of Subscribers.

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
†Wilkins, Prof A. S., Litt.D.	Owen's College, Manchester
Wilkinson, Rev J. F. (E. '03)	Folkton Rectory, Ganton, Yorks.
Williams, Aneurin (E. 1905)	Wheelside, Hindhead, nr. Haslemere
†Williams, G. W.	
Williams, R.	Gordon Villa, Boulton, Derby
Willis, Rev W. N. (E. 1902)	Ascham School, Eastbourne
Wills, R. G.	44, Merton Road, Bootle, Liverpool
Wills, J. J.	75, Clifden Road, Clapton, N.E.
Wilson, A. J.	Mostyn House, Park Gate, Cheshire
Wilson, W. S. (E. 1903)	Burnside, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells
Winfield, P. H.	
Winstone, E. H. (E. 1906)	2, Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
Wiseman, Rev H. J. (E. '01)	2, Cecil Road, Clifton, Bristol
Wood, Rev W. S.	Ufford Rectory, Stamford
Woodhouse, A. A.	Locker's Park, Hemel Hempstead
Woods, B. F.	
Worthington, F.	
Wrenford, H. J. W.	10, Clinton Place, Seaford, Sussex
Yapp, R. H.	Caius College, Cambridge
†Yeld, Rev C.	St Mary's Vicarage, Grassendale, Liverpool
Yeo, J. S. (E. 1903)	Carrington House, Fettes College, Edinburgh





Lent Term, 1902.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 25.)

THE letters here printed relate to Shrewsbury School. They carry on the history of the dispute between the College and the Corporation from the point at which we arrived in Vol. xxii, p. 321.

It will be remembered that the Corporation of Shrewsbury, in defiance of the rights of the College under the Ordinances governing the School, had nominated Mr Owen to be Headmaster. The College took the matter before the Court of Exchequer and was successful in asserting its rights. The decree of the Court was made on 16 May 1726 (see *Eagle*, xx, p. 300). The Corporation of Shrewsbury after some deliberation appealed to the House of Lords, where however they were unsuccessful. The letters here given cover the early stages of the case and extend very nearly to the date of the final appeal. With regard to the writers of the letters which follow the following notes may be helpful.

John Lloyd seems to have been Official of the Peculiar of St Mary's Shrewsbury, and a nephew of Richard Lloyd, sometime Headmaster of the School (*Eagle*, xxii, 300).

Thomas Philips was Proctor of the Peculiar (*ibid*, 315). He seems to have acted as the College solicitor or legal adviser in Shrewsbury.

Roderick Lloyd, fifth son of Hugh Lloyd of Nevin, co Carnarvon, was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 5 December 1684, but does not seem to have been called to the Bar. He seems to have drafted the College case against the Corporation (*ibid*, 318).

Robert Price, Baron of the Exchequer, son of Thomas Price of Geeler, was educated at Ruthin School and admitted to the College 28 March 1672. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 8 May 1673, and was called to the Bar 21 October 1679. He became a Bencher of his Inn in 1701 and was made Serjeant-at-law 23 June 1702. He was returned as M.P. for Weobley, co Hereford, on five occasions between 1684 and 1701. He successfully opposed in Parliament a proposed grant of lands in Wales by King William III to William Bentinck, Earl of Portland. After the King's death this speech was printed with the title: "Gloria Cambriae: or the speech of a bold Briton in Parliament against a Dutch Prince of Wales." Price held various public appointments and became a Baron of the Exchequer 14 June 1702. He was removed to the Court of Common Pleas 16 October 1726. He died at Kensington 4 February 1633 and was buried at Yazor. He was one of the Judges in the Court of Exchequer who heard the case of the College against the Corporation of Shrewsbury (*Eagle*, xx, 500).

William Shaw, from whom two letters are printed, was probably the William Shaw, born in London, son of William Shaw, gentleman, admitted a fellow commoner of the College 9 June 1702, aged 15. We may fairly identify him with the William Shaw, son and heir of William Shaw, of St James' parish, Westminster, who was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 25 February 1701-2, and was called to the Bar 19 May 1710.

Rowland Tench, son of Richard Tench of Shrewsbury, was admitted to the College from Shrewsbury School 19 June 1697, aged 18. He was nominated by

the College to be third Master of Shrewsbury School 12 March 1701-2. He was promoted to be second Master in 1715 and resigned this office in 1728. He was instituted Rector of Church Stretton, Salop, 2 September 1725 and held that benefice until 1749.

Leonard Hotchkis son of Richard Hotchkis, was born at Cherbury, Salop, and was admitted to the College from Shrewsbury School 9 June 1709. He became Accidence Master of his old School in August 1713 and was nominated by the College to be third Master 4 August 1715. He succeeded Tench as second Master in 1728 and ultimately became Headmaster 17 October 1735: he resigned in 1754. His letters show how ardently he desired the post which he ultimately held.

Thomas Cooke (or Cook), son of Samuel Cooke, draper, of Shrewsbury was admitted to the College from Shrewsbury School 23 April 1705.

Dr Robert Phillips who ultimately became Headmaster on the nomination of the College 8 May 1727, was the son of James Phillips of Shrewsbury, gentleman. He matriculated at Oxford from Christ Church 12 May 1687, aged 16. He became B.A. 19 January 1690-1. He was a D.D. of Oxford in 1709 and incorporated D.D. at Cambridge in 1728. He was for sometime Vicar of Linley, Salop and of Fownhope, co Hereford.

St Mary's, Salop

25 January 172 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Reverend Doctor

Mr Phillips was pleased to communicate to me the contents of your last letter to him, with the agreeable state of your dispute with our worshipful Corporation. But I was surprised to find by the latter part of it, that the Exhibitions and Scholarships due at Michaelmas last are not yet paid. I assure you that at the School-Audit dinner (where I happened to be invited in November) I offered to give the School Bailiff a receipt for it, and transmit the money to you, and procure your receipt for the same; when Mr Brigdale told me he had some occasion to

write to you, and would send you a bill of exchange for it very speedily. Now I find that gentleman's promises (tho' made before Mr Mayor and many of his betters) turn but to little account in St. John's, and therefore I have ventured to accost him again the last week upon that subject. He has faithfully promised me that when you shall please to send your receipt to Mr Phillips or to myself he will pay the money. I have some hopes likewise that the Chamberlain will very speedily be prevailed upon to do the same, though their many unhappy Lawsuits at present make the Corporation very backward in all their payments. However you may assure yourself I shall do whatever is in my power to serve my beloved society, who am with sincere wishes for the prosperity of so valuable a College, and humble service of yourself (Dear Sir) and all friends

your most affectionate

humble servant

JOHN LLOYD.

Addressed: To the Revd Dr Lambert, Fellow of St John's in Cambridge, per London.

Reverend Sir

Upon the 3rd instant I was inducted into a living, and such a one as I have reason to believe will afford me a comfortable retirement from this laborious business. I propose to continue here about a year, after which I shall surrender the school freely, and in such a manner as shall be agreeable to the College. I could heartily wish Mr Hotchkiss may succeed, for which reason I take upon me to recommend him to the College, as a person deserving in this matter. Be pleased Sir to give my humble service to Dr Edmundson and my old friend Mr Clark. I am Sir, with all respects

your obliged humble servant

September 10 1725

ROWLAND TENCH.

Salop.

Be pleased Sir to let me know in what manner my resignation will be agreeable to the College, and I will either wait upon you there, or do it here in the manner you shall think fit, and at what time, within the compass of a year.

Addressed: For Dr Lambert, St John's College Cambridge.

ffree: T. KYNASTON.

Salop

November the 19th 1725.

Sir

I Returne you my humble thanks for rectifyinge the mistakes in my bill and begge leave to assure you they were none other but mistakes. I readily comply with the proposals you were pleased to make in your last letter of acceptinge the 25 guineas and have by this post sent a bill to Mr Church accordingly. I hope you will beleieve I had no designe of affrontinge nor intention of deceivinge you or the Venerable Society, for whom I had the honour to be concerned. And that my endeavours shall always be such (if they or you have occasion to imploy me) as to render my services as acceptable as I can.

Since I sent my last bill my agent in London disbursed a guinea for the returne of the *distringas* against the Corporation which I leave entirely to you whether it shall be added to the 25 guineas or not. For which alone I shall draw my bill and order Mr Church to give you such receipt as you desire with or without the additional guinea. My agent delivered the *distringas* to Mr Lloyd in London and he as my agent writes me word, gave him directions to have it put in my bill. I am Sir

your most obedient
and most humble servant

THO. PHILIPS.

If I should not be thought too presumptuous I would mention Mr Hotchkis to you as a deserving person to be employed and advanced in our Schools. I heartily wish successe to the Colledge in their cause.

Addressed: To the Reverend Doctor Lambert at the signe of the Bishop's Head, neare St Paul's Church in London.

Reverend Sir

That I have not been earlier in acknowledging the favour of yours has not been my want of the most respectfull sense of the obligation and all your civilitys, but I hoped you would excuse me till your return to London where I conclude you are the beginning of the Term. Our Corporation gentlemen seem'd somewhat dissappointed at the last hearing, but Mr Wills has rais'd again their expectations and Mr Owen tells me they have

better hopes than ever; that they design to strike in with the Cheif Baron's opinion concerning the Visitatorial Power which they think the College can not get over. I do not much depend on any information from that quarter, but it seems probable from the success they have had in a Charitable Commission, which was taken out purely with a design against them, but they had so many friends Commissioners who by long adjournments disappointed it, and having a favourable Jury the prosecution, dropt and nothing done. Since the last Decree would not be admitted as a President I hope you will obtain a better, to elect without notice from the Corporation of a Vacancy, for our present Mayor being their Attorney in the cause and positive &c. will venture hard to raise difficultys and perplexe. I desire to move by your directions and repeat my request that you will advise me, but I should be glad if Whitsuntide might be a convenient time to waite on the College, and that I might then have the pleasure of finding you there, for I shall be unwilling to give any advantage to such as would be glad to lay hold on it only for my being a well-wisher to the College. Mr Gittings has not lived to see the event of the cause, but dyed in a way I have been much affected at, two day ago, distracted. I think the College has done us a great Honour in their last election. I doubt not but the merits of the persons make amend for the ingratitude of the Town. I am affraid our school will not quickly send you two more such, it continues to decline and boys go away disoblig'd. I think there is but 10 under Mr O. besides his Pettys. If you miscarry I shall be weary of being concern'd in it and yet do not know how to live without it, but I hope and wish the best and am, Reverend Sir

your most obliged, most humble servant

Salop

LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Aprl. 25 1726

Addressed : To the Revd Dr Lambert at Mr Knaplock's a Bookseller in St Paul's Churchyard, London.

Dear Honoured Sir

It was with the greatest pleasure imaginable that I received from Mr Clarke the joyfull account of your success, which I dare say was chiefly owing to your own conduct and applica-

tion and I hope not only the College but the people of Shrewsbury, as well as myself, will some time or other be sensible that you have been defending their priviledges and how much they are oblig'd. Indeed the populace could not containe from shewing their satisfaction, putting bells to ring, and what was thought insulting, the inveterate party of the Corporation were in the greatest confusion and the more so because they had flattered themselves with the greatest security. Mr Owen stayed away the first morning and his boys taking the alarm found an opportunity to go all out of school. In the afternoon he appeared and said they designed appealing to the House of Lords. The Mayor being the Attorney you may be sure will promote this, and the violence, envy and despair of some others will second it. They have had two or three private caballs and I am told have worked up one another into it, this morning they lay it before the Corporation where Mr Philips designs to be amongst them. I suppose the Post will stay for the Mayor's letters and if so I hope to tell you the result, and if not I shall be apt to trouble you again next post when I design also to write to College, I think to Dr Newcome. They have a back game to play if this miscarrys to put up Mr Cooke, a person I formerly mentioned to you who preach'd before Baron Price at our Assize, I have been certainly inform'd he was sent to by some of them, I suppose to see if he would come to terms with Mr Owen. They have a mind in this angry mood to try if they can bring in a person with the qualifications without you, though they should not be able to support Mr Owen who wanted them. I suppose they would not have one intirely in the College interest to audite their accounts, which is the only objection any of them can make to your humble servant. I have some friends among themselves and I believe the greatest part of the best persons in the Town are my well-wishers, as I do not doubt will appear when it is proper to ask their testimony, but in that and every-thing I would beg your direction, and shall not doubt the success if assisted and espoused by you, which shall ever be acknowledged in the most grateful and dutiful manner by, Reverend Sir

your most obliged
and most humble servant

Salop May 23 1726

LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Addressed: To the Revd Dr Lambert at Mr Knaplock's, Bookseller, in St Paul's Churchyard, London,

Reverend Sir

Had I not promis'd last post to give an account of our Corporation's proceedings on Monday I should think it impertinent to speak of them since Mr Philips was there who can so much better informe you. The hot party came resolv'd on an appeal, the Mayor press'd it very hard, said Mr Wills advis'd it, but being called on to make that appear could only produce a letter from Steel their solicitor; then it was moved that Mr Wills and Probin should settle a case and give their Opinion on it and that an indifferent Counsell should be also consulted upon it and Pingelly was named, and that they would appeal if they advis'd it, which was thought reasonable and agreed to without any division. This will give them time to cool and I fancy all will rest here, though Mr Owen told me the Mayor had writt to stop proceedings; what he means by it I do not understand. Mr Clarke advis'd me to stay till the Decree took effect, but nothing would have detained me from waiting on the College at Whitsuntide, when I shall have a little leisure, but your being absent. When the Decree is taken out be pleas'd to direct everything, whether Mr Tench and I must give notice of the vacancy etc. I know nobody that can oppose me with all the qualifications but Mr Cook and Mr Cotton who you may remember, of the year below Dr Newcome, they have been both talk'd of, the first I believe will certainly appear being encourag'd by the party and hearing Mr Cotton spoke of I went to him to know the certainty, having always had an intire friendship with him and knowing him in the College interest. He assured me he would not oppose me, but that if I succeeded in the Head-School, he had thought of putting up for the Second, and would have offered himself for the first in opposition to anyone but myself, whom he thought to have the most reasonable expectations of it, having been so long in the business, but as far as I could judge he being a modest man would rather have the second than the first place, and I confess I should be glad to have so able industrious and conscientious a coadjutor there. And now Sir, I heartily beg your pardon for being thus troublesome, you see I am very full and cannot help opening myself to you. I wish

you as much success in all your other undertakings for the good of the College. I shall be extreemly glad to hear from you and am, Reverend Sir

your most obliged
very humble servant
LEONARD HOTCHKISS.

Salop

May 25 1726

Mr Philips designs for London very quickly.

Addressed: To the Rev Dr Lambert at Mr Knaplock's a Bookseller in St Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sir

I hope this will find you well arrived and settled att St John's College, after all the great trouble, attendance and expense which the cause of Salop Schoole occasioned you, and nothing but your great care and application would have rendered it successful. I wish the Towne may rest on the decree, but I feare the influence of wealth and party will bring it to the House of Lords next winter, but if I goe the Salop Circuite I hope to quiet them therein. I have had a letter from Lady Child, widdow of Sir Lacon Child, and from Mr William Edward, Rector of Cleobury Mortimer, in Shropshire. Who desire me to recommend to you Mr Tho. Cooke to be Head-Master of Salop Schoole. Hee is a native of Salop and a freeman of the Town, went from the Schoole to St John's College and is a master of Artes. Hee has been 14 or 15 years Schoolmaster att Cleobury Mortimer with good reputation and successe, and sent seuerall good Scholars to the University, this Character (sic) I heare from seuerall, but do not know him personally; nor doe I recommend him to prevent any designe you have for any other person whom you may have in view. I thought it my duty and service I owe to the College to recommend such person as the College may upon inquiry find for their service. I wish it may prove soe. My service to such of the Fellows as I have the honour of being known to, and accept of the best service of

Sergeants Inne

1 June 1726.

your faithful humble servant
RO. PRICE.

Reverend Honoured Sir

Mr Cook has been two or three days in town among our corporation-men, saith he has been earlier in his application to the College and is very sanguine in speaking of his interest. He is free in objecting the difficulty I am to contend with of not being a Burges's son, which I hope is not so insuperable as he would wish it. The preamble of the 7th Ordinance brings the College into the trust to secure a person best able to supply the function (you being best judges of his qualifications) and one that had been a scholar of the school, which is a proper encouragement to it. These therefore appear to me essentials in your choice, that he be of sufficient learning, educated at the school, but what follows in that ordinance is more discretionary, what may determine your choice when all things els are equall, but what most of your choices have disregarded, and even Mr Clarke tho' a Burges's son was not born within the town or suburbs and therefore not within the letter of it. There, to be born in Chirbury parish as I was, follows a Burges's son, but I have been 15 years a Burgess which one would think should give me a right to it's priviledges, and if so I shall have an additionall qualification. But these are but secondary accidentall considerations, and when to have been a scholar of the school is so much insisted on, I hope to have been afterwards so many years a Master in it will be interpreted to be of the first sort and deserve the same encouragement, and this not only from the reasonableness of the thing itself, but from the equity and design of the ordinances. By the 16th a School-master in case of great age or imbecillity has power to make a debuty, but that debuty, if he be for the Head-Master, must teach in the lowest room, and if the ordinances put every one out of his proper place rather than admit a person occasionally to be put over the heads of the established masters, without doubt they do not design a new-comer to be for ever put over them. And the 17th is particular that they shall regularly advance from the 3rd into the 2nd school, and from the 2nd into the first even without the College, if by 2 years tryall they have approved their abilitys, and if 2 years gives a claime without the College, I hope 12 or 13 years tryall may do it with it, and that those years in the 3rd school may compensate the want of 2 in the second. Besides since Mr Owen has been but an intruder for these three last years, I cannot tell why Mr

Tench and myself may not be esteemed for that time the Head Masters. But if the Objection was of any weight I hope it will vanish when a person equally qualified with Mr Cooke, his senior in College, and thought here inferior to him neither in merit nor interest, I mean Mr Cotton, appears also as a candidate and if the College will comply to serve him as he most wishes, is willing to give way to me and to accept of the 2nd school. And he is not the only person that designs to appear if I should miscarry. One of higher degrees and character told me he had a mind to do so. Since therefore Mr Tench who has the first claime declines it, since Mr Cotton and others equally qualified with Mr Cook are willing to do so in my favour but not otherwise, Mr Cook ought not to complaine if he miscarrys though he might be thought to have a qualification which I want, and I think if he makes himself ever so agreeable to the College he might be content to begin with a lower school. I have said all I can for myself how I am qualified to appear as a candidate, but a word from you will be more than all I can say, and I hope you will so far befriend me as to communicate what you think proper of this to the Seniority in whose determination I will cheirfully acquiess. If I am so happy as to succeed I will endeavour with the best capacity I have to discharge the trust and to be never wanting in the most gratefull acknowledgments, if not, I shall be glad to see a more worthy person fill the place and shall never forget former favours. I do not think myself enough known to the Seniors to trouble them severally with letters and only wrote to Dr Newcome, but I desire you would be so kind as to give my most respectful humble service to them as they fall in your way, and particularly I would return the President and Dr Newcome thanks for their kind Entertainment of me in College. I flatter myself that a large part of our Corporation are my friends, and among them he that is to be the succeeding Mayor at Michalmas, but some are inveterate enough against me who give no other reason for it than that I appeared in the interest of the College. I thank you for the favour of your letter and for all your favours which are more than I shall be able to requite unless the College will put it in my power. I am,

Reverend Sir

your most obliged
and most obedient humble servant
LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Salop,
June 11th 1726

Mr Cook was very free in publishing that his interest was made by Lady Child to Baron Price.

Addressed: To the Revd. Lambert at St John's College in Cambridge.

Reverend Sir

I received yours by Sir Taylor and return you my hearty thanks for the favour and frankness of your friendship therein and tho' I spoke as fully as I could in my last to the matter objected to ease my own mind more than for your information, whom I formerly apprised of it when only Mr Gittings appeared to oppose me, yet I can not help laying hold on the encouragement you give me to be further troublesome and shall depend on your known candor and generosity while I unbosom myself in the freest and most unguarded manner to you. I confess I have often weighed the objection of my not being a Burges's son, whether it would be cause reasonable for our Corporation to object against me, if the College would nominate me, and to put you upon a new election, and indeed I do not think it would, but that you have power to elect a scholar of the school, two years Master of Arts within any of the other qualifications mentioned, and when you do so cause reasonable to refuse him can be only immorality etc. However to obviate this objection I have endeavoured to carry it as fair with the Corporation as I could, in hopes to get a number of their names to my Testimoniall to College, have rather ventured the interest of my known friends than begin where they would take exception, and my friends among them think it too soon to appear till the talk of an appeal is over; which is the true reason I have been so slow in sending up proper recommendations. This is a tender point and after all I cannot be sure how it will succeed, for though I have a good acquaintance with some of note among them, yet if party breaks in it may bear down all other considerations. As for Mr Cook I do not question his abilities, though I have heard little said of his school, but more suspect his conduct. I suppose he has conversed chiefly with those below him, whence he has acquired the most assuming, dictating, overbearing way in company I ever met with and I can not help being afraid of him for a neighbour, who turns every thing into

noise and dispute, especially when whetted by party, and espoused by the hottest among us. He would faine have come in by the Corporation before Mr Owen was put upon us, but Mr Owen was then too dear to the Managers to be laid aside for any St John's man. So that I can not help thinking that as Mr Cotton is better known amongst us, he would be the more agreeable person to the generality of us, and more to be depended on by the College, and I believe a better School-master. The other person I hinted at is not yet a candidate and perhaps will not. It is Dr Phillips a Convocation man for Hereford, of small preferment, but his wife has £400 per annum joynter. He was formerly in a school with reputation and in every way qualified for and equall to the place. He has a mind to oppose Mr Cook if Mr Cotton or myself are not like to prevaile and advised with me if it would be to any purpose, being of the other University, and little known in Cambridge, which I could not answer. He could have had the interest Mr Cook appears with to better advantage, being related to Lady Child and personally known to the Baron. And now Sir I have acquainted you of all I know and think in the matter and heartily ask pardon for so great freedom. When the decree is served I will observe directions and design to have the pleasure of waiting on you, if I have any hope left, and if not I desire you will be so kind as informe me. I desire you will please to give my humble service to all my friends and am with the utmost respect and gratitude, Reverend Sir

Salop
June 18th, 1726.

your most obliged
and most humble servant
LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

I hope if this failes I shall make good my pretensions to the second school when Mr Tench will give way, he has often said he would do it at small notice when he could serve me by it, but he has certainly changed his first intentions of leaving us at Michaelmass, and wishes to stay another year at least, if not as long as he can, but I desired him to answer that question of yours himself. He desires his humble service.

Addressed: To the Rev Dr Lambert at St John's College in Cambridge, by way of London.

London

June the 25th 1726.

Sir

In answere to yours I am to acquaint you that wee have settled the Decree with the Deputy Remembrancer without going before my Lord Cheife Barron. The decretall part of it is the same as you had a copy of from me with the addition of our having our costs, to be taxed by the Deputy Remembrancer. They did strike out some of our allegations which wee could not insist to put in the Order, though I had a mind to try them; and Mr Sargant Comyns told me there was no great matter in striking out these allegations, since we can vpon any occasion justifie them. The next thing wee are to doe is to putt the order under seale to serve the mayor of Salop etc., and then they must take care to give the Colledge notice according to the 7th ordinance. Mr Phillips is now in town but I shall take care to send the order by him to be served upon the Corporation.

Mr Phillips tells me that the Corporation are very fond of Mr Cooke, who is a very whiggish, dangerous person, though otherwise every way qualified. I shall be very gladd to see you here to discourse Mr Phillips or to write to me about what you desire to be sattisfied in. Which is all I can say att present to that affayre, who am, Sir

your most humble servant

ROD. LLOYD.

Pardon this hasty scribble. I pray you give my most humble service (though vnknown) to all your learned Body.

The allegations struck out are, after reading the Charter Books etc. and from these words 'whereby it appeares' etc. to 'Court declared' etc.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dor Lambert att St John's Colledge in Cambridge—These.

London

June the 30th 1726.

Sir

According to your commands I have imparted with the contents of your last letter to Mr Baron and he desired me to acquainte you that it was his oppinion that you should sacredly

observe your ordinances. And if Mr Cooke is already beneficed he is not capable of accepting of the schoole masters place without he quitts his living, which perhapps he may do to oblige the whiggist Corporation. When my Lady Child recommended Cooke to him he did not then know what principle he was of. Mr Philipps and I have been considering of this matter and though he is every way quallified according to the By-Laws yett you have by your ordinances the election of any other person and though you should elect Mr Hodgkis yett the Corporation will be sure to refuse him and send Cooke to you to be elected by way of a bone for you to pick etc. Which if they intend to appeale will make the Corporation case soe much the stronger, but if you could name any other person equally qualified with Cooke it will be soe much the better. But vpon the whole Mr Philips tells me that he doth not question but that Dr Philipps will be perswaded to accept of it, if soe, everybody knows he is a person in all respects quallified and will putt all matters out of dispute. Mr Philipps has this post wrote to him to consider of it by the time as he will be at Salop which which will be next weeke. I shall in the mean time deliver him the Decretall order exemplified under seale to be served on the Mayor and Aldermen. When occasion serves you shall further hear of this and other matters from, Sir

your humble servant
ROD. LLOYD.

I shall take care to insert Mr Philipps Bill of Costs in the generall bill, as soon as I have it from him.

Addressed : To the Reverend Dor Lambert, Burser of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

June 30 1726

Dear Sir

I ought to make make many excuses to you for venturing to recommend a person to you in a case, wherein you are likely to be applied to by those, whom you must be less willing to refuse ; but I cannot decline giving you the trouble of this to desire your favour and the rest of the Seniority to Mr Leonard Hotchkis, who is at present one of the Under Masters at Shrewsbury, and is very desirous of your nomination of him to the place of Head Master of that School. I am not myself acquainted with him,

but as I am assured by Mr Thomas Hill, our friend Mr Hill's nephew, that he is a person every way well qualified for it, and one that will do justice and credit to your school, I cannot doubt but you will pardon my application to you in his behalf, and if you have not already fix'd on another person, will not be the less willing to accept of Mr Hotchkis for his coming recommended to you from Dear Sir, your most humble

and obedient servant

WM. SHAW.

Addressed: To the Revd Dr Robert Lambert D.D, and senior fellow in St John's College, Cambridge.

Salop, July the 11th 1726

Sir

I have wayted upon Doctor Philips since I came downe, who hath all the qualifications mentioned in the schoole ordinances. And he is a person who is in the opinion of all that knowe him is everyway qualified for the office of head schoole master of these schooles, and will discharge his trust if elected by the Colledge with great integrity and candor. But he is not willinge to interfere or give himself or the College any trouble, unlesse he may have some previous encouragement. I desire you will please to communicate this to Doctor Lambert with my humble respects and retturne me what answer you thinke proper and if it be such as will be any inducement to him he designs to pay his respects to the Colledge I am, Sir,

your most humble servant

THO. PHILIPS.

The Doctor will in no wise interfere with Mr Hotchkis' pretensions if they think fitt to elect him. The Doctor was a schoolmaster at Bewdely for several years. If you think it proper you may forward this letter to Doctor Lambert. I sent it with a blank half sheete on purpose. The other candidate is in no wise liked by any that respect either the Colledge or the Schooles.

Addressed: To Rodericke Lloyd Esq at his chambers in Lincolns Inn in London.

Salop

July the 24th 1726

Sir

From the conversation that Mr Lloyd and I had in London about the choyce of a head schoolmaster for our schooles I tooke it for granted that if a person who is strictly qualifed for that place should be offered, or should offer himselfe, such person soe qualif'd ought to have the preference before any other that is not qualif'd according to the ordinances. And that actinge contrary or otherwise would be a breach of the ordinances and introduce a new foundation for further suites, if eyther party objected. Especially since the decree for confirminge the ordinances is soe very recent. This is the reason why Dr Philips was thought of in opposition to Mr Cooke. I have not the honour to be related to any of the candidates. And I beg leave to assure you that Doctor Philips was never thought of to my knowledge or beleeffe in opposition to Mr Hotchkis. For although everybody that knows the Doctor must thinke him a person of greate merritt yet it was very much suspected that he would scarce accept of the place unlesse it were to prevent a man that wants or seemes to want merritt equal to the place. And I consulted Mr Hotchkis before I mentioned the affaire to Doctor Philips who seemed well pleased that the Doctor should succede, provided he could not succede himself. And Mr Hotchkis was the first person that tolde me the Doctor would accept of it. This is the true reason why I proposed the Doctor to your consideration.

The generality of those with whom I converse here are of opinion that the Corporation will stand by Mr Cooke in opposition to Mr Hotchkis upon the account of Mr Cooke's beinge a person which for reasons best knowne to themselves they may like better than Mr Hotchkis, and that they will not give up the poynte without contestinge it in relation to Cooke's having all the qualifications if the College elects Mr Hotchkis, who they say wants two qualifications vizt. beinge borne in the Town and beinge the son of a Burgesse, and the generall opinion is that eyther Doctor Philips or Mr Cooke will succede.

I believe what I heare that several persons have lately desired the Doctor to solicit the matter, and I fancy, though I know it not, he designes soe to doe. I have beene desired to acquainte you by others who concurre with me in my notion, some of

whome owe their education to St. John's Colledge, that they thinke a suite will unavoidably ensue if Mr Hotchkis shall be elected and insisted upon by the Colledge. I have been very open in disclosing my thoughts to you accordinge to your desire and shall be always glad to receive and obey your commands who am with very greate deference Sir

your most obedient huuble servant

THO. PHILIPS.

Addressed: To the Reverend Doctor Lambert at Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, by way of London.

Reverend Sir

I remember in a letter I sent you last year, I told you my intention of resigning next Michaelmass. But I beg leave to trouble you with this to excuse myself for not doing what I then intended and perhaps what you and the rest of the seniority expect from me. For when I came narrowly to view the place I found the building very large and very ruinous and an insolvent widdow, in so much that part of the house tumbled down this summer. If I am censured there as not being as good as my word I beg you'd turn advocate for me, because I intend to leave as soon as I can get things in order, which I am now doing as fast as I can.

If you expect I should say anything in respect of the Corporation, all things are very quiet here and Mr Owen follows his business as usual. The ring-leaders of these disorders keep up their mettle still and give out they will yet appeal to the House of Lords. But I am satisfy'd the Corporation is very poor and if they are not assisted with the school money, which they have already voted, must bear the expense, they must of necessity be constrained to think of peace. Mr Cook has acquainted some of your managers (and has told them he was ordered so to do) with the great inclination the College has to maintain peace and good agreement with them which, I perceive was acceptable enough to them, but some of them think you'd be more in earnest if you wrote to them upon that subject. I hear one Doctor Philips has made some application to the College to succeed in the vacancy of the school, whenever it happens. If it be true, I must needs do him the justice as to

say, I think the College cannot make a better choice in respect of anyone hereabouts. For he is one duely qualified in all respects to be nominated and I do verily believe no one can come here more agreable to all parties than he. I do take him to be a man of very agreable temper, and of great steddiness; and of all others the most likely to begin and carry on a good agreement between the College and the Corporation, and that will never comply with any thing that is either unjust or unreasonable to either. He has been formerly us'd to the business of a school and I do stedfastly believe if the College think fit to nominate him they will never have reason to repent of your choice. Be pleased Sir, to excuse my freedom in taking upon me thus far, for it is my opinion freely and voluntary, without favour or affection, and what Mr Hotchkis agrees with me in. I hear the decretal order is coming down. I have reason to believe it will not be obey'd at the first serving. I must therefore be instructed when it will be proper to wait upon the Mayor to acquaint him with the vacancy. Which when I know I shall do accordingly. I am with service to all friends,
Sir

your obliged humble servant

July 27 1726

ROWD. TENCH.

Salop

I should be thankful if you'd favour me with a line. My services in particular to Dr Edmundson and Mr Clarke.

Addressed : To the Reverd. Dr Lambert at St John's College in Cambridge, by way of London.

Upon the back of this letter Dr Lambert has made a minute of his reply.

Aug. 7, 1726.

I did imagine that you'd resolved to resign at Michaelmas next and wish you'd found things more to your satisfaction in your new living. I can say nothing at present as to the sense of the College as to your case. Several seniors are absent. Whatever is fair and reasonable and what they may comply with consistently with their obligations you may certainly expect. In the tryal to have a living was an objection repeated in the case of Mr C. and it is a wonder those gentlemen have not

taken notice of it. You've given a character of Dr Philips as makes him appear very agreeable. He is a gentleman I find much esteemed. I wish you'd taken notice whether the Doctor has any living, for we shall be very unwilling to give occasion for dispute. After the decretal order has been serv'd upon the several parties concerned, which Mr Philips will acquaint you with, please then to signify the vacancy on any fit opportunity. I suppose it is not material whether it be done immediately or demurr two or three days, if you see proper.

Honoured Doctor

I am yet willing to hope I may have the honour to serve the College in the Head schools, that my having born the drudgery and vexation of the business will compensate for what I want, that is agreeable to the design of the Ordinances to encourage diligence in lower Masters by their advancement, and that it will be so to your generosity, and then that I could easily surmount any other difficulties. But I may be partial in judging of what relates to myself, and will therefore conclude that best which you determine, and if I must not be so happy as to succeed, my next pleasure will be to see the place filled by a more worthy person, as I do not doubt but it will be by who-soever you approve of. But if you will give me leave to speak my wishes they very much incline to Dr Phillips whom I formerly mentioned to you. One with all the statutable qualifications, well known among the gentlemen of the country, of steady principles that may be depended on by the College, every way equal to and who will be an honour to the place, and above the objections of the Corporation unless they are resolved always to make merit an objection. I had not thought myself at liberty to say this but that Mr Colton gives way to him as thinking he will appear with most advantage. Mr Tench tells me he has writ to you to excuse his resigning and I expect he will be for excusing as long as he can, but whenever there becomes a vacancy, I hope I shall have a fair chance there, if I miscarry in the other. Jaundrell gives me no apprehensions, whom I do not take to be within the Ordinance, his father was made Burgess to serve a turn and in that sense he is a Burgess's son, but he himself is not a Burgess, and I remember formerly to have seen an opinion upon that case in Mr Lloyds custody

which now cannot be found, his journey was unthought of till overnight, and I wish he was not put upon it by a certain neighbour of mine, who thinks he has interest, always proposeth to be my friend and was at the same time for every other of the candidates, I am glad he has spoke out at last, but I will take no notice of this to him. It is known publickly that the Decree is come to town, but the business of our Assizes and perhaps of Stafford too will take up Mr Philipps that it will scarcely be served till they are over. Mr Owen saith they will not obey it, but I believe they are not come to any settled resolution yet and imagine if appealing will put off their paying the cost they will be apt to do it, but if it must be paid first that they have had enough of it. I hope you will take care they may not put it upon the School Revenue as they always designed, which I take to be the chief interest you have in the trust. Our growing stock is near £80 per annum and perhaps improveable which may in time be an advantage to the College as well as the school and as for the past accounts whenever you have put in a Master he may demand them and send them you to peruse without more law. Mr Owen is again dissappointed, and his party for him, in a Chappell the Mayor presented him to, which the Lord Chancellor upon a motion has given in favour of Mr Hatton. When the Decree is served and I know more you may expect to hear from me again. I desire my most respectful humble service to my friends in College whose favours I shall ever acknowledge however this matter terminates and especially those you have been pleased to confer on, Reverend Sir

Salop
August 3d., 1726

your most obliged and
ever thankful humble servant
LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Addressed: For the Revd Dr Lambert at St John's College,
Cambridge. *Franked:* free J. Kynaston.

Salop August 27th 1726.

Reverend Doctor

Last Tuesday the Mayor and majority of our Corporation and the private partys were serv'd with the Decretall Order. Mr Tench was out of town, the next day being holyday, and has not yet found time to go with me to do our duty to the

Mayor, but I hope we shall today acquaint him of a vacancy. They do not yet think fit to submit to the Decree nor seem to design it. The Mayor has never acquainted the Corporation anything about it since their meeting after the Trial when they resolved to have the best advice and appeal if perswaded to it, but has transacted all himself with his agents above, and communicated but with few here. The most I have learned has drop'd at times from Mr Owen and therefore I do not overmuch depend on it, That when the Decree was served the fast friends met and concluded that the former resolution was a sufficient authority to appeal without consulting the Corporation again. That a copy of an appeal was ready drawn and come down, That Mr Bridgeman one of our Members interested himself very much in it, had consulted severall lawyers in London, and particularly that the Attorney General confessed to him he remembred his former Opinion given in their favour and beleved he should be of the same mind still. That the Bishop of Lichfield had been felt and gave a courtly answer, that he had searched his Register and found nothing of it there, and that the School was out of his Diocess, that he could not act as Bishop. I shall be very sorry for your trouble, and sorry for the School if they are so hardy as to proceed, which I think has but seven regular scholars under Mr Owen, but every thing must be sacrificed to party. I desire you will be pleased to let me know whether you will proceed to an Ellection immediately after 20 days, or waite till Mr Owen is dispossessed. If the first I conclude you will think it necessary to be exact in qualifications, and then unlefs Mr Cook should give out as I do not expect he will (but if he should Dr Philips always told me he would do so too and not oppose me) or unless you think their possessing Livings disqualifies them to accept a nomination, I do not expect you can serve me at present. The Doctor's preferment is small, Kinlet in Worcestershire, I believe about £50 or £60 per annum. He lives in our town and keeps a curate there, and I suppose his chief motive to appear for the school is his having a son in Orders whom he hopes to get into his Church. He must be 50 years old at least but vigorous of his age, will waite on you if encourag'd when it is thought proper, and I believe expects me to come with him, but, if it be quickly, I doubt I must deny my self that pleasure for reasons I shall then give. If you defer nominating till the Decree prevails I

shall have some hopes still, unless they can delay it till Mr Lloyd is qualified to appear for it. But my concern for the publick is much greater than for myself and when I shall see the School restored to its right foundation and these persons dissappointed that have done so much to ruine it, I shall have my wish. I will never be wanting in duty to the College and shall be glad of any Opportunity to serve you. I heartily thank you for your last very kind letter and all my friends for their good wishes, to whom I desire service and am with the greatest respect and gratitude, Honoured Sir

your most oblig'd and
most humble servant

LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

I will write again when anything offers here worth your knowing. They give out appealing will stop paying the costs and perhaps if they are pressed early next Term all may drop yet. I write in great haste that I may not lose this post.

Addressed: for Dr Lambert at St John's College, Cambridge.
Franked: free J. Kynaston.

August 23, 1726.

Dear Sir

Since the affair of Shrewsbury School stands in the manner your letter represents, no doubt Mr Hill as well as everybody else will think you do right in not naming Mr Hotchkis, or any man to it who may be reasonably and statutably refused by the Corporation, especially too since Mr Kynaston and Mr Hotchkis himself have recommended Dr Philips. Mr Hill is at this time at Eton, or else just gone from thence to Henley, and his nephew is in the country, so that I cannot just now acquaint them with the contents of your letter, neither is there any occasion to doubt, but that Mr Hill will approve of your conduct in this affair, and be obliged to you for your readiness to have complied with him, if it had been reasonable to have done it. I will not fail to shew him your letter when I have an opportunity to do it, but how long it may be before I see him I cannot say. For I know not when he will return to Richmond, nor when I shall be able to leave my house, where I am at present confined on the melancholy occasion of my mother's

lying so ill, that we have little hopes of her life. I beg my humble service to Mr President and all our friends at St John's, and am very truly, Dear Sir

your most obliged
Humble Servant
WM SHAW.

Addressed: To the Revd. Dr Lambert, Senior Fellow in St John's College, Cambridge.

August 31, 1726
Salop.

Reverend Sir

About the middle of last week Mr Philips finish'd his serving the Mayor and Corporation with the Decretal Order. And upon Saturday I waited upon the Mayor to acquaint him with the vacancy. Mr Hotchkiss went with me. He received us very civilly but told me he thought the place was full. They talk still of going into the House of Lords, but I think when this Mayor is out of office (which will be at Michaelmass next) things will be reason'd to move coolly. I do not know, but a letter to him may be of some service, which if I perceive any prospect of, when he enters upon his office you shall be sure to know, from your obliged humble servant

ROWD. TENCH.

My humble service to all friends, especially those formerly named.

Reverend Sir

I understand by a letter from Dr Lambert to Mr Hotchkiss that through the recommendations of my friends, the Master and Senior fellows of your College are inclin'd to choose me head School-Master of this place, provided I will resign the benefice I am now possessed of. Upon this information, I think myself obliged in gratitude, not only to return the worthy members of your Society thanks for the favourable opinion they have conceived of me and their kind intentions, but also to assure them that I will resign that, as soon as I am settled in the School, and past all danger of future molestation. More than this I hope cannot reasonably be desired, since every man

is bound in prudence to provide against contingencies. If upon this promise, the Electors think fit to send down a Nomination, they may depend upon the punctual performance of it, and rest satisfied that their directions, with respect to this affair, shall be carefully observed and obey'd. On the other hand, should the Corporation appeal, I hope the College, as they have begun, will go on with the cause, and support the Nomination at their own charge for I shall not engage in it.

But notwithstanding all this, if my friend Mr Hotchkis can be nominated without detriment to the College and with safety to his own title, no man shall more chearfully quit his pretensions than Reverend Sir

your humble servant

ROBT PHILLIPS.

Shrewsbury

August the 12th 1726.

[The date of this letter has been altered, in Dr Lambert's hand writing to September. '7 ber.' This from the context seems the more likely date. On the same sheet is written the following letter.]

Reverend Doctor

I had the favour of a very kind letter from Dr Lambert and have been extreemly oblig'd to that worthy gentleman. He therein tells me he shall be for some time out of College, and directs me to write to you on the affair in which of late I have been so troublesome to him. I had writ him word by the Carrier before I received his, that on the 27th of August Mr Tench and I acquainted the Mayor of the vacancy by the Decree, and were answer'd that he thought the place was full. Dr Phillips has said what he thought proper with respect to his Living and he can make it as easy as he pleaseth, his wife's son being the Patron. I shall be very much oblig'd if the Nomination may be defer'd a few days, while I try if any thing can yet be done here in favour of myself. I will write to Dr Lambert in a post or two at furthest, if he be not returned I desire you will receive the letter. I desire my most respectful humble service to the gentlemen concerned I thank you for the Civiltys I received in College and am Honoured Doctor

your very humble servant

LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Addressed: For the Revd Dr Edmundson, President of St. John's College in Cambridge.

Reverend Doctor

I writ a few lines in Dr Phillips letter to the President as you directed, and have nothing to add more but my heartiest thanks to you Sir in particular and to all my friends in College for their kind inclinations to have served me, and if it cannot be, I am glad one so much more deserving is like to succeed. Notwithstanding Mr Cook has been looked on as a reserve by some of our Corporation, yet I very much believe I should have obviated all objections had the thought of appealing been given over, but to attempt anything with them till then is impracticable and Mr Tench is so much persuaded that a nomination will be irregular till Mr Owen is dispossessed that his possession how illegal so ever must hinder the Mayor from giving another possession till he is legally removed etc., that he told me that he had a mind to write to you about it lest it should not be thought of, but I daresay you have well considered everything. I spoke with the Mayor elect who expressed a kind desire to serve me, he told me the Mayor gave out they had appealed, which, if so, was contrary to their resolution by which Sergeant Pengelly's advice was to be had first, but he would know the certainty if the Mayor would tell him, and he told me afterwards that it was not done, but Mr Wills had it under consideration that then it was to be shewn to some others, but he believed it would be done. Mr Owen saith he has seen the draught of the Appeal and that they have as much incouragement as ever. It is certaine the Mayor and the angry party want no resentment, they threaten Mr Tench on his having a Living and begin to mention my Curacy. He saith nobody can disturb him but by Chancery and he will try it if they do, though I wonder he is so tenacious having considerably advanced his fortune to a good temporall estate as well as spirituall preferments.

When I wrote last to College I had some thoughts to have tried if Mr Cook could be prevailed on to desist from the resentment he has on this account to Dr Phillips, but when I reflected on it a little I could not attempt it without your consent. I am glad you are under so little apprehensions from any thing they can yet do, I believe the generality here are of

the same opinion but for all that may be worked on by designing men and the cry of party.

No one will rejoyce more in your success therein than myself. I desire you will please to give my very humble service to the gentlemen concerned. I am not the less sensible of my obligations to them, if I must not have the honour of serving them, I am with all Respect and Gratitude, Dear honoured Sir,

Salop
Sept. 14th 1726.

your most obliged and
most humble Servant
LEONARD HOTCHKISS.

Mr T. thinks, from what he has observed these last two or three days from Mr Owen, that they have some new discouragement, and the talk of appealing is but swaggering.

Addressed : To the Revd. Dr Lambert at St John's College in Cambridge. By way of London.

Reverend Sir

I have not seen Dr Phillips lately and he is to day out of town, when I saw him last he was incouraged by the President's letter to expect that when you and some others were returned to College he should hear again, which has been much wished. I have heard nothing of our Corporation that I can depend on since my last. I suppose the next Term will make them give over trifling. I do not doubt but you are tired with this tedious troublesome matter but for all that I hope you will have the honour and pleasure to finish it successfully, and I shall be extreemly glad to congratulate you thereon. I desire my humble service to the President etc. and am, Dear honoured Sir

your most obliged humble servant

Salop
October 12th

LEONARD HOTCHKISS.

Addressed : To the Revd. Dr Lambert, at St. Johns

Sir

Haveinge seene Doctor Philips lately and had some discourse with him about his intentions of acceptinge the office of head

schoole master of these schooles under the favour and kinde intentions of your Colledge, he hath desir'd me to mention it to Doctor Lambert that he is willinge to resigne his Church preferment accordinge to the ordinances in such manner as the Colledge shall direct, not doubtinge but the Colledge will putt the termes of his resignation upon such a ffoote as he may not runne any hazard of loosinge both the one and the other preferment which is all that he desires.

This Corporation does not seem so violently bent upon an appeale in my opinion as formerly they were. But what they will doe I cannot pretend to informe you with any certeynty.

I beinge informed that, in the absense of Dr Lambert, letters relatinge to this affaire may properly be address'd to you gives me the confidence of troblinge you with this, who, with very greate respect, am, Sir

Salop
October the
13th 1826

your most obedient
humble servant
THOS. PHILIPS.

Addressed: To the Reverend Doctor Edmundson at Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, by way of London.

London
October the 22nd 1726

Sir

I am this morning arrived home when I found your letter dated the 6th instant and another from Mr Phillips dated the 19th instant. Being newly arrived I have not had any time to waite upon Mr Barron nor to take his advise how to govern our selfe in this affayre. I am told iust now that he is to be removed to the Common Pleas Court. If soe wee shall loose a good ffreind of him. I wish since they doe remove him they would make him Cheife Barron, which I am affrayed will hardly be done at this juncture. Mr Phillips promised to send me an affidavit of service on the Mayor etc., which when I receive I shall know the oppinion of the Court about Owens removall. In the mean time I shall be gladd if you and the Corporation shall agree upon the nomination of a Head Master.

I thinke you can not properly proceed to nominate till the Court give further direction upon the affidavit of service etc. As to the Appeale wee can not avoyde it, if they will be soe foole hardy, being very much tired I can say noe more att present, but I am Sir

your most humble servant

ROD. LLOYD.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dor Lambert att St Johns Colledge in Cambridge, These.

Reverend Sir

I received yours of the 9th instant, wherein you rightly guess at the reason of my silence. For our Corporation at present seem resolutely determined to try their success in the House of Lords. The present Mayor (though esteemed a peaceful quiet man) is, contrary to my expectations, guided by his predecessor and these in confederacy with him. For which reason (I fear) it will be in vain to write to him. I communicated your letter to Dr Phillips who keeps up a good agreement even with those who are the greatest enemies to peace here; he tells me he will penetrate as far as he may be into their designs and give you an account thereof in a post or two. He is intimate with one concerned in their secrets, but would have things kept as close as may be, lest his friend should suffer. The Doctor seems concerned he has not heard from College since your letter to Mr Hotchkiss, wherein you were pleased to intimate that the seniority would send him a nomination and save him the fatigue of a journey. Your silence ever since makes him suspect that somebody here plays a double game. I do not know but he may have some reason for his conjecture from some observations I myself make, but time will put both men and things in a true light.

The Scholarships belonging to the College are paid by the Chamberlain of the Corporation, and the Exhibition by the School bayliff. But I take the Mayor to be a proper person to write to upon the account of both, and if so, a letter to the Mayor upon that subject may properly introduce what you have to say in relation to the good inclination of the College to peace. But this I submit to you better judgment. If you write

to the Mayor it must be to John Adams Esqre. The Chamberlain is Mr Wm Wolley, grocer, and the school bayliffe, Mr Michael Brickdale. I am with service to all friends, Sir your most

humble servant to command

8ber 25 1726

ROWD. TENCH.

Salop

Addressed: To the Revd. Dr Lambert at St John's College Cambridge, by way of London.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).

AN ECHO FROM LIPPINCOTT'S.

PYRRHA fere quando septem compleverat annos,
 'Basia da, mea lux' diximus: illa 'Nego.'
 Nobiscum genetrix bona tum faciebat, et 'Eheu,
 Istud inurbane, Pyrrha, negatur,' ait.

Tempora mutantur, res et mutatur in illis:
 Num dubitas? anni iam periere novem:
 Pyrrha deos facilis iurato arridet amori;
 Mater numinibus credere questa uetat.

T. N.

WHEN Julia seven was or so,
 If you would kiss her, she'd say No:
 Her mother seemed to think you right,
 And told her she was impolite.

But now that Julia's turned sixteen,
 Another state of things is seen:
 While Julia gracious is to us,
 Mamma it is that makes the fuss.



THE CITY UPON THE HOLY STREAM.

V.

IN speaking of the death of Wilfrid we have been anticipating events. Wilfrid was Bishop of York when he founded his monastery at Hexham: the see was of somewhat later origin, and three bishops filled it before Wilfrid, after one of his periodical exiles, was installed in the city that he loved so well. Of Trumbriht, the first bishop of Hexham, nothing is known, except that after three years he was deposed "*pro culpa cujusdam inobedientiae*,"—for some act of insubordination; but if Trumbriht was inglorious, he was followed by as brilliant a series of prelates as ever adorned one diocese in the like space of time. Cuthbert himself was elected Trumbriht's successor, but he was bishop of Hexham for no more than a few hours. Cuthbert loved the wild northern coast and the desolate island to which he had retired as a solitary hermit, and it was only the urgent entreaties of King Eadfrith and the Northumbrian synod that induced him to leave his retreat: it was Eata, once the pupil of Aidan and now his successor in the bishopric of Lindisfarne, who found the means of reconciling Cuthbert's predilections with the call of his country. Cuthbert became bishop of Lindisfarne, and Eata took his place as bishop of Hexham.

Eata, saint as he was, by life and character as well as by posthumous veneration,—Eata the loving and loveable has left little material from which we can

form a definite picture: patience, kindness, and simplicity were his most conspicuous virtues; but with regard to his episcopate, the anonymous biographer makes the customary excuse,—his powers are too meagre to attempt a proper description: he can only say in general terms that he was a great preacher, a constant almsgiver, and a careful administrator. Eata lived only a single year after his translation to Hexham: he died in 685, and was succeeded by one of whom we can form a clearer notion and a more definite opinion.

It was John, surnamed of Beverley, who now became bishop of Hexham. He had been a pupil of Archbishop Theodore, and of Hilda the famous abbess of Whitby: he was a man of deep learning,—the Oxford enthusiasts of a later age fictitiously claimed him as their first Master of Arts,—but before his elevation to the bishopric he had retired to a hermitage in the neighbourhood of Hexham, which in all probability as situated on the wooded hill that faces the town on the northern flank of the valley, and is now crowned by the pointed steeple of St John Lee: Erneshow, the Hill of the Eagle, was its name in the old days,—a fit retreat for one who bore the name of the beloved disciple. Even after he became bishop of Hexham, John was in the habit of retiring to this secluded spot, especially during Lent; and it was here that he cured the dumb beggar-boy in the manner which Baeda has recorded. The story of the miracle (for a miracle it was held to be) is worth repeating, since it has a truer ring about it and conveys a sounder lesson than the more sensational stories of many saintly achievements. It is no dramatically sudden and half magical performance, like so many of the reputed miracles of Cuthbert: it is rather an example of what may be done by the less striking but not less divine agency of pains and patience.

As we have said, it was the good bishop's practice

to retire to Erneshow at the beginning of Lent, and he was usually accompanied by a member of his flock who was suffering from some particular infirmity and in special need of pious attention. On the occasion to which Baeda refers the object of his charity was a dumb beggar-boy, who was also afflicted by so severe a disorder of the skin as had made him almost totally bald. John lodged the lad in a hut beside the hermitage, and after a week had passed he summoned him to his presence. He made the sign of the cross on the boy's tongue, and then exhorted him to try and pronounce some simple sound; "gae" (yea) was the word he suggested and the effort was successful. "*Dixit ille statim, soluto vinculo linguae, quod jussus erat.*" The fetters of his tongue were loosed, and he spoke at last.

However, there was no instant and wholesale recovery of speech: the patient bishop proceeded to teach his pupil letter by letter and syllable by syllable. '*Dicito A*'; *dixit ille A*: '*Dicito B*'; *dixit ille et hoc*;—and so by small degrees to short and simple words, and then gradually to complete sentences. At last the bishop's part was done, but not his patient's: the latter, says Baeda, never ceased talking for the remainder of the day, and as far into the ensuing night as he could keep himself awake he continued to pour out the thoughts and feelings which for so long had remained hidden in his mind. But the skin disease, which caused his baldness, was still uncured; and for that John, like a wise Christian, called in a doctor: the bishop's prayers and benediction were freely bestowed to aid the medical treatment, and eventually the cure was effected. The dumb, unsightly beggar-boy became a youth of clear complexion and ready powers of speech, and his head was presently covered by a crop of beautifully curling hair. John offered to make him a member of his household, but the boy chose rather to return home. Who but Baeda could

have added this last simple touch? Most monastic historians would have made him turn monk on the spot, or at any rate would have expended many turgid adjectives over his shocking callousness.

John was translated to York, and his successor at Hexham was Wilfrid of whom we have already spoken; and he in turn was followed by Acca, who had been his chaplain and the devoted sharer of his exile and misfortunes. Upon Acca fell the work of completing such of Wilfrid's churches and buildings as his master had left unfinished; but his chief glory, after the saintliness of his life, was literary: he collected a valuable library at Hexham,—“*amplissima et nobilissima bibliotheca*” Prior Richard calls it,—and above all he was the intimate friend and patron of Baeda. He was also a skilful singer of church music, and for twelve years he maintained at Hexham a teacher who had been trained in Kent by the successors of those musicians whom Gregory had sent to England.

To Acca, “best beloved of bishops,” Baeda dedicated several of his works, and Acca's character seems to have been not undeserving of the epithet. Less austere than John, less imperious than Wilfrid, he was perhaps more loveable than either,—a man of that quiet and mellow kindliness of nature which soothes and sweetens the lives with which it is brought into contact. But here again our information is only too meagre: Baeda could not write so fully of his friend and contemporary as of those whose careers were completed, and Aelred, who wrote in the twelfth century, is satisfied with vague generalities as to Acca's life and character. To him the fact that the good bishop's vestments remained uninjured and uncorrupted by the lapse of time was far more worthy of consideration.

Prior Richard says that Acca was driven (*fugatus*) from his see about eight years before his death. The term is a peculiar one (as we have seen, Trumbriht

was '*depositus*'), and perhaps it refers to some unrecorded invasion or political disturbance; for our knowledge of Acca's character and his posthumous reputation seem to preclude the idea that he left Hexham in disgrace. But if tumult or invasion did in fact cause his retirement, we can well understand that the task of reorganisation, after the disturbance had ceased, would be too burdensome for an aged man who had been bishop for four and twenty years; and in any case we may conjecture that years and infirmity induced him to resign his charge to younger and more vigorous hands.

The most noteworthy of Acca's successors was Alchmund, "*eximiae religionis et magnarum vir virtutum*," whose name was added to the Calendar with those four of his predecessors. Like so many of his brethren, Alchmund depends for his medieval reputation largely upon posthumous miracles, one of which is so quaintly recorded by Aelred that we must make some attempt to reproduce the story.

There was a monk of Hexham named Hugh the Venerable, who had travelled to the north side of Tyne upon conventual business, and was now hurrying home to take part in the celebration of St Alchmund's day: amongst his attendants was a man named Uthred, a faithful servant of Hexham monastery. They reached the river, and the horses were duly embarked on board the ferry-boat, which seems to have been drawn from shore to shore by means of a rope: Uthred, who was the only human passenger, took his stand in the stern, grasped the tiller, and steered for the southern bank. Unhappily, however, one of the horses was less sedate than a monastic steed ought to have been: it began to rear; and since (so it appears) the beast had been standing in the centre of the little vessel with its head towards the stern, its weight was suddenly thrust upon the forward part, and the boat was all but swamped.

Down came the restive steed again, and up pitched the bow as the sudden thrust was removed; as the bow pitched up, so the stern went down, and the stern was already overladen with Uthred's weight. In a moment the vessel was submerged, and Uthred was swallowed up by the stream,—*absorbetur a flumine*.

The spectators on the bank behaved as spectators usually behave in such emergencies: they shouted, they hurried to the spot, they ran up and down the bank deploring the accident. But what could they do? They had no rope, no rod, no branch,—in fact nothing to help the poor man out with: they could only lament,—and Uthred in the meantime had disappeared. However, they remembered that it was the eve of St Alchmund, and as the last resource they called upon that saint for assistance.

Uthred was at the bottom of the river, but he had not lost consciousness: he could hear quite plainly what was being said on the bank, and to St Alchmund he too applied in his extremity. His would-be rescuers had given him up for dead, and were now discussing plans for the recovery and burial of his body, when suddenly they espied a man with a lance in his hand, standing some distance away and apparently wondering at the commotion. They shouted to him, and he was quickly on the spot: his lance, we may presume, had a barbed head, and a cord fastened to the shank; for he seems to have used it as a kind of grappling iron. He threw it into the water where Uthred had disappeared, apparently with the intention of dragging for the corpse.

Uthred, however, still had his wits about him and could see what was going on (*oculis intuens et nichil oblitus sui*): he seized the weapon with both hands, and his weight made it clear that the cast had been successful. Every one helped to pull, and lo! Uthred emerged from the depths and descended (*sic*) to the bank: after a brief interval, during which he rid his

stomach of the water he had swallowed (*undas quas hauserat*), he hurried to the monastery, where he was set before a fire (*applicatus ad ignem*) and recovered the natural warmth of his limbs. We scarcely need add that Uthred was duly grateful to St Alchmund, and ever after celebrated the anniversary of his escape by offering as large a donation as he could afford at the shrine of his deliverer.

VI.

The bishopric of Hexham came to an end in 820, probably owing to some rearrangement of the dioceses of Northumbria; but for half a century longer the abbey continued to flourish, though we know nothing of its history during that period. It must, however, have been a time of growing anxiety and alarm: as early as 793 the Danes had sacked and burnt the monastery of Lindisfarne, and the forays of these heathen marauders became more frequent, more daring, and more disastrous, as they discovered the richness of the country and the dissensions of its rulers. But these were only independent and temporary incursions: in 867 a Danish army, which had passed the previous winter in East Anglia, marched northwards against Northumbria, captured York, and devastated the country as far as Tynemouth. If, as seems not improbable, the invaders kept to the neighbourhood of the coast, Hexham may have escaped the ruin which fell upon the district further to the east; but in any case the respite was not for long: in 875 a Danish fleet under the command of Halfdene sailed into the Tyne, the invaders devastated the whole of Northumbria, and all the monasteries of the district were destroyed. "*Flamma et ferro omnia in exterminium duxit.*"

What a moving scene of terror and confusion must have ensued, when the first tidings of the imminence of death and destruction reached the quiet abbey beside the Tyne! The monastery had already attained a

respectable degree of antiquity: it was two hundred years old, and the peaceful routine of its life and worship must have become a matter of tradition and almost of nature. The sudden and violent interruption of the habits and usages of years,—in some cases of all but a lifetime,—must have been a terrible experience; indeed, for the elder monks it must have had almost a paralysing effect: worse still was the grim sense of personal danger, with death by the sword behind them, and death by hunger threatening them if they fled; but worst of all must have been the certainty of destruction which hung over the home they loved, the house which Wilfrid and Acca had built and beautified. They and their predecessors had gloried in its beauties and its treasures for all but two centuries; and whether they themselves lived or died, the fairest of those beauties and the richest of those treasures were doomed to perish.

Nor was the doom long in falling. Halfdene and his heathen marauders would, no doubt, follow hard upon the tidings of their approach; and when they reached Hexham, the work of pillage and destruction was swiftly done. The church and abbey, which so many saints had ruled and rendered famous, were plundered and given up to the flames: everything except the bare masonry of the walls was destroyed, and even the noble library which Acca had collected perished with the rest; for here as elsewhere the ignorance of the savage invaders caused them wantonly to rob themselves of what was really the most precious part of the plunder. But of the monks themselves neither history nor tradition has a word to tell us: they may have been surprised and slaughtered before they could tear themselves away from the familiar scenes, or they may have escaped to endure hardship and adventure, and perhaps to succumb before they reached any permanent place of refuge.

There is no romantic story of their flight, such as

attaches to the wanderings of Eardulf and the monks of Lindisfarne with the body of St Cuthbert: the saints of Hexham were left sleeping in their graves, and it was not the fury of the heathen but the veneration of a later age that first disturbed their repose. Yet surely we are at liberty to persuade ourselves that in some manner they contrived to escape to a less harrassed region among the hills and valleys of the west, and so we may even conjure up a parting picture of the last stragglers of the mournful company, as they stand on the heights of Yarridge and gaze back at the beloved city, as the monks of Lindisfarne are said to have gazed back from the Kylene hills. Even nowadays the beauty of the prospect is such as might cause a stranger to linger many minutes before turning his back upon so fair a scene: how much harder must it have been for these weeping monks to tear themselves away from a sight which in their eyes was beautiful with more than the beauty of nature,—a spot which habit and religion had made part of their very lives! So for a little space of tears and silence they gaze their last farewell; but presently there is a glitter of bright metal in the deserted streets, and a faint noise of clamorous voices comes floating up from below, as the plunderers quarrel over the rich hangings of the sanctuary or the precious vessels of the altar. But that is not the worst: it is when the first smoke-wreath comes wavering up above roof and turret that they realize the full extent and anguish of the calamity; and so with sobs and lamentation they turn away at last, some crying out bitterly that God has deserted them, while others rebuke these men of little faith, and exhort them to put their trust in Him, who in the old days overthrew the destroyer of Hexham on the heights of Heavenfield.

VII.

We have lost sight of Hexham and its Saxon abbey amid the smoke and dust of pillage and conflagration,

and it is not until more than a century has passed that the dust settles and the smoke clears away. During this period Hexham became an appanage of the bishopric of Durham, or (as Prior Richard puts it, for the greater glorification of his own monastery) the see of Hexham was restored at Chester-le-street and afterwards transferred to a nobler position beside the Wear. For the temporal government of the place the Bishops of Durham appointed a Thane or Provost; the spiritual charge they committed to a priest,—generally an official of their own cathedral,—who received the diminished revenues of the monastery, and appointed a vicar to perform his duties. “Elured, Westou’s son,” says an old chronicle, “Sacrist of the church of Durham, held the church of Hexham by gift of Edmund the Bishop, and placed there a priest, one Gamel the elder, called also Gamel Hamel, who was succeeded by Gamel the younger. After Elured, his son Eilaf Lawreu, Treasurer of the church of Durham, held the church of Hexham from Bishops Egelric and Egelwin, and placed there a priest named Sproh. Eilaf held the church as long as the neighbourhood was inhabited.”

A curious illustration, this, of a somewhat obscure period of English Church History. The purely monastic ideas of the early Saxon church seem to a large extent to have died out, and Hildebrand, who was to enforce the celibacy of the clergy, had not yet ascended the papal throne. During the greater part of the eleventh century the successors of the monks whom Cuthbert ruled at Lindisfarne were canons subject to no ascetic vows: they married openly without fear of censure or loss of respect, and in many cases the son was brought up to the father’s profession and succeeded to the father’s benefice. It is somewhat difficult to form a just estimate of the lives and characters of these married canons, since most of our sources of information are tainted by the prejudice of the monks who supplanted them: hard words are heaped upon them in plenty, but

the condemnation really falls upon the laxer ideals of the age they lived in. At any rate, if we may judge by what we read of the family that held the church of Hexham for three generations, they were as good Christians as most of their successors.

Elured (or Alured), Westou's son, seems to have been a pious and worthy priest. Like his son Eilaf, he bore the title of Lawreu,—Master or Teacher, "*ob doctrinae et sapientiae gratiam*," as his descendant Aelred records; he was honoured as a father by all the northern English, and his word was gospel throughout Northumbria. But Alured had a greater claim to the gratitude of monastic historians: he was an enthusiastic collector of relics, and in that capacity he visited the holy places of the north which the barbarians had laid waste, and removed the bones of many saints to the church of Durham. This, no doubt, was the reason for that tenderness with which the memory of the married priest was treated by the celibates of a later generation; but Alured was guilty of one act of pillage which modern feeling will not so readily forgive. Boisil, Balther, and Bilfrid, Ebba and Ethelgitha, are no more than names nowadays; but it was Alured who disturbed the bones of Baeda, and robbed the deal scholar-saint of his grave at Jarrow,—the Jarrow where he lived and laboured, and ought to rest.

However, Hexham was more fortunate than other northern shrines. Either Alured himself or some unrecorded predecessor must at least partially have restored the church, and in it the bones of the Saints of Hexham were honourably deposited, though Alured succeeded in abstracting some portion of Acca, and would also have carried off a finger of Alchmund, had he not (according to the legend) been prevented by the interference of the saint himself. Hexham must by this time have at least partially recovered from the devastation wrought upon it by the Danes; for it certainly was no desert in Alured's day: we read of

no small multitude of either sex assembling to witness the translation of St Alchmund. But a worse affliction than Danish fury was in store for it, and a Christian king was to outdo the heathen marauder. Alured died and was succeeded by his son Eilaf, and Eilaf was priest of Hexham in the days when the terrible vengeance of the Conqueror fell upon the north, when the country between the Humber and the Tweed was made a wilderness, and no human habitation left there, except at York, Durham, and Bamburgh, which remained like widely sundered islands in a barren sea.

Egelwin, the last Saxon bishop of Durham, fled from his diocese, and for two years the see was vacant. One by one the fugitives who had escaped the slaughter began to creep back to Tynedale, each settling where he pleased; for there was no one to dispute his claim. But Hexham could not recover without the aid of a patron and protector: its old master had fled the country, but tradition preserved the memory of an older lordship than that of Durham, and it was to the Archbishop of York, the successor of Wilfrid who as bishop of the same see had founded the monastery, that Uctred the Provost of Hexham turned for assistance. Thomas the Archbishop assumed the temporal lordship of Hexhamshire, and the district was included in the see of York for more than seven hundred years.

Meanwhile the spiritual ownership of the place remained with Eilaf, but if we are to believe Aelred's account, it must have been many years before he returned to his benefice. Probably he had found a refuge at Durham during the devastation of the north, and it would be long before there was any need of his ministrations in the wilderness of Tynedale; for ten years later the north once more came under the wrath of William in consequence of the murder of Walcher, the first Norman bishop of Durham, and we gather from Aelred that Hexham was again laid waste. But

before this last-mentioned calamity the clouds had begun to gather about the canons of Durham, and Eilaf had grave enough matters to occupy his mind without troubling himself with the condition of Hexham. The bulls of Gregory VII against the married clergy were issued not long after the Conqueror's first devastation, and Egelwin's Norman successor was preparing to replace the secular priests of his cathedral by a regular community of monks.

Walcher held the see of Durham for eight years, but he did no more than establish monasteries of Benedictines at Jarrow and Wearmouth, and begin the construction of monastic buildings at Durham. His position as the Norman Ruler of a turbulent and intensely English diocese was a dangerous one, as the event only too surely proved; for in 1080 he was murdered by an infuriated mob at Gateshead, and there is reason to believe that his intended expulsion of the married canons, who as Englishmen would carry with them the sympathies of the people, was at least a contributory cause of the outbreak. But Walcher was succeeded by a stronger and sterner prelate. William de St Carileph was himself a monk, and he set about the business without scruple or hesitation: he came armed with a papal bull, a royal charter, and the authority of both primates,—forces too potent for a few obscure and impoverished priests to contend against; and Eilaf and his fellow canons were given their choice between two alternatives. They must either become monks, or leave their homes and lose their offices; and only one accepted the former condition. He had been the dean of the secular chapter, and his son was already one of the monks who were to succeed it.

Eilaf was still priest of Hexham, but these events must have made his position precarious: he held the church by grant from Egelwin, whose successor was his victorious opponent and perhaps his revengeful

enemy. But a greater prelate than William de St Carileph was already in possession of the temporal lordship of Hexhamshire, and to him Eilaf turned for protection: he asked for a re-grant of the ruined church of Hexham, and offered to restore it; and Thomas the Archbishop complied with his request. There is no record of any objection being raised on the part of the Bishop of Durham; but William de St Carileph was in exile from 1088 to 1091, and perhaps it was during this period that the absorption of Hexhamshire became complete.

VIII.

So Eilaf returned to Hexham after thirteen years, and found the place a wilderness: the interior of the roofless church was a tangle of weeds and nettles, and young trees were sprouting from the cracks and crannies of the walls; wind and rain had played havoc with the masonry, and no trace remained of that pre-eminent beauty which the building had once possessed. All round Hexham was a scene of similar desolation: the lands belonging to the church were unoccupied and unproductive, and for almost two years after his return Eilaf was forced to depend upon hawking and hunting for the maintenance of himself and his household. However, he was not to be daunted by difficulties, and he did all that poverty and lack of assistance allowed him to attempt: he repaired a small portion of the eastern half of the church and re-erected the ruined altar, but he did not live long enough to do more. Presently he died, and left the work of restoration to his son, Eilaf the younger, who succeeded to his father's labours, but under even less advantageous circumstances.

Prior Richard tells us that not long after the grant to the elder Eilaf the Archbishop made Hexham part of the endowment of a prebend in York Cathedral, and conferred it upon a canon of Beverley named Richard

de Maton. It may be that this was done in the elder Eilaf's lifetime and in derogation of the grant which he had received; but it is more probable that the change was effected on Eilaf's death. Prior Richard goes on to say that under Richard de Maton "a priest named Eilaf, son of the Eilaf before mentioned, served the church of Hexham and received a portion of the profits of the benefice"; and this agrees with the fact that in a charter of William de St Carileph, dated April 1085, we find the name of Eilaf "preost de Extildesham" among the attesting witnesses: after what had passed, we can hardly believe that this was the elder Eilaf, who (if the suggestion be correct) must have died shortly before the date mentioned. He was expelled from Durham early in 1083, and probably did not live much longer than the "almost two years" of scarcity to which Aelred refers.

Eilaf the younger then became acting priest or (as we should term it) curate-in-charge of Hexham under a non-resident rector: he was young,—he had still fifty three years of life before him,—energetic, and free from those ties and troubles which had harassed his father and perhaps shortened his life. He immediately set about the work of restoration with the utmost vigour and enthusiasm: he cut down the trees which had taken root among the ruins, cleared the building of weeds and rubbish, and covered it with a roof of tiles; he whitewashed the walls within and without, and restored or renewed the ancient paintings; he paved the eastern half of the church with squared stones, and set up a new and more elaborate altar; he also removed the bones of the Saints of Hexham from the graves in which his grandfather had buried them, and placed them behind the altar in a chest covered with a pall.

It must have been the work of many years, and probably Eilaf did much of it with his own hands: he had little money to spend on the place, and got little

assistance from his neighbours, who (if Prior Richard is to be believed) rather hampered than encouraged his efforts. Aldred, his younger brother, lived with him and shared his labours; but Aldred seems to have been a morbid and hysterical youth at the best, and as superstitiously covetous of relics as his grandfather. Like Alured, he endeavoured to steal a bone from the treasured remains, choosing Acca as his victim, and salving his conscience with the idea that Hexham would never miss one from among so many, and that with one bone of Acca he might enrich some other church. Accordingly he prostrated himself in the church and chanted the penitential psalms as a prelude to the theft; but when he approached the relics, he was driven back (so he said) by a blast of hot air, like flame from the mouth of a furnace. Once more he prostrated himself, and prayed even more devoutly, but a second attempt was repelled in the same miraculous manner, and he durst not venture upon a third.

Such is the story which Aldred, who afterwards became a canon of Hexham, used to tell to his brethren, and we may believe it or not as we please: Aldred may have been a religious maniac, or a thief whose courage failed him. Eilaf at any rate seems to have had some doubt as to the honesty of his brother's intentions: he took measures to secure the safety of his treasures, and seems even to have re-interred the remains of Acca, which were unearthed from a grave beside the altar some years later.

IX.

Aelred has left us a vivid picture of an episode in the history of Hexham, which we may pause to examine before we go further: no date is given for the events narrated, but very probably they occurred while the younger Eilaf was priest of the place. Malcolm, King of Scotland,—*"rex et cruentissimus carnifex,"* as a monastic writer calls him,—invaded Northumberland

five times, plundering the country and slaughtering or enslaving the inhabitants: the particular incursion with which we are concerned was probably the fourth,—the last from which Malcolm returned alive,—and occurred between 1088 and 1093. It appears that Hexham had already become recognised as a place of Sanctuary, and up to this time even Malcolm had refrained from violating its privileges. The inhabitants of the surrounding district had taken refuge in the holy place on Malcolm's approach; but it happened that some of the Scotch king's messengers had been attacked by robbers in the neighbourhood of the Sanctuary precincts,—this fact alone is an eloquent witness to the condition of Tynedale,—and the sufferers, returning wounded and despoiled to their master, laid the outrage to the charge of the innocent people of Hexham.

Malcolm was furious (*iratus infremuit*), and swore that he would punish the ingratitude of Hexham by total extirpation; and he had the means of fulfilling his vow at hand in the shape of a rapacious, blood-thirsty, and merciless army. The people of Hexham soon heard of their sentence, but they were helpless: the unwall'd city was not capable of defence, flight was out of the question, and assistance not to be looked for. The Saints of Hexham were their only hope: they flocked to the church,—man and maid, young and old, woman and child,—praying that God might be pleased to save their lives, or at least to let them die beside the shrines they loved.

But Malcolm still drew nearer, till at last his army was encamped on the northern bank of Tyne, and only the fall of darkness deferred the massacre to the dawn of another day. It was a terrible evening for Hexham. The priest who presided over the church,—Eilaf himself, if we are right in our calculations,—sent some of his clerks to Malcolm, bearing with them the chest of relics, by which they endeavoured to move his com-

passion and swore to the innocence of their people. But the angry monarch gave them no direct answer: he summoned the most ferocious of his Galloway warriors,—and Galloway was then the most savage district of Malcolm's realm,—and in the hearing of the clerks of Hexham gave them their instructions. "At daybreak," he said, "cross the river and set upon them; spare neither priest nor layman, neither sex nor age: let fire consume what the sword cannot destroy, and let no remnant of the people be left." Then he turned furiously to Eilaf's envoys and commanded them to be gone.

The clerks returned and told their story, and Hexham was in a passion of despair. The church, says Aelred, who was Eilaf's son and must have heard the story from his father's own lips, was a scene of pitiable confusion, filled with a clamour of mingled voices, with a noise of weeping and the shrill outcries of fear. The women were a terrible sight; they tore their hair, beat their breasts, and shrieked wildly: the men prostrated themselves on the pavement, and with a somewhat less violent display of emotion besought the aid of the Saints of Hexham. The church echoed with groans and lamentations, and through the din sounded the solemn music of the priests, as with psalms and prayers they endeavoured to appease the wrath of God.

Eilaf himself was worn out with anxiety, and presently he fell asleep in his stall. He dreamt that he was standing outside the church and saw two majestic persons, clad in episcopal robes, ride up to it from the south. "Good sir," they said as they dismounted, "look to our horses while we pray in the church." Eilaf consented, and presently the strangers returned: one of them enquired the cause of the lamentations which filled the building, and Eilaf told him the story of the Scotch king's threatened revenge. "Be not afraid," the stranger answered; "I will

deliver you. As the dawn whitens, I will stretch my net from the rising of Tyne unto his mouth, so that no man shall be able to cross the water and do you harm. My name is Wilfrid," he continued, in answer to Eilaf's eager question, "and my companion is St Cuthbert, who joined me as I passed through Durham, to come to this church where our brothers rest, and save Hexham and its people."

Eilaf awoke with the dream-saint's words still ringing in his ears: he rose from his seat, commanded silence, and announced the vision to the people, exhorting them to be of a better courage, because the Lord regarded the prayers of the humble. Then (this is a curious touch) he sat down in his stall again, silently puzzling his wits to discover what was signified by the "parable" of the net. He was ready to believe that a Tyne flood was foreshadowed; but the weather was calm and beautifully fine, and where was the flood to come from?

Dawn was a time of trial for the faith of Eilaf and his people; for it broke with more than ordinary brightness, and brought with it the dreadful foreboding that the heaven-sent vision was nothing but a dream after all. But suddenly, just as hope was flickering out, a great bank of fog came rolling down the valley from the west, till Tyne was covered from source to sea. Denser and denser grew the blinding mist,—so dense at last that a man could not see his own hand if he held it at arm's length before his face,—"*ut si forte quis dexteram productius extendisset, manus ipsa aborta tenebris sibi invisibilis redderetur*," says Aelred who seems to have had a kind of prophetic vision of the fogs and journalistic diction of modern London.

Malcolm's Galloway butchers plunged into the mist, and went astray altogether. Their camp must have been almost opposite Hexham; for they seem to have lost their direction in the fog, and crossed the North Tyne under the impression that it was the main river

below the junction of the two streams, and on the western bank they searched for Hexham in vain: indeed, so far out of the way did they wander that before night they had recrossed the border and found themselves once more in Scotland.

Meanwhile Malcolm was sitting within a mile or two of Hexham, waiting fretfully for the return of his Galloway warriors and the lifting of the mist. In due time the fog cleared away, and the sight of Hexham still standing unharmed must have added to Malcolm's exasperation. But even so he was no nearer the accomplishment of his cruel designs: as the air cleared, down came a spate of Tyne, brown and violent, and for three days the king sat watching the impassable torrent. At the end of that time he called his lords together and gave the order for retreat. "What is the good of it?"—so Aelred makes him exclaim. "The Saints of Hexham are at home yonder (*sancti isti domi sunt*), and we had better be going"; and thereupon Hexham church echoed with the paying of thanks and the voice of praise.

R. H. F.



"THE POPPIED SLEEP."

SHALL we, who outside Eden vainly press
After forbidden fruit, shall we not bless

The Gardener, for that He planted near
The drowsy flowers of forgetfulness?

That for the weariest heart arrives an hour
When the dim poppy sheds her lulling power,
And o'er Life's garden steals the dusk of Death,
And darkness closes on the folded flower?

The lily cannot keep her perfect hue;
The faded iris spills her purple dew:
The rose must yield at last her sovran bloom,
And bow before the cypress and the yew.

Ah! surely in that sleep we shall find rest,
Who have with many burdens been oppress:
Yea, we who this brief load of being bore
With sweet oblivion be forever blest:

And for all heroes who in Argo sail
There lies a golden calm beyond the gale,
After long journeyings a haven fair
Alike for those that win and those that fail:

And for all captives reft of living air,
Who on no quests or pilgrimages fare,
The shadowy Warder who strikes off their chains
Brings the best answer to their daily prayer.

C. E. BYLES.



THE LOVE LETTERS OF KEATS.

THE erotic branch of the art epistolary has been a good deal with us of late : but artificial love letters, however exquisite their sentiments and phrasing, have not the same interest as the genuine article. Even the Divorce Court, which is always with us, can supply specimens of this gentle art more valuable, considered as human documents, than those which the ingenuous publisher and the vanishing author contrive for our delectation and their own profit. And if this is so even with the homely effusions which find a place in the daily Law Reports, how much more must it be so when the effusions are the work of a poet, and that poet of the greatest his country has produced.

Opinion has been much divided, as anyone knows, over the publication of Keats's letters to Fanny Brawne. On the one hand we have Matthew Arnold saying emphatically, (and, it may be remarked in passing, with that "damnable iteration" peculiar to his prose style),—"For the publication of the Letters to Fanny Brawne I can see no good reason whatever. Their publication appears to me, I confess, inexcusable ; they ought never to have been published." He then proceeds to quote from one of the letters, and in the course of his criticism on it he says :—"One is tempted to say that Keats's love letter is the love letter of a surgeon's apprentice. It has in its relaxed self-abandonment something underbred and ignoble, as of a youth ill brought-up, without the training which teaches us that we must put some constraint upon our feelings and

upon our expression of them." One cannot help feeling that Matthew Arnold in this passage comes down on poor Keats with rather a heavy hand. The hand, indeed, is the hand of the son of Dr Arnold, the hand of one in whose composition, as a later poet says of him, "somewhat of worldling mingled still"; but the voice, be it remembered, is the voice which sang of "Switzerland," of "The Forsaken Merman," and of "Tristram and Iseult."

"I too have felt the load I bore
In a too strong emotion's sway :
I too have wish'd, no woman more,
This starting, feverish heart away."

The writer of these lines had surely himself stood near the borderland between constraint and self-abandonment, and, though strong enough to remain on the right side, might yet have found it in his heart to make allowances for a weaker brother.

Mr Buxton Forman, on the other hand, who was responsible for the publication of the love letters in 1878, says, in the Preface of Vol. IV of the new complete edition of Keats's works, "I still think Keats's letters without those to Fanny Brawne very much like 'Hamlet' without the Prince of Denmark," and he goes on to say, "Taken in their proper context, they redound to his honour. That a man placed as he was, endowed by nature as he was, refined by art as he was, and tortured by bodily disease and mental agony as he was, should yet mingle with the bitterness of his cry of despair such sweetness and sanity as are the ruling characteristics throughout the letters even to Fanny Brawne, is a standing wonder."

The general question as to the propriety of publishing anything of so private a nature as love letters would seem to depend mainly on the feeling of the writer of the letters, where that can be ascertained. Some celebrities (notably Tennyson and Matthew Arnold among

poets) have been very sensitive in these matters, and have had a strong aversion to the intimate circumstances of their lives being laid before the greedy eyes of the public.

“For now the Poet cannot die,
Nor leave his music as of old,
But round him ere he scarce be cold
Begins the scandal and the cry.

“Proclaim the faults he would not show:
Break lock and seal: betray the trust;
Keep nothing sacred; 'tis but just
The many-headed beast should know.”

Tennyson is said to have destroyed all his most private correspondence before his death, and to have left very strict injunctions as to the limits within which the authorized biography of him should be written. Matthew Arnold went further, and expressed the desire that he should not be made the subject of a biography at all. In cases like these it became a matter of good taste not to pry into the secrets of the dead. Other distinguished men, however, seem to have had no objection to the prospect of the public being admitted after their death to the innermost sanctuary of their hearts. Browning, for instance, would appear to have been not unwilling to gratify the world's curiosity in regard to the letters that passed between himself and his wife before their marriage.

In the case of Keats there is not much clue to his ideas on such questions. His mind, in the last years of his life, was no doubt too much oppressed with the burden of things present for him to care very greatly as to what should happen to his private papers after his death. There is, however, a passage in one very charming letter to Fanny Brawne which may put us on the right track. “I had nothing particular to say to-day,” he writes, “but not intending that there shall be any interruption to our correspondence (*which*

at some future time I propose offering to Murray) I write something." This surely prophetic utterance Mr Buxton Forman, rightly enough no doubt, interprets as simply a joke. But the mere fact of Keats making the suggestion, even as a joke, indicates that he had contemplated the possibility of his letters being one day published, and that this idea was not wholly repugnant to him. In another letter, too, written after consumption had seized him, he writes (à propos of a book he was reading). "What would Rousseau have said at seeing our little correspondence? What would his ladies have said? I don't care much—I would sooner have Shakespeare's opinion about the matter. The common gossiping of washerwomen must be less disgusting than the continual and eternal fence and attack of Rousseau and these sublime Petticoats."

Tennyson and Matthew Arnold would never have joked on the prospect of their love affairs being laid bare. The only two letters of Matthew Arnold to his future wife which were permitted to appear among his published correspondence are of an intensely dry and political character, and must surely have been imposed on him by Nemesis as a penance for his severity to Keats. The latter had none of that secretive spirit, though it must of course be remembered that he was young at the time, and youth is ever somewhat vain of its own extravagances. Possibly, if he had lived, he might in mature age have committed his early letters to the flames; but, as the gods willed otherwise, we can only consider him as he was.

Love with Keats took the form of a devouring fever, a kind of malady against which another side of his nature, the literary and artistic side, plaintively but vainly rebelled. It cannot be said that his passion was an incentive to his poetry: in fact, it seems rather to have been an hindrance. On 16 August 1819 he wrote to his lady from Winchester excusing himself from giving more time to love letters on the ground of his literary

pursuits. "I would fain, as my sails are set, sail on without an interruption for a Brace of Months longer—I am in complete cue—in the fever; and shall in these four Months do an immense deal....I know the generality of women would hate me for this; that I should have so unsoftened, so hard a mind as to forget them; forget the brightest realities for the dull imaginations of my own brain.....My heart seems now made of iron—I could not write a proper answer to an invitation to Idalia." A few days later we find him writing with still greater candour to a male correspondent:—"I equally dislike the favour of the public with the love of a woman. They are both a cloying treacle to the wings of independence." Much the same sentiment occurs in a letter written about a year later, when he was very ill, to his friend Charles Armitage Brown. "One of the causes," he says, "I understand from different quarters, of the unpopularity of this new book, and the others also, is the offence the ladies take at me. On thinking that matter over, I am certain I have said nothing in a spirit to displease any woman I would care to please; but still there is a tendency to class women in my books with roses and sweetmeats,—they never see themselves dominant."

By the autumn of the year 1819 he was back in London and once more in the toils. "I am living to-day in yesterday," he writes to Fanny. "I was in a complete fascination all day. I feel myself at your mercy." In love, as in poetry, Keats was a devotee of beauty, and it would appear also that his was a case of love at first sight. "Why," he asks, "may I not speak of your beauty, since without that I never could have lov'd you?—I cannot conceive any beginning for such love as I have for you but Beauty. There may be a sort of love for which, without the least sneer at it, I have the highest respect and can admire it in others: but it has not the richness, the bloom, the full form, the enchantment of love after my

own heart." His was not a heart, however, to be captured by flattery, or the ecstasies of lion-hunting damsels. In the letter last quoted he goes on to say,—
"I love you the more in that I believe you have liked me for my own sake and for nothing else. I have met with women who I really think would like to be married to a Poem and to be given away by a Novel." With all his infatuation for the object of his choice, he had some misgivings on the prospect of matrimony. "You absorb me," he says, "in spite of myself—you alone: for I look not forward with any pleasure to what is called being settled in the world; I tremble at domestic cares," and again, "God forbid we should what people call, *settle*—turn into a pond, a stagnant Lethe—a vile crescent, row or buildings. Better be imprudent moveables than prudent fixtures. Open my mouth at the street door like the Lion's head at Venice to receive hateful cards, letters, messages. Go out and wither at tea parties; freeze at dinners; bake at dances; simmer at routs. No my love, trust yourself to me and I will find you nobler amusements, fortune favouring." From this passage one cannot but reflect that, had he lived to marry Fanny Brawne, things might not have gone altogether smoothly.

Early in 1820 began the lung trouble which just a year later was to end so tragically at Rome. His letters from that point gradually lose their former vivacity, and take on a troubled, and at times even a frenzied tone. It is a matter of marvel, though, considering the state of his health, how much humour and cheerfulness he was still able to infuse into them. As his malady grew, his love became more jealous and exacting. "If you can smile in people's faces," he writes, "and wish them to admire you *now*—you never have nor ever will love me. . . . If we love we must not live as other men and women do—I cannot brook the wolfsbane of fashion and foppery and tattle—you must be mine to die upon the rack if I want you." After his

departure for Italy in September 1820 he was so ill that he could never bring himself to write again to Miss Brawne, although other letters contain references to her. On the voyage out he writes to Brown, "I think without my mentioning it for my sake you would be a friend to Miss Brawne when I am dead. You think she has many faults, but for my sake think she has not one." She was in his thoughts to the end, and surely a sadder end has there been to no love-tale, real or imaginary. "I can bear to die," he says, "I cannot bear to leave her.... I am afraid to write to her—to receive a letter from her—to see her handwriting would break my heart—even to hear of her anyhow, to see her name written, would be more than I can bear."

"What other words," says Lord Houghton in his *Life of Keats*, "can tell the story like his own? What fiction could colour more deeply this picture of all that is most precious in existence becoming most painful and destructive? What profounder pathos can the world of tragedy exhibit than this expression of all that is good and great in nature writhing impotent in the grasp of an implacable destiny?"

Keats the Poet, as Matthew Arnold says, is with Shakespeare, but for Keats the man,

"What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys?"

C. E. BYLES.



AN EVENING IN DELFT.

IT was my good fortune to be invited, together with a friend of mine from Emmanuel, to spend an evening at Delft in order to have an opportunity of comparing (so far as it is possible to do so during a visit of barely eighteen hours) the Dutch Undergraduate life with our own. Needless to say the comparison was a very interesting one: and it is in the hope that it may also prove of some interest to the readers of the *Eagle* that I have been induced to write a short account of our visit.

We reached the picturesque old Town which is the home of the Dutch Engineering School, (for the seven hundred Undergraduates all pursue this study exclusively) after a pleasant ride of about three-quarters of an hour by steam tram from the Hague. Our reception was cordial in the extreme. We accompanied our host to the house where we were to 'feed,' and we were immediately greeted by a sight which to our uninitiated eyes was as novel as it was ludicrous. In the Hall were assembled about forty of the unhappiest looking men it has ever been my lot to come across. We took them at first to be Funeral Mutes, so pale and seemingly utterly incapable of any mirth did they appear; though why the attendants of the dead should all congregate at a convivial feast of the living we were at a loss to understand. Soon however we were undeceived, being informed, to our utter astonishment, that all these men were Freshers lately come up to the 'Varsity. As soon as we came in they were ordered to line up on either

side; and through this Guard of Honour we proceeded to the Dining Room, where a band of doubtful talent but of undoubted lung-power struck up a March of Welcome.

By this time we had noticed two fundamental differences between the English and Dutch 'Varsity life. The first is that in Holland (as I believe everywhere else on the Continent) the Universities are non-residential. The men live absolutely free to do as they please without let or hindrance. They scorn all idea of compulsory Chapels or Lectures. When told of the existence of Proctors and 'sic like' they can do nothing but stare in sheer amazement, trying indeed to look as if they believed it all but failing dismally in the attempt. The other difference that we had discovered was in the treatment of Freshers. And here a word of explanation is necessary. In Delft, as in all the Dutch 'Varsities, there is what is called a 'Corps,' *i.e.* a Club open to all Members of the 'Varsity upon certain conditions. The chief of these is that every one seeking admission must for the first three weeks of his undergraduate life become 'Groen' (*Anglice* 'Green'), *i.e.* he must do everything his Seniors tell him short of what would cause him actual bodily hurt or would be contrary his religious principles, on pain of being excluded for ever from the 'Corps.' Every year some 130 of these 'Groenen' seek to gain admission. To ensure their being recognizable by all they are forced to wear low collars and black dress ties and must have their hair closely cropped. At the end of their trying period of initiation they all assemble in the Theatre, where the Chairman of the Committee of Undergraduates makes them a stirring speech and then, with a rap of a hammer upon the table, declares them to be members of the Corps.

On ordinary occasions these Freshers must at dinner sit next to the Senior who commanded their presence, and may not speak unless addressed. On the evening

of our visit however they were allowed a certain amount of freedom during dinner and might do more or less as they pleased. Consequently, in due course there appeared amongst them distinct signs of matters developing into a glorified Bump Supper. After toasts and songs we rose to go to the Club, the head-quarters of the Corps: and two Freshers were told off to carry our portmanteaux to our Digs. As this meant a good half-hour's walk and the bags were heavy we then for the first time fully appreciated the advantages of the system--from a spectator's point of view. We were promised a lively time at the Club, and we were certainly not disappointed in that respect. Elaborate preparations had been made for the arrival of the 'Varsity. Part of the main room had been barricaded off by chairs and tables, behind which all the easy chairs had been placed out of harm's way. At 10 o'clock the Groenen began to pour in, there having been a general order at the beginning of the week that they were to present themselves at the Club that night. As soon as they came in they were immediately pounced on by the Seniors, with whom they were bound to stay until released. Our host told us that last year, when he was a Fresher, he was made to stay in the Club from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. next morning for three nights running, and then be at the Theatre at 10 each morning to take part in a Rehearsal of the play given every year by the Freshmen. Apropos of the treatment of these Freshmen there is a story told of one who came up this year well worth repeating. His mother had written to the Committee of Undergraduates (who determine all questions relating to the Freshmen) imploring them to be kind to her son and not to treat him roughly. When the youth in question arrived at the Station he was met by an ambulance, into which he was placed with tender care and so paraded round the streets. Report says that on the whole he would have preferred to take his chance with the others in the ordinary way

without gratuitous interference on the part of his fond relative.

At our table we had four unfortunate Freshers; that is to say, we sat smoking cheerfully at the table whilst they sat shivering miserably under it on the floor. During the whole evening they were made the butt of the Seniors. For example, one of them was ordered to get on the table (measuring about 6ft x 3) and represent a Crowd: another from the same elevated position had to represent a Naval Review! The blank astonishment with which the latter asked how on earth he was to do it was enough to move to pity anyone but a Dutch Undergraduate. This sort of thing went on the whole evening and from all accounts the whole night long. We ourselves retired at 2 a.m. My host did the same at 5 to be up again at 8 in order to play in a Soccer Match at 10. On getting up I was relieved to find that 'Brunch' was not a peculiarity of our Alma Mater: for we did not have our first meal of the day till 12.30, shortly after which we had to leave.

I end by once more bearing testimony to the extreme cordiality of our reception. The hospitality we experienced was such as could only have come from 'Varsity men and could not have been excelled even by Cambridge. Need I say more? We took leave of our hosts with many expressions of mutual goodwill, and we were glad to feel that when next year the Delft 'Varsity Crew (the 'Laga' R.C.) come over, as they intend doing, to do battle against Leander for the 'Grand' they will find that whether victorious or vanquished they will have no cause to complain that the cult of Hospitality and Courtesy is confined to the land of Canals and Windmills.

A. W. J. G.



A GLIMPSE OF JAVA.

SOME apology is due to readers of the *Eagle* for the scrappy character of the letter here reproduced for their perusal. The writer would plead as extenuating circumstances the extraordinarily interesting character of the country so fragmentarily described and the almost complete ignorance of most Englishmen in regard to it.

S.S. Duke of Westminster,
Flores Sea,

April 17th, 1898.

Dear S.

In my last letter I told you that we hoped to be able to traverse Java from end to end by means of the recently completed railway. We found on arriving at Batavia that it was just possible to do this as the ship would not leave Sourabaya, at the eastern end of the island, until three days after arriving at Batavia. So we went ashore at once and spent the afternoon and evening there, and on the two following days we travelled from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and joined our ship at Sourabaya at noon on the fourth day. As Java is a place very little known to the English and as you probably know nothing about it, you will like to have some account of our journey.

The whole island like most of these fertile East Indian Islands belongs to the Dutch. It has a long and interesting history. The indigenous people, the Javanese, who still form the great bulk of the population,

are a branch of the Malay race. They were conquered in the 14th century by Hindoo invaders; traces of these people remain in the mixed population of the north coast and in several very large Hindoo Temples. At a later date Mohammedans Malays and a few Arabs conquered the country and converted the whole population to their religion. The Malays are still very numerous around Batavia, but by a stranger they are hardly to be distinguished from the Javanese. There are, and have been for hundreds of years, many Chinese traders and these are very numerous in the towns. At one time the Portugese had command of the island, but before the Dutch conquest it was ruled over by a powerful Emperor, to whose court ambassadors were sent by Elizabeth and the early Stuarts. In the beginning of this century the islands came into the possession of England, and during the three years of our occupation of it Sir Stamford Raffles, one of our greatest eastern administrators, succeeded in putting the government "on a business footing" in the slang phrase of the up-to-date statesman—so, it is said, laying the foundations of its present prosperity. In 1816, when we retained the Cape, we seem to have returned Java to the Dutch as a free gift, and since that time they have held it and completed the conquest and settlement of the people.

Batavia is a large town close to but not on the coast. We reached it in a steam launch by means of a broad canal, which the Dutch, in characteristic fashion, have built far out into the sea. The town is traversed by numerous canals and rivers, and in them natives bathe all day long and do their washing. The canals accompany the main streets and are crossed by numerous bridges. During the day time very few Europeans are to be seen, but at sunset they come out without hats and drive about in little carts drawn by small, but spirited, native ponies. They dine at eight, go to bed about one, and rise about five o'clock, a little

before sunrise, and they make up their sleep by a siesta from two to five after lunch. Our hotel, which was a good example of those that occur in all the towns, seemed to me a very delightful place. The entrance is a large verandah about twenty yards deep and which opens in the dining room, a long room which in turn is open at its further end into the garden or court. This again stretches back about one hundred and fifty yards and on either side is shut in by a long row of large loose-boxes, which open on to a long deep verandah. Most of the loose-boxes are bedrooms, the rest are bath-rooms. Each bedroom has a large bed enclosed in mosquito curtains, a washstand and chair and clothes-horse. The bed has no covering, not even a sheet, and the floor is of stone. On the verandah there is a lounge chair and tea-table to each room, and there tea is brought at 5 p.m. and coffee at 5 a.m. by the silent-footed servants. The bath-rooms are loose-boxes, in each of which, instead of a bed, is a large earthenware jar full of cold water and a large scoop for pouring it over oneself, and a groove in the floor to carry off the water. The native servants squat about the garden and verandah and are always ready to do anything in a solemn, respectful manner. At dinner we met some interesting people, one Sir G. B., an old I. C. S. man, who has had much experience of Eastern races, and who gave me his opinions and forecast at length. After dinner we were introduced to The Club, where people lounge and play billiards. It seems that members of Cambridge and Oxford Universities are always welcome as visitors to the clubs in these parts of the world.

We took train at 6 a.m. next morning for Sourabaya. Our first stage was to Buitenzorg, the "Simla" of Java. There are the finest botanical gardens in the world, but we had not time to see them. The place is about eight hundred feet above Batavia, and from there we climbed upwards almost continuously to a height of nearly three

thousand feet. All the country was very hilly, and the system of agriculture that we saw on every hand was marvellous. The natives live chiefly on rice, and, as the population is denser than that of England, great quantities of it are grown. Everywhere the hill-sides are laid out in terraces step above step, the width of the terrace and the depth of the step varying very much with the slope of the hill. Each terrace forms a shallow pond, shut in on the outer side by a low wall of earth which confines the water and serves as a foot-path. The rice is sown thickly in small patches, and each young plant is afterwards transplanted by hand into a larger pond. A few inches of water are kept on the land until the rice is about half-grown. The water is brought in countless channels from the rivers and streams, which in all parts of the island flow in great numbers from the mountains, for even during the dry seasons there is rain almost every day in these islands so close to the equator, and in Java, where the numerous mountain-peaks tend to the formation of clouds, a thunderstorm with heavy rain comes at about four o'clock as regularly as tea. The water of the streams is laden with a brown mud, the detritus of the brittle volcanic rocks. This mud, which of course becomes deposited on the land where the water stands for weeks in the rice-pools, is a rich fertiliser. The hot sun blazes down on the rice soaking in moisture and planted in this inexhaustibly rich and ever-virgin soil, so that it grows up very rapidly and as many as four crops are obtained in the year. All the morning we climbed slowly up, but in the afternoon we began to run down hill and passed through a thunderstorm in very wild country. As the evening approached we entered a tract of jungle country, quite uncleared and apparently uninhabited. Under the darkening stormy sky this dense and savage jungle was very impressive, and knowing how deadly fevers lurk in all the pools and how wild beasts and poisonous snakes abound, I could realise something of

primitive man's fear of the spirits that dwell in all things and places about him. Even the friendly coco-palms that abound everywhere looked mis-shapen and grotesque, while many of the larger forest trees were wound about with masses of trailing creepers and parasitic palms that had sucked their life from them, and in the more open spaces stood gaunt and leafless wrecks blasted and broken by the lightning. Then as the last light faded in the sky we reached the plains and ran through marshy ground where the fire-flies began to dance—at first a few here and there, and then more and more, a constant stream of luminous sparks, and then sheets of shimmering fire where millions danced and sang together over the black water. We reached Naos about seven. It is merely a native village and one large hotel for such travellers as ourselves, who go on by rail on the following morning, for this is a leisurely country and no trains run in the night time. As soon as we had got our rooms the rain came down in streams, and we sat and listened and sipped our tea on the verandah.

Next morning we started again at six and found ourselves in very different country to that we had passed through on the previous day. All day we ran over immense cultivated plains bounded in all directions by volcanic cones rising steeply from the plains and hiding their blue heads in lovely white clouds. Many of these cones are more than ten thousand feet in height and almost perfectly symmetrical and some are still active, though we saw but little evidence of it. Rice and sugar-canes are the great products of these plains, chiefly rice. The system of cultivation is much the same here as in the hills, though the system of irrigation is of course modified. The rice was mostly ripe for harvest in these plains, and looked not unlike barley of the most beautiful and vivid green. In many places great groups of women wrapped in blue linen up to the breasts were reaping the harvest. This they do by plucking the tops by

hand and binding them into bundles, which are strung ten or twelve on a long bamboo and carried by the men into the Kampong or village. In other fields the crop had been already harvested, and the water turned on to the land again, and the men stood knee-deep in the mud breaking up the stubble-land with heavy adze-like hoes, or turning it up by ploughing through it a beam of wood dragged by two buffaloes, enormous grey ugly beasts that lie wallowing in the mud almost all day long. Frequently we crossed rivers and streams of all sizes, and in all of them there were people bathing, having a real good time, often a group of buffaloes and people oddly mixed together, the children sitting on the beasts' backs. The Malay and his cousin are great leg-swingers and enjoy life without doing a bit more work than will keep them supplied with rice. Although these rice fields and terraces and irrigation, channels are the product of a vast amount of labour, yet they have been slowly built by the hands of many generations during hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years. The children like those of Colombo are happy little animals running and skipping in a state of nature with hardly a "mustn't" or a "don't" or "ought" in their lives. They are always ready to exchange a merry grimace and a wave of the hand as the train rushes by. Amongst the thousands I saw only one was crying.*

* The writer was deeply impressed by the appearance of superior happiness presented by most of the primitive peoples with whom he made acquaintance in the far East, especially the Javanese, the Malays of the peninsula, the Papuans, the wild tribes of Borneo, the Cinghese and the peoples of several parts of India. It seems that, in the absence of great physical hardships, these peoples are naturally and continuously happy, while under similar conditions we in this country manifest our distressing superiority by drunkenness, political and religious animosity, and vulgarities of every kind. One may see during five minutes in any thoroughfare of the west end of London more sordid discontent, more gross selfishness, more feminine immodesty, more grotesque absurdity, in fact more to make one ashamed of one's species than during months of travel among the peoples mentioned above, and on the other hand one may see far more of natural human dignity and simple joy of living among these peoples than among an equal number of civilized persons.

Scattered over these fertile plains are what appear to be patches of uncleared jungle, and curiously enough, though people abound, no houses are visible. But when the train runs close by one of these patches of jungle it becomes apparent that each one is a Kampong, *i.e.* a small village enclosed by a fence, the houses standing widely apart among the trees. The houses are built of bamboo frames, with roof of thatch and the walls of plaited bamboo. A few fowls and sometimes pigs wander about them and in the evening and early morning blue smoke curls up from the crevices in the roofs. No other houses than these are visible throughout except in the few Dutch towns. Adjoining the Kampong, but shut off from it by a fence, there is usually an old, old graveyard full of weather-worn headstones and planted with low, dark shrubby trees as appropriate to the spot as our own yew trees.

It seems curiously out of keeping with the people and houses that the island is traversed in every direction by excellent broad roads which cross the rivers on iron bridges. Many strange birds flit about, and I saw several eagles, and in one large fruit tree at the edge of the railway a troupe of large black monkeys taking the fruit in frantic gibbering haste. We saw no other large beasts though tigers are very numerous in many parts. The total impression is one of extraordinarily rich and fresh vegetation and of well being and happiness among the natives. With so much moisture and sunlight and rich earth, the plains are vividly green, and the forests clothe all, except the highest mountains, to their summits. On all patches of waste land there are tall gracefully waving spear-grasses, or bright red or yellow flowers on dark green bushes. The rice plains stretch away all sides with every shade of bright green, broken here and there by large patches of pale purple, the feathery tops of the sugar canes, and by the dark green of the jungle. The place is certainly beautiful, and there must be splendid views

from the slopes of the mountains, but though it is on a large scale there is nothing comparable for grandeur, nothing that could appeal to the spirit, that could excite the same deep attachment to the very earth itself as does our own country where its face is not bruised and blistered by its children. The view from Glyder House, or Delabole or High Cliff is worth many Javas.* Nevertheless it is a little aggravating to think how the island was once in our possession, and was given back to the Dutch, to whom belong all the best of these islands, which together make up the most fertile region of the world. Java is said to yield a surplus revenue of £50,000,000 to the Dutch Government, chiefly from coffee and sugar, and it is not yet one half developed. The Dutch have discouraged individual enterprise, and are very jealous of the English. Their system of government affords an interesting contrast to ours in India. While we have done and are doing everything to develope India for the benefit of its inhabitants, as we have conceived it, *i. e.* to put them on their legs as a self-ruling, educated, producing and trading people, under a social system as nearly like our own as possible, and have to that end endeavoured to force upon them our peculiar system of morals and religion and general conduct of life, the Dutch have rather governed Java as a source of revenue for themselves, a sort of state farm, and have made a point of interfering as little as possible with the natives. They rule them only indirectly through their hereditary Sultans, Rajahs, Rongos, Chiefs and headman, a descending scale of dignitaries, to whom the natives are perfectly subservient and obedient. But Dutch residents, officials corresponding roughly to the Anglo-Indian Commissioners, have so much control over these dignitaries that in reality their rule is very strict.

* This was the writer's first journey in a tropical land. He has since 'eard the East a callin' and would now modify very considerably the sense of this passage.

When the rice is ripe the chief of a district gives the word for the beginning of harvesting, and when all the rice has been gathered in enough is given to each Kampong to supply it until the following harvest, the rest going to the rulers, and with this and their fowls and gardens the people have abundant food. Every native has also to give a certain number of days' labour to the state, for road-making and so forth. The result is that while the condition of the natives has been improved, and they remain contented and happy, the government has reaped a rich revenue. Can we say that we have achieved equally good results in India with our philanthropic system? Of course the population question is sure to come up and press in Java sometime soon, within fifty years I should think. If we had run Java on similar lines it would probably be very much richer still, for there is said to be much corruption and mutual envy and distrust among their civil servants.

Another weakness in their system, or rather perhaps an inconsistency in the system, is that they have shown much less pride of race than the English in India, and that their civil servants have less frequent furloughs than ours, the result being that in the towns there is a very large population of mixed blood. Persons of this class are not, like the Eurasians of India, out-caste from society, but are received on equal terms everywhere, and men of all shades of colour are mixed together in the regiments of the garrison. The cross-breeds seems to be on the whole a flabby and regrettable race.

The pure Javanese are a small, well-built race, with rather low-type Mongolian faces. They are lax Moham-medans in religion, but full of superstitious survivals from earlier times, many traces of which one may see in the fields. They are very respectful and obedient, and work fairly well when supervised, but don't care to earn more than is necessary to support them in their

traditional level of comfort. Crime is a rarity, and it is said that a European can go anywhere without trouble from them. The Rajahs are said to be intelligent and of some education. The common people, except those most altered by town life, always approach a Rajah or an Englishman in a crouching attitude and remain squatting in his presence, and it was curious to see native hawkers struggle towards us in the squatting attitude while carrying trays and bundles.

The Chinese in Java are mostly well-to-do middle-class people. They impressed me at once as being very brainy; they are absolutely clean in their attire and many have very pleasing, sympathetic faces—I had no idea that I should so nearly like Chinamen, I had thought them universally repulsive.

At sundown we reached Sourabaya, the chief centre of the trade of the island. It is a curious mixture of Kampongs, old Dutch trade-houses and stores and bungalow residences. It is not an attractive town save for the swarming population. It is very curious to see a group of naked savages (morally and intellectually naked, I mean) driving a steam roller or a steam launch, or solemnly cleaning out a drain. We caught our ship after a night at another delightful hotel at Sourabaya, and found some interesting passengers on board. The sail through the islands was interesting. We passed close to the north-coasts of Bali and Lombok two high volcanoes (11,000 feet) which are separated by a narrow deep channel. You will remember that this deep channel really separates Australasia from Asia, for although it is only fifteen miles in width the fauna on the two sides of it is very different and the flora a good deal so. We came through the straits between Timor and Wetta, passing very close to the east end of the latter; it is more rugged than Java and less luxuriantly covered with green. In these Islands and more especially in Sumatra the Dutch are still chronically at war with the natives, and it is said that they

use up almost all their surplus revenue from Java in the attempt to subdue and to administer the other islands. I am finishing this letter at Thursday Island, where we arrived on Saturday in heavy rain. We are at present hoping that all our goods have been landed, and that we shall be able to sail for the Murray Islands in a missionary schooner at the end of this week. This place is very pleasant just now, the heat being rendered very bearable by the strong south east trade-wind, and very green as this is the end of an unusually heavy wet season. The population is a most extraordinary mixture of races from every part of the earth, and from the mixture the yellow men seem to be very strongly tending to come out on top.

Yours,

W. McD.



PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR LIVEING.

In our number for last June (*Eagle*, xxii, 381-390) we gave an account of the Meeting held in College on 17 April 1901, when it was resolved to raise a fund for the purpose of securing a portrait of Professor Liveing. The portrait was painted during the Long Vacation, and was presented to the College on behalf of the subscribers in December last. We take the following account of the proceedings at the presentation from *The Cambridge Chronicle* of 13th December 1901.

There was a large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the hall of St. John's College on Saturday, December 7th, to witness the presentation of the portrait of Prof Liveing, painted by Sir George Reid, President of the R.S.A., to the College. The picture is a three-quarters length sitting portrait, and it has been painted in recognition of Professor Liveing's valuable services to science and to the University, Town and County. So generous was the response to the testimonial fund, that a bronze bust of the Professor, by Miss Edith Bateson, will be placed in the chemical laboratory during next year, the Professor having consented to sit for the bust during the Christmas vacation. A Photogravure of the portrait will also be sent to each subscriber on application to Professor Lewis at the University Museums.

The Vice-Chancellor presided, and presented the portrait on behalf of the subscribers to the College. There were also present Professor George Downing Liveing, Sir John Gorst, M.P., Prof Sir Richard Jebb, M.P., the Master of St. John's (Dr C. Taylor), the Master of Trinity (the Rev Dr Butler), the Master of Clare (the Rev Dr Atkinson), the Master of Christ's (Dr Peile), the Master of Jesus (the Rev Dr Morgan), the President of Queens' (the Rev Dr Chase), the Master of Selwyn (Prof Kirkpatrick), the Master of Downing (Dr A. Hill), the Lord Lieutenant of the County (Mr A. Peckover), the Chairman of the Cambs. County Council (Mr R. Stephenson), Prof

Sir George Stokes, Prof J. Dewar, Prof W. Somerville, Prof W. W. Skeat, Prof J. Westlake, Prof J. A. Ewing, Prof J. J. Thomson, Prof T. McKenny Hughes, Prof W. H. H. Hudson, Prof G. H. Darwin, Prof A. R. Forsyth, Prof G. Sims Woodhead, Prof E. C. Clarke, Prof Giles, the Rev Dr Streane, Dr Sandys, Dr Donald MacAlister, Dr W. H. Besant, Dr J. W. Cooper, Dr Henry Jackson, Dr B. Anningson, Dr A. Gamgee, Dr J. N. Keynes, Dr Courtney S. Kenny, the Rev W. O. Sutcliffe, the Rev J. B. Lock, the Rev C. E. Graves, the Rev Osmond Fisher, the Rev A. Rose, the Rev T. Gwatkin, the Rev J. F. Buxton, the Rev S. Symonds, Mr W. M. Fawcett, Mr C. F. Foster, Mr H. J. H. Fenton, Mr R. H. Adie, Mr F. Whitting, Mr. W. E. Heitland, Mr W. Aldis Wright, Mr J. T. Ward, Mr C. T. Heycock, Mr F. J. H. Jenkinson, Mr R. F. Scott, Mr J. E. Nixon, Mr J. J. Briscoe, Mr C. J. Clay, Mr A. Sedgwick, Mr W. J. Sell, Mr E. J. Gross, Mr J. D. Hamilton Dickson, Mr T. Andrews, Mr S. Skinner, Mr F. H. Neville, Mr H. S. Foxwell, Mr W. Bateson, Mr H. F. Baker, Mr J. J. Lister, Mr S. Ruhemann, Mr A. Harker, and many others.

The Vice-Chancellor said the kindly consideration of those who were responsible for that afternoon's arrangements and the ready consent of the Master of Trinity, had relieved him of the difficult part of his task—that of presenting to St. John's College on behalf of the subscribers the portrait of Prof Liveing. They had left him the pleasure of being present on an occasion of very great interest to the University, to the Town of Cambridge, and to British Science. He would begin the proceedings by mentioning the names of one or two of those who, less fortunate than himself, had been prevented from being there that afternoon. In the first place, the numerous engagements of the Chancellor prevented him from being present. The Chancellor headed the list of subscribers, and he had taken a great interest in the proposal and in its execution. He also had letters in his hand from Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, the President of the Royal Society (Sir William Huggins), Lady Huggins, Prof Odling, Sir Francis Powell, Prof Clifton, and Prof Adams. He would just read one sentence from the letter of Prof Odling, who said:—"You at Cambridge can doubtless best appreciate the thoroughness and no little self sacrifice with which for half a century he has carried on his professional work among you. I can only venture to express the high estimation in which his

personal character, alike with his scientific labours—as so lately acknowledged by the Royal Society—are held by his brother chemists.”

Continuing, the Vice-Chancellor said he now came to the difficulty to which he had referred, for the task which the Master of Trinity had so kindly undertaken was to put in brief the claims of Prof Liveing upon their admiration, regard and gratitude, of which that portrait, which carried out so admirably the traditions of Scottish portraiture, and the bust in the Chemical Laboratory, were to be the outward tokens. The Master of Trinity would, no doubt, dwell upon the services of Prof Liveing during half a century to chemical science, on his administrative services to the University and Town, and on the beneficent activity with which he had furthered all their best and highest interests. To put these things in brief was indeed a task of some difficulty. He would not do the Master of Trinity the ill-service of beginning by pouring water into his wine, but he thought they would allow him to make reference to one recognition of all the services of Prof Liveing, of which he had been personally a witness. It was he who had been chosen among the first of those who were commissioned by our Government to report on the efficiency of the University Colleges in different parts of the country, for whose progress and work Oxford and Cambridge had shown nothing but sympathy and goodwill. Prof Liveing was chosen for this task on account of his scientific eminence, and on account of that high character which was so rarely dissociated from true distinction. He would now ask the Master of Trinity to present the portrait of Dr Liveing to the College, by which he would be long remembered as one of its worthies.

The Master of Trinity said the first word that must fall from his mouth was one which would be in the hearts of every one of them already, and that was a word of profound satisfaction at seeing in the chair the Vice-Chancellor of the University, whose absence they had feared. [Applause.] They all knew that for some short time the Vice-Chancellor had been unwell, and he believed that was the very first occasion on which he had been able to go out. But he had come out on that none too clement day to show his sympathy with the work, so dear to the University, and so specially precious to the College of St John's.

Having said that, he feared he must astonish and perhaps shock them, by an act of deliberate disobedience. The Vice-Chancellor had, no doubt, with the kindest feeling, sketched for him a statement which he was expected to make there. They would permit him to say that every single part of that sketch—and he had listened with increasing horror as the Chairman went on—every part of that sketch would have to be absolutely omitted. His duty, as he understood it, was a very simple one. Had there been any need to sketch the grand scientific career of their dear and distinguished friend, Prof Liveing since he first took his degree from that College, or since he set up for the first time in Cambridge a laboratory at which several distinguished men were initiated into the science of Chemistry, then it would have been essential that the voice of some expert who was familiar with that and other scientific subjects, should have been their mouthpieces that day. But the very fact that this honour had fallen to himself made it a task which was simple and easy. All that needed to be said about the career—the public career—of Professor Liveing, including the singular versatility with which he had been able to combine with his scientific achievements some good services to the University and the Town, was forcibly said by their own Master several months ago, at the beginning of the summer. They were met that day for the very simple object of setting their seal upon the work which was then so auspiciously inaugurated, and of presenting the picture, which was then assigned to Sir George Reid, to the home in which it would permanently dwell.

As to that home, there was for a short time some doubt as to what would be on the whole the most appropriate place. Many would naturally have thought of the laboratory of the University, with which the fame and usefulness of Professor Liveing must for all time be connected. That was, however, deemed unsuitable on account of the fumes injuring the pigments. Therefore that great seat of the Professor's usefulness could not be made the home of his portrait. Then arose the question of whether the portrait should be presented to the University, of which he had been so acknowledged an ornament, or whether it should be given to the College where he had lived for more than fifty years. He confessed that he was one of those who without hesitation preferred the smaller home,

not because he had any doubts but for all time the name of Professor Liveing must be linked proudly with that of the University, but because he believed that the man himself would infinitely prefer that the home of his heart for so many years should be the place where the younger generations should look at his face in years to come. More than fifty years had elapsed since Professor Liveing took his degree, but which of them would dream of dating the beginning of his own University life from the year in which he took his degree? Some four years before that he could imagine Professor Liveing entering his college, an unknown young man. That was the time of happy obscurity, yet of hopeful outlook, of dreaming dreams and seeing visions, of forming and cementing delightful friendships.

Therefore it seemed to him that it was a work of love to place that portrait in the hall of the College where Professor Liveing had been so greatly loved, and where it was impossible to say whether affection for his character or admiration of his gifts was the prominent feeling among those who knew him. He had not seen, and he supposed few had been privileged to see the picture. Its mysteries were still unpenetrated by him, but he could understand from the evidence of a friendship of now nearly fifty years what the face ought to be, if the painter had been but adequately successful, which would bring back to them the look of their dear friend.

He had begun by saying that he would so far venture to disobey the Vice-Chancellor as not to attempt any *résumé* of Prof Liveing's career, but he could not forget, and if he had forgotten, the Chairman's reference would have reminded him, that barely a week had passed since Prof Liveing received from the acknowledged fount of scientific honour, a remarkable tribute to his work—his life-long work. The President of the Royal Society stated, according to the report that "the Davy medal had been given to Prof Liveing for his contributions to spectroscopy, those contributions which, during a quarter of a century, made up a brilliant record of patient, accurate, and conscientious labour, and, taken together, were a most valuable contribution to this department of chemical science." They were not all Presidents of the Royal Society. He, for one, was never likely, so far as he could judge, to occupy that position; but they had, if he might so put it, a Davy medal of their own, and that

was the portrait which it was the object of the meeting that day to unveil. They gave it to the great college of St. John's, and entrusted it to their keeping not only because it recorded the brilliant researches of twenty-five years, but because it recorded more than half a century of a beautiful life, and of a flawless career. [Applause.] What they hoped was that in years to come, as their undergraduates came up to that grand hall and asked for the histories of some of their most acknowledged worthies—and how many they saw around them—they might, when asking what this portrait meant, be told that it recorded the memory of an almost ideal student-life, of the affection of troops of friends, and the grateful pride of a University. [Prolonged applause.]

The veil was then withdrawn and the picture exposed to view.

Prof Liveing, who, on rising to speak, was most cordially received, said he would be something more than human, or something less than human, if he failed to be deeply moved by that great demonstration in his honour. He owed a very deep debt of gratitude to Prof Lewis for having initiated the movement, and no less a debt to those who had taken it up so enthusiastically, and carried it to such an end. He was also indebted to the Master of Trinity, who had been their mouthpiece on that occasion, and who had spoken so kindly of him. He felt it would be an extremely difficult task, one that was beyond him, to really adequately express his gratitude for what had been done. They had done him a great honour, and to be the recipient of a great honour implied a great responsibility. Although that was quite true, *noblesse oblige* as they said, yet that was not the dominant feeling in his mind at the present time. It was rather how happy he was at finding that he had won the good-will and good-feeling of so many friends, that those who knew him best and must know his failings had expressed their esteem for him. [Applause.] It was said that no generation of men could be said to have lived truly if they left the world no better than they found it, or if they had done nothing to promote human progress physically as well as morally.

That sentiment was one which took hold of his imagination when he was quite a young man, and it had been his ambition to form one of the army of those who were fighting for human progress [applause], and against the demons of ignorance, and

indolence and selfishness, which were the great hindrances to that progress. He had always had the instinct of a soldier, if he found a gap to try and fill it, and if he could not successfully fill it himself to assist others who were engaged in the fight for promoting the progress of human life. He had never felt happier in his life than in such a situation, and he had never been more satisfied with anything than with success in that operation. It added very much to that satisfaction to find his comrades in the contest come forward and recognise that he had done his duty so far as he could in his generation [applause], and that the results of his labours had been a help to them. [Renewed applause.] In the course of his life, which, as the Master of Trinity had indicated, had been a long one, he had received again and again help from various sources. It might perhaps not be amiss if he recalled the help he had received in some few cases. His mind went back to the time when he had first entered those walls, the time of his undergraduate life. It was his good fortune to have for his private tutor, Mr Hopkins, one to whom he went to learn mathematics, but he learned something much more valuable. He learnt to take a philosophical view of matters, and he learnt more independence of thought than was current in the University at that time. Almost immediately after he took his degree—he was still only a Bachelor of Arts—it was his good fortune to be thrown in the society of such men as Sedgwick, Henslow, Whewell, Miller, and others. Those men supported the reputation of the University in physical science, but many of them were also leaders of what he would call the party of progress. They might imagine that it was no small good fortune to him to be thrown into their company. He well remembered their singular and disinterested love of the University, and their anxiety to extend its powers and increase its usefulness.

That example he had desired earnestly on his part, so far as he was able, to emulate, but of the help he had had he must place the help he had received from his College above and beyond all the rest. [Applause.] He could not explain it without going into some details of personal history. They must pardon him if he thought his own history important just then. It was a bright day for him when he was elected a Fellow of that College, but that Fellowship was accompanied by a proposal on the part of the College, which was very quickly

carried out, to build him a chemical laboratory, and, what was more, to found for him a lectureship to be paid for out of the revenues of the College, which up to that time was, he thought, quite unknown. That enabled him to devote his life mainly to the promotion of science. It was chiefly due to one man, and that man was their late Master. He was not only his (Prof Liveing's) friend on that occasion, but he remained his best friend and his most trusted counsellor to the end of his life. [Applause.] Some years afterwards, when he vacated his Fellowship, the College again created a new office for him, and on that occasion the Master would, had it been necessary to retain him, have found a stipend from his own purse. They would understand the gratitude which he (Prof Liveing) felt to him and to the College for that help in the time of need. But he had not finished. Not long afterwards he was chosen by the unanimous voice of the electoral roll to fill the Professorship of Chemistry. It was a bold thing, perhaps, to undertake that office. There was nothing found for the professor but two empty rooms, and in those rooms he had no opportunity, even if he could have fitted them up as a laboratory, of taking his pupils in practical chemistry. Further than that, the condition of chemistry in the University was at a low ebb, and he felt that to do really any good required the whole energy of the strongest man, and required to be backed also by material pecuniary resources. The College again came to his rescue. They not only continued him in his office, but placed at his disposal the chemical laboratory at the College in which he was able to teach practical chemistry; and the stipend which the College continued to him enabled him to give up the professorship at the Military College and the Staff College, which occupied him two days in every week, so that he could devote his best energies to the University. They would understand what he felt when he said he owed to the college a very great debt of gratitude. He could not express it in sufficiently strong terms. Although the University was, to begin with, something like a step-mother, yet she redeemed her character long ago. Prof Liveing went on to speak of the time when light, heat and electricity were considered part of chemistry and fell under his charge, and he pointed out how the University relieved him of physics, increased his stipend, and gave him at first one assistant, then two and finally a third. He said he owed them also an acknowledgment

of what they had done for him. Then again the University did another thing for him. At his earnest request, when the Jacksonian Professorship fell vacant, they elected a chemist who sub-divided with him his (the Professor's) remaining duties.

They all knew Prof. Dewar. They all knew his work, but he did not think they knew how faithful, how loyal a colleague he had been to him (Prof Liveing), from that time until now. They had stood together, shoulder to shoulder, animated with the same desire, seeking the same end, and without Prof Dewar's help the chemical department could not have reached anything like its present development. He felt towards Prof Dewar a very deep debt of gratitude and a lasting affection. Others whose assistance he could not help mentioning were Mr Fenton and Mr Sell. Mr Sell had been his right hand during almost the whole of his professorship. Those who knew him knew of his devotion to duty and would understand what great assistance he had offered him (Prof Liveing). Mr Fenton had not been with him so long, but his work had been equally valuable. Then, again, he must express his acknowledgments to the University for having built him that magnificent palace of chemistry, of which he was proud, and which he thought well sustained the credit of the University.

While speaking of his (Prof. Liveing's) connection with the University, the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of Trinity had also alluded to his connection with the Town and County. That connection had been of a different kind, but to him it had been a very pleasant one. He would not like to have been altogether thrown out from the social life of the place, and he had been very glad to take such little part as he could in helping forward this or that good work. Still he must not detain them with the account of his doings and feelings too long.

He might perhaps refer to another point, and that was the remarks made by the Master of Trinity with reference to the building in which his portrait should be placed. They had well interpreted his wishes in offering it for the acceptance of his College. His connection with the College had, as the Master said, been a long one, but to him it had also been a happy one. It had been a cloudless one, except for the parting now and again of some old associate, by that inevitable process by which kind nature gradually loosened the ties which connected them with the earth, until they themselves prepared to join the

majority. Except for that the time had been a happy and cloudless one, and nothing could gratify him more than that he should remain associated with the College in every possible way. They had on their walls portraits of many worthies who in their time had sustained the credit of the College as a place of religion and learning, and he did not think there could be any greater honour, or at all events none that could please him more than to be associated with them on the walls of the Hall. It would be impossible to make his acknowledgments thoroughly well, in a way he would like to do it, but he did wish them to believe that he thanked them most heartily and most sincerely for the great demonstration which they had made in his honour. He hoped they would pardon his shortcomings in making that acknowledgment, because he really felt too strongly to express all that was in his mind, but he begged them to accept his very hearty and sincere thanks. [Applause.]

The Master of St John's said his duty on behalf of the College was to accept that valuable portrait of Prof Liveing and heartily to thank the numerous contributors. They accepted it, he might say with reference to the Master of Trinity's own words, not only for themselves, but as a trust for the University, for there it would be open to the inspection of all. They accepted it as a work of art and as a memorial of Prof Liveing's contributions to modern science, and they accepted it with special reference to the fact that Professor Liveing, as he had told them, had been a devoted member of the College for more than 50 years. During the last 50 years he had never ceased to aid the University and the College by his work and counsel, and many of his pupils had attained eminence in his science. Might he live to help many more on their way to distinction and usefulness, and might his memorial stir up many in the generations which were to follow, to follow in his steps.

Sir George Stokes said during his long official connection with the Royal Society he could not fail to be struck with the amount of work, and the accurate character of that work, performed by Prof Liveing, the results of which were brought before the Royal Society from time to time. He could hardly refrain from pointing out one feature of the work which struck him at the time—the results obtained being mainly in the direction of spectroscopical analysis. He was sure all who were brought into contact with Prof Liveing would be sensible of his

kindness and readiness to help others. For his own part once or twice he was very anxious to ascertain what the answer of nature would be to this or that question connected with certain speculations of his own, but he was not competent himself to ask nature what the answer was, because it involved chemical work which he was not up to. Prof. Liveing was so kind as to institute some experiments and to give some of his time, taken away from what were more particularly his own pursuits, in order to satisfy his (the speaker's) enquiries. When a testimonial to the value of work of such a nature was suggested, it became necessary that someone should be found who would undertake to set the thing going, and to do some of the laborious work in order to bring to a successful issue the idea that so many of them would have liked to see carried out. Accordingly he proposed that the thanks of the subscribers be given to Prof Lewis and to Mr R. F. Scott, who together undertook the double office of treasurer and secretary.

The proposition was unanimously carried.

Prof Lewis said he would like the Executive Committee to be associated with that vote of thanks. They had worked very hard, and he hoped the Committee, like themselves, were amply rewarded for their labour by the success which had attended it. The proposal to have some recognition of Prof Liveing's work was suggested some years ago to him by Prof Thomson, who was associated with Mr Scott and himself as one of the secretaries, and they had since had conversations on the subject, but he was afraid they were then lacking in energy. No doubt the matter wanted a certain amount of impulse. At the beginning of this year they had another conversation about it, which resulted in a letter being addressed to Professor Dewar, who gave them hints as to how they should proceed with the work. They communicated with their friends, whom they thought knew Prof Liveing, as to the wisdom of such a movement. The response was immediate. The letters were submitted to the Master of St John's, who said the signatures attached to the same were absolutely decisive. The responsibility of carrying the suggestion into effect was then entrusted to an executive committee and secretaries. They had done their best to bring the matter to a successful issue, but it was only fair that they should acknowledge their indebtedness as a body, and he himself more especially, as he it was who troubled them, to various friends,

amongst them he would like to mention Dr Jackson, Dr Shore, Mr R. T. Wright, Mr Dew Smith, Mr Shipley, and Mr. H. Jackson of Downing. He was glad of that opportunity of acknowledging their debt to them. The result of their kind advice and their (the Committee's and Secretaries') labour had been the very excellent portrait of their friend, for which they had to thank Sir George Reid. Prof Liveing was "in such good face" in the portrait, that it was clear the artist and sitter got on excellently together, and that he knew to be the case. But who that had a fair opportunity of knowing Prof Liveing could help respecting him, could help admiring his single-minded devotion to duty, his generosity, his kindliness. He was sure that Prof Liveing must have been the most conscientious and attentive of sitters, and he knew, as he had been led to expect, that Sir George Reid was the most sympathetic and generous of painters.

But they would expect a secretary to deal with the business of the Committee. In the first place he would like to say what a pleasure it was to receive the prompt and warm response which had on all sides been given to their proposal. The number of contributors exceeded 260. Five names had to be added to those in the list which was circulated in October, namely, Mr R. A. Berry, Mr Geo. Dean, Mr A. K. Macdonald, Mr W. H. Mills, and Miss E. Welsh (of Girton College). Of those contributors over 143 stated that they would wish the picture to go to St John's College, subject to that being in accordance with Professor Liveing's wishes. Some 90 subscribers of the 143 were members of other colleges, and he thought it only fair to say resident members of that College were very shy to vote. Notwithstanding the kind help of many friends to which he had already alluded, he feared that many friends of Professor Liveing, who had a strong claim to have their names included in the list of subscribers, had not had an opportunity of so doing, on account of failure on his part to bring the proposal to their notice. To such friends he offered his apologies for the unintentional omission. He had also to express his regret for slips in the titles, colleges, &c., of some of the contributors, mistakes entirely his own. From one mistake—that of ascribing a subscription to the wrong contributor—he had been saved by the care with which the pass-book had been kept at the bankers, and he was glad of having that

opportunity of expressing thanks for their care. As stated on the card summoning that meeting a photogravure was in course of preparation and would soon be ready. It was doubtful whether the picture might again be required by the engravers, but he felt sure that the College whose property the picture was, would grant them the loan of it if it were needed. A copy of the photogravure would be sent free of expense to each contributor who had asked for one. The sittings for the bust were begun that week, and the Committee had every confidence that the talented young sculptor, Miss Edith Bateson, would produce a model which would be a good portrait and have artistic merit; for they were sure that she would work with enthusiasm as well as skill. When the bust was finished and placed in the Chemical Laboratory, a bound volume, giving a short statement of their proceedings and a list of contributors, would be given to Prof Liveing. Finally the accounts would be audited by Mr. H. Jackson of Downing, and the surplus, of which they were, by the hospitality of the College on that occasion, now assured, would be placed at the disposal of Prof Liveing. He now wished to move a vote of thanks to the Master and Fellows of St John's College for the use of the Hall and for the hospitality, which he understood they offered them in the Combination Room.

Mr Scott, Senior Bursar of St John's, acknowledged the compliment, and moved a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor for presiding.

This was carried with acclamation.

The Vice-Chancellor briefly replied. He remarked that no College had done more to preserve the fame of her great sons than St John's. He hoped that Professor Liveing would be long spared to the College and the University.

The assembly then adjourned to the Combination Room, where tea was provided.

Obituary.

HAROLD HEATHER EMSLIE B.A.

Harold Emslie was born on January 10th, 1873, at Clee-thorpes, a small watering-place near Grimsby. His father, James Thomas Emslie, was an engineer of some ability who, owing to spinal trouble, had early to relinquish his profession and retire with his wife and two boys—Harold being the younger—to Soberton, a small Hampshire village where the grandparents of the boys had their home. The father, although a confirmed invalid, undertook the early education of the two boys, and to his early training Harold Emslie always attributed his own love of knowledge for its own sake. The elder boy was afterwards sent to Newcastle Grammar School, and has now for some years been engaged in sheep-farming in New Zealand. Harold remained at home until he was 14, when he went to Felstead, having won an entrance exhibition to that school. By this means, and greatly aided also by Sir John Rotten K.C., his father's cousin, whose goodness Emslie was never weary of praising, he was educated henceforth without calling upon his parents' slender means.

It was at this Felstead entrance examination 1887 that I first met Harold Emslie, and from that time began our friendship which has now been interrupted by his death. Felstead, when we first went there, had as its well-loved headmaster the Rev D. S. Ingram, an Old Johnian. Many of the assistant-masters, too, were Johnians, so that the name of St John's College early became familiar to Emslie. He was then a tall, overgrown boy, with a very delicate appearance, and wistful eyes that seemed already to have seen much sorrow, inordinately shy, reticent and retiring, he seemed to a casual observer little suited to the hurly-burly of school life. After one term in the Lower Fifth Emslie was promoted to the Upper Fifth together with half a dozen boys of about his own age. In the Upper Fifth there were at that time six boys of about 18, excellent at football and cricket, but, from a scholastic point of view, derelicts who had failed to sail into the harbour of the Sixth.

A kind of war raged between the Seven and the Six. The former, being physically the weaker, often literally went to the wall, impelled thereto by the arms or boots of the strenuous Six. I fear that poor Emslie, although not so often as others the sufferer from this horseplay, must have found it very trying. However, his mathematical abilities speedily brought him relief, for he got his remove into the quiet waters of the Sixth Form, and afterwards was made a prefect. He did not make very many intimate friends at school, his own retiring nature and, perhaps partly, the fact that he did not care greatly for outdoor games were a hindrance. By those, however, who knew him well, he was greatly liked, and his conversation was always a delight to his intimates. He was singularly well informed about many subjects, and his favourite topics, strange ones truly for a schoolboy, were politics and religion. The latter had always a great fascination for him, and he was constantly discussing it with those whom it interested. Having a remarkably reverent mind for all that pertained to religious faith, he was yet, even as a young boy, a sceptic, and, in later years, though always with deep regret, he became a convinced disciple of the more tolerant school of agnosticism. Emslie came up to St John's in 1891, having won an exhibition and sizarship for mathematics, afterwards becoming a Proper Sizar and Exhibitioner. His Cambridge days were probably the happiest of his life. To him, law-abiding as he was, the petty restrictions of school had been a little galling and the day that he entered St John's seemed like the opening of a life of freedom; under the influence of his College surroundings he lost nearly all the shyness which hid from many his sterling qualities. For the first two years he read mathematics with Mr Webb, but to him mathematics had always been unattractive, and he never gave his whole mind to the subject. "I shall be somewhere among the Senior Ops," he used to say, and his words came true. Had he really striven, his undoubted ability would have certainly given him a much higher place in the Tripos, but he owned that juggling with numbers was wearisome to him. He was, however, far from being an idler, reading omnivorously books dealing with theology, natural science, history and political economy. For recreation he played whist, and on Saturday evenings one was almost sure to find Emslie playing whist in his quaint third court attic with three scholars of the

College. For the theatre, too, living as he had done in the country far from amusement of the kind, he took a great liking, and he would often come to the room of a fellow undergrad declaring that he had bought two tickets for the theatre—this was his manoeuvre to give pleasure to another—and his friend must really accept one as he could not endure to go alone. His love of political and religious controversy still continued, and he was delighted when he met with a foeman worthy of his steel. But his tolerance and tenderness for the opinions and feeling of others sometimes led him into rather an amusing position, for one of his adversaries, when worsted in a religious argument, would demand that his opponent should read some ponderous tome on the subject by the Reverend so and so; and this Emslie's fair-mindedness always led him to do. Although he made no secret of his own opinions, he did not attempt to get permission to absent himself from the College Chapel, and he was wont to say that the Sunday evening services gave him the greatest pleasure, while he vowed that the Old Hundredth devoutly and tunefully sung by a large congregation was the greatest musical treat he knew.

After taking his degree he hesitated what course to follow. The Church was naturally closed to him, and scholastic work he looked upon with abhorrence. At a venture he determined to try for a post in one of the branches of the English Civil Service, but, much to his amusement, he was rejected because he did not know enough of the art of book-keeping. His father had died before he left school and the death of his mother now made him doubly bereaved. Now that he had no ties that bound him to England he resolved to try the Indian Civil Service. For a year he lived in London, attending lectures at the late Mr Wren's establishment in Notting Hill. At the end of the year he went up for the examination and came out among some sixty successful candidates about half way down the list, obtaining second place in the Modern History Papers. He then returned to St John's for another year, and there he worked so well that his place in the final examination of the I.C.S., combining the marks of both examinations, was some twenty places higher. During this year at Cambridge he formed a friendship with William West, who afterwards in India was to predecease him by a few months. Emslie rode a great deal at this time, and easily qualified for the I.C.S.

riding test. His life in India Emslie loved. Like many men of a calm nature he rejoiced in responsibility, and the work, hard as it was to a conscientious man, he regarded as a pleasure. As he once said, "An Englishman in India feels that he is of some use in the world." He was stationed at Purnea for some time, and for a few months was attached to the Survey Department. Afterwards he was about two years at Raniganj, 150 miles or so from Calcutta. In November 1900 he came home for a few weeks' leave, and I had two delightful days with him in London. He was the same unaffected man he had always been. Early in 1901 he went to take up work as deputy to the collector of Burdwan. This was an onerous post, and I suspect he overworked himself. He wrote to me in the second week of October, saying that he had returned to Raniganj, and had had a sharp attack of dysentery, but was now recovering and was about to take a fortnight's holiday. His holiday was to be completed in another world, for, abscess on the liver supervening, he died after an operation. In his last letter to me he spoke of his grief for the untimely death of young West. So he is gone—*nulli flebilior quam mihi*. Of him a relative says: "His life in many ways was a hard one and a fight against adversity; generosity and thoughtfulness for others were the great features of his character." He was of those noble beings who think of themselves last.

H. P. JONES.

LORD ROOKWOOD M.A.

Lord Rookwood, who died at his London residence 62 Prince's Gate on 15 January 1901 was a man whose services to the State were undoubted, though they were rendered unobtrusively and were not in their nature such as to make him well known to the general public. He was born in London 20 September 1826 and was the only son of Sir John Thomas Selwin sixth baronet. The family is a Yorkshire one, and the original name was Ibbetson, long settled at Denton. Originally the Ibbetsons were Leeds clothiers, who became wealthy, and purchased Denton Park of the Fairfaxes the famous Puritan leaders. It was one Henry Ibbetson of Denton (great-grandson of James Ibbetson, of Leeds, clothworker) who in the rebellion

of 1745 raised at his own expense a corps of 100 men on the side of the House of Hanover. For this he was created a Baronet 17 May 1748. The family have changed their name from Ibbetson to Selwyn, or Selwin, and back again two or three times in the course of their history; this is to be ascribed to the fact that the younger son of the house inherited the Selwyn estates, which came into the family by the marriage of the second baronet to Jane Selwyn, of Down Hall, Essex, in 1768, while the elder took the baronetcy. The title passing once or twice from the elder to the younger branch.

Henry John Selwin, as he then was, was educated first at home, and afterwards at St. John's; he took the B.A. degree in 1849 and the M.A. in 1852. Soon afterwards he essayed to enter political life. He contested Ipswich in the Conservative interest in 1857 and again in 1859, but on both occasions without success. He was returned as M.P. for South Essex 22 July 1866. After the Reform Bill of 1867 when the electoral areas were recast he was returned 19 November 1868 for the Epping, or Western, Division of the County of Essex which he continued to represent until he was made a peer in 1892. Sometime between 1866 and 1868 he resumed the *patronymic* of Ibbetson; he succeeded his father as seventh baronet in 1869. In 1874 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, a position he continued to fill until 1878, when he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury; this office he held till 1880. He was Second Church Estates Commissioner from 1885 to 1892, and he was one of the Boundary Commissioners. As a legislator his name will be best remembered in connection with the Act which gave Epping Forest to the public, the Beer Licensing Bills, and the Bills which led to the adoption of the block system on most of our railways, his persistent advocacy of this latter measure much accelerating the adoption of the system. It is said that before appointing him to be Under Secretary in 1874 Mr Disraeli suggested to Sir Henry the Chairmanship of Ways and Means, observing in his genial way, that it might lead to the Speakership of the House of Commons. He became Privy Councillor in 1885. When he retired from the House of Commons his supporters commemorated his twenty-seven years of loyal work by the presentation of a fine portrait by Orchardson, together with a pair of handsome candleabra bought at the Duke of Hamilton's sale.

Lord Rookwood possessed a considerable amount of landed property, it is said some 4000 acres, coal mines in Durham and Yorkshire, and a considerable quantity of house property in Halifax. His Essex property however, though in a good wheat growing district and nearest of all to the best market in the world, was unproductive of income, and Lord Rookwood is credited with the remark that a landed estate should mean either an income or a kingdom. Even with rents reaching to the vanishing point his farms were still his kingdom. To their improvement and the welfare of tenant and labourer he devoted assiduous care. He was a typical country gentleman, combining the pursuits, the business and the pleasure of a good landlord, a zealous agriculturalist, a popular Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and a keen sportsman. He was Master of the Essex Foxhounds from 1879 to 1886.

Lord Rookwood was thrice married ; (1) on 18 January 1850 to the Hon. Sarah Elizabeth Copley, daughter of Lord Lyndhurst (she died 25 June 1865) ; (2) on 9 July 1867 to Eden, widow of his Cousin Sir Charles Henry Ibbetson, fifth baronet (she died in 1899) ; (3) on 5 September 1900 to Sophia Harriet, daughter of the late Major Digby Lawrell of Jersey. Lord Rookwood leaves no heir.

BYRAMJI NAVROJI CAMA B.A.

We record with regret the death through an accident of Mr B. N. Cama a Parsee member of the College. Mr B. N. Cama, who was born in Bombay 13 November 1878, was the son of Mr N. P. H. Cama, barrister-at-law and J.P. for Bombay. He received his early education at the Bombay Proprietary High School and Matriculated in 1897 in the University of Bombay. He was elected a Scholar of Elphinstone College of which Prof J. T. Hathornthwaite, late Scholar of St John's, was then Principal. He took the Degree of B.A. in that University in January 1897 with first class honours in Mathematics. He was elected to a Dakshina Fellowship for two years and graduated M.A. in 1898.

He entered St John's in October 1898 and was placed with his twin-brother Mr C. N. Cama in the first class in all the College Mathematical examinations and was elected a foundation Scholar in 1899. While pursuing his mathematical studies

he also read literary and scientific subjects for the Indian Civil Service Open Competition. He took his B.A. degree at Cambridge as sixth wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1901. Soon afterwards he obtained the 30th place in the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service with 2590 marks, his brother who was eighth wrangler obtaining the 24th place with 2611 marks. He continued to study in Cambridge for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos and for the Final Examination for the Indian Civil Service. The latter included a riding-test for which he was preparing when he was thrown from his horse near Cottenham. He sustained a fracture of the skull and died in Addenbrooke's Hospital on 10 January 1902. He was buried in the Parsee cemetery at Woking.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1901; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Charles Addison (1856), son of John William Addison of Relly Mill; born in the Chapelry of St Margaret, Durham, 1825. He was educated at Durham Grammar School. After taking his degree he opened a private school at Windermere, and shortly afterwards moved to South Shields. There he had a private school in Charlotte Terrace, and was very successful in preparing students for the Universities and for professional careers. He was for many years a member of the South Shields Public Library Committee. Died at his residence, Charlotte Terrace, South Shields, 5 March, aged 75.

John Barrow Allen (incorporated M.A. 1879), eldest son of Benjamin Tuthill Allen of The Hall, Burnham, Somerset, Solicitor. Matriculated at Oxford from New College 16 October 1863, aged 18; B.A. 1868, M.A. 1871. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 7 November 1870, but was not called to the Bar. Admitted to St John's 28 May 1879. Was for some years Headmaster of the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge. Died 27 September at 11 Winchendon Road, Fulham.

Rev Francis John Ambridge (1874), son of John Ambridge, born at Colwich, co. Stafford, 1851. Ordained Deacon 1875 and Priest 1876 by the Bishop of Barbados; Curate of St Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, 1875-80; of St George's, Barbados, 1877-78; Curate of St Ambois, Barbados, and Precentor of the Cathedral 1878-80; Curate of St Catherine's, Higher Tranmere, Cheshire, 1884; First Assistant Master, Harrison College, Barbados, 1880-92; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Barbados, 1880-83; Lecturer at Codrington College, Barbados, 1881-82; Precentor of St Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, 1881-91; Curate of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield, 1899-1900; Curate in Charge of North Eling, Southampton, 1900-1. Died at North Eling Vicarage 27 April.

Rev Charles James Andrews (1879), son of the Rev Charles Henry Andrews, born in the parish of St Pancras, Middlesex, 1857; his father was Vicar of St Luke's, Kentish Town. Curate of Sudbury, Suffolk, 1879-80; of Wrawby, Lincolnshire, 1881; of Buckland in Dover 1882; of St John Baptist, Great Marlborough Street, 1890-91. Latterly resident at 8 Samos Road, Anerley, S.E. Died at St Barnabas House, Lingfield, 26 May.

Rev William Hale Andrews (1844), son of W. Andrews, Esq., of Romford, Essex, born 19 August 1821. Educated at Brentwood Grammar School. Curate of Revelstoke, Devon, 1844-46; of Bigbury, Devon, 1846-48; Rector of Carlton Colville, Suffolk, 1844-94; Sinecure Rector of Frington, diocese of Exeter, 1866-1901. Resided at Hedley House, Carlton Colville, Lowestoft. Died there 15 May, aged 79.

Rev John Bailey (1854), son of Barnabas Bailey; born in the Chapelry of Willenhall, co. Stafford. Curate of Wallsall 1854; Perpetual Curate of St John, The Plack, Walsall, 1858-63; Vicar of Grosmont, Yorks, 1863-79; Vicar of Ebberston with Alleston, Yorks, 1879-84; Vicar of Holy Trinity, West Cowes, with All Saints Gurnard 1884-1901; Rural Dean of West Wight 1890-1900. Died at Cowes 7 July, aged 71.

Rev Edward Brumell (1837), died at Holt Rectory, Norfolk, 2 September, aged 86 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 78).

Rev Edward Chadwick (1850), died at Thornton Lees Vicarage 16 March, aged 23 (*Eagle*, xxii, 391).

Rev Charles Chapman (1880), son of Charles Chapman, merchant, born at Sydney, Australia, 25 November 1855. Missionary for the Universities Missions to Central Africa at Magila, East Africa, 1880-81; Curate of Millom, Cumberland, 1882-83; of Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, 1883-84; of Maindee, Newport, Monmouth, 1885-86; Chaplain to St Mildred's Home, Bexhill on Sea, 1894-99. Latterly resident at Orchard House, Bexhill on Sea. Died 11 May at Landsdown Grove House, Bath, 11 May.

Henry Frederick Codd (1860), son of George Codd, solicitor, born at Cottingham, Yorks, 1 February 1837. Some time one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools. Died 17 January at 4 Belvedere Road, Durdham Down, Bristol, aged 63.

Rev Canon Charles Colson (1839), died at Cuxton Rectory 25 April, aged 83 (*Eagle*, xxii, 399).

Rev Edmund Davys (1845), died at Lee-on Solent 9 March, aged 77 (*Eagle*, xxii, 398).

Rev John Wilberforce Doran (1858), son of the Rev John William Doran, born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, 1834. Educated at Christ's Hospital, a Grecian in 1853. Curate of Stisted, Essex, 1857-59; of St Thomas', Bethnal Green, 1859-61; of St Matthias, Stoke Newington, 1861-62; of St Alban's, Holborn, 1862-64; of North Kelsey, Lincolnshire, 1865-66; of Grasby, Lincolnshire, 1868-70; of St John, St Leonards on Sea, 1871-72; of St Matthias, West Brompton, 1872-75; Vicar of Fenstanton, Hunts, 1883-89; Rector of Southerne 1889-1901. Joint editor with Spencer Nottingham, Esq. *The Choir Directory of Plainsong* 1868; *A noted Directory of Plain-Song* 1869. Jointly with Rev E. D. Galloway, *Harmonies Intermodal and Diatonic for Gregorian Psalm Tones and Sarum Responses*, 1886. Died at Southerne Rectory 1 June, aged 66.

David John Vavasor Durell (1857), eldest son of David Vavasor Durell, born in St Michael's Parish, Oxford, 1834. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 7 March 1857, called to the bar 27 January 1862. Died 12 September.

Harold Heather Emslie (1894), son of James Thomas Emslie, civil engineer, born at Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, 10 January 1873. Educated at Felsted School. Appointed a member of the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1895. Arrived in India 17 December 1896. Served in Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and Collector. Died at Calcutta 27 October, aged 28.

Rev George Everard (1851), died at Boscombe, North Finchley, 7 June, aged 73 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 30).

Rev Richard Cotton Farmer (1864), son of James Farmer, born at Dryton, Salop, 1841. Curate of Pensnett, Staffs, 1864-66; of Barlaston 1866-71; Chaplain to the Stone Union 1867-69; Vicar of Barlaston, near Stoke on Trent, 1871-1901. Died at the Vicarage 29 May, aged 60.

George Baker Forster (1854), died 18 January at Farnley Hall, Corbridge, aged 68 (*Eagle*, xxii, 237).

Rev William Graham Green (1850), son of William Atkinson Green of Milbank, gentleman, born in St Margaret's, Westminster, 29 September 1826. Educated at Westminster School. Chaplain R.N. 1852-1865; Chaplain of St Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London, 1860-76; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Minorities, 1865-77; Rector of Mavesyn Ridware, Staffs, 1876-83; Vicar of Leaton, Salop, 1886-87; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria at Kensington Palace 1888-1901. Died at Kensington Palace 19 January, aged 73.

Rev George William Guest (1853), son of the Rev Wilbraham Bootle Guest, incumbent of High Leigh, Cheshire, born at Ashton upon Mersey 1830. Educated at Manchester School. Curate of St. Stephen's, Salford, 1854; of Sutton on the Hill 1856; Perpetual Curate of Derwent 1859; Minor Canon of York 1862-81; Succentor Vicariorum 1875-81; Rector of All Saints, York, 1864-81; Rector of Lymm, Cheshire, 1881-97. Latterly resided at Byron Road, Worthing, died there 5 May.

Rev William Gunter (1861), son of John Gunter, gentleman, born at Fulham, Middlesex, in 1838. Chaplain R.N. 1864, placed on the Retired List in 1881; served in H.M.S. *Egmont*, *Achilles*, *Northumberland*, *Indus*, *Euphrates* 1878-80; *Hector* in Southampton Water 1880-81; Curate of Little Sampford, Essex, 1881-88; Rector of Abberton, near Colchester, 1888-1901. Died at the Rectory 3 April, aged 62.

Rev Philip Preston Gwyn (1858), sixth child (but eldest by the second marriage) of Richard Gwyn of Stratton St Michael Hall, Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Preston of Yarmouth. Born 10 May 1825. Curate of West Keal, Lincolnshire, 1859-62; Rector of Little Brandon, Norfolk, 1862-98. Latterly resided in Norwich. Died 26 December at Eversleigh, Lowestoft. Mr Gwyn married Alice, third daughter of Joseph Scott of Colney Hall, Norfolk.

Rev Isaac Hill (1847), son of Peter Hill, schoolmaster at Chelmondeston, Suffolk, born 23 April 1823. Chaplain to the Woodbridge Union 1850-55; to Landguard Fort, Suffolk, 1852-55; Rector of Newbourn, Suffolk, 1855-63; Vicar of Helperthorpe with Luttons Ambo 1863-75; Vicar of Luttons Ambo, York, 1863-80; Rector of Oving near Aylesbury 1880-1901. Died at Oving Rectory 13 April, aged 77.

Rev William Henry Johnstone (1842), born in London in 1820. Professor of Mathematics in the Military College, Addiscombe, 1844-61; Vicar of Berden, Essex, 1875-81. Latterly resided at Addiscombe, Worthing, died there 3 April, aged 81. He published the following: *Israel after the Flesh, or the Judaism of the Bible separated from its spiritual Religion*, 1850; *Israel in the World, or the Mission of the Hebrews to the great military monarchies*, 1854.

William Lethbridge (1850), son of William Lethbridge, yeoman, of Kellworthy, Devon, born at Tavistock 5 May 1825. He was educated at Tavistock School, where he numbered among his friends the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith. He took his degree as seventh wrangler, and was for a time a master at Rossall School. He then moved to London to study for the Bar; he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 28

January 1859, and was called to the Bar 18 November 1861. For a time in London he continued to teach, being associated in this work with St Paul's and Highgate Schools. During this period he renewed his acquaintance with Mr W. H. Smith, eventually becoming his partner in the well known business in the Strand. The combination was a strong one, and under the partners' firm and kindly rule the business prospered greatly.

Having acquired the old family estates, Mr Lethbridge retired to Devonshire about the year 1886. There his characteristic energy and discrimination early became evident. He studied the problems of stock-rearing, and was successful both with sheep and cattle. He served the office of High Sheriff of the county, and proved himself most valuable in all county matters. He was never married. His strength of character, coupled with great geniality and kindliness, endeared him to all who really came to know him. He died at his residence Maryfield, Exeter, 31 March, aged 76.

Rev William Lucas (1858), son of William Lucas, wire-worker, born in Cambridge. Educated at the Perse School. Became Mathematical Master in Elizabeth College, Guernsey, 1859; after his ordination he was also Curate of Vale in Guernsey, holding this with his mastership from 1861-64. He was Headmaster of Carmarthen Grammar School 1864-66; Principal of the Kingston upon Hull and East Riding Proprietary College 1866-81; Vicar of Ottringham, Yorks, 1881-93; Vicar of Burstwick, Yorks, 1893-1901. He died at Burstwick Vicarage 7 March, aged 66.

William Mathews (1853), died at Tunbridge Wells 5 September, aged 70 (*Eagle* xxiii, 83).

Lawrence Miall (did not graduate), died at sea 5 September, aged 23 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 91).

Rev Herbert Henry Moseley (1854), son of Francis Xavier Moseley, surgeon, born at Stevenage, Herts, 1830. Sometime Curate of St Augustine's, Bristol. Vicar of Holt, near Trowbridge, 1865-1901. Died at Holt Vicarage 23 April, aged 71.

Francis Oscar Mundahl (1893), died 2 April at St Mary's Hospital, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada, aged 29.

Rev John William Pieters (1847), died at Bromley Lodge, Surrey Road, Bournemouth, 17 June, aged 77 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 81).

Rev John Tuckfield Raymond (1870), fifth son of George Raymond, Lieutenant R.N., born at Lewisham, Kent, 1846. Matriculated at Oxford from St Alban's Hall 16 October 1866. Migrated to St Peter's College, Cambridge, and thence to St John's. Curate of Pokesdown, Hants, 1870-71; of Minster Lovell, Oxon, 1872-73; Incumbent of St Mungo, West Linton, Scotland, 1873-75; Rector of Eglys-Cummin, Carmarthenshire, 1875-79; Vicar of Upton Snodsbury, near Worcester, 1879-1901. Died 6 October.

Rev John Forbes St Maur Russell (1866), son of the Rev John Lecky Forbes Russell, born at Great Eversden, co. Cambridge, in 1844. Assistant Master Hereford Cathedral School 1867-69; Curate of St Martin's, Hereford, 1868-71; of Christ Church and St Mary, Todmorden, 1873-75; Rector of Shelton, Notts, 1875-86; Vicar of Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, 1886-1901; Surrogate, Diocese of Ripon 1886-1901; Diocese of Wakefield 1889-1901. Died 14 May, aged 56.

Rev Sydenham Francis Russell (1849), born at Moulake, Surrey. Curate of Balsham, Cambs, 1849-57; Vicar of Willesborough, Kent, 1858-71; Rector of Ishfield, near Uckfield, Sussex, 1871-1901. Died at Ishfield Rectory 10 March, aged 81. Mr Russell married 25 June 1857 at Bassingbourne, Cambs, Mary, daughter of the Rev Herbert Chapman M.A., Vicar of Bassingbourne.

Hugh Wallis Smith (1834), sometime of Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey. Died at 48 Aldridge Road Villas, Westbourne Park, 21 April, aged 90.

Rev William John Lyte Skynner Stradling (LL.B. 1859), son of William Stradling, born at Chilton-super-Roden, Somerset, 1836. Curate of Axminster 1870; Vicar of Marloes, Pembrokeshire, 1873-80; Rector of Herbrandstone, near Milford Haven, 1889-1901. Died 10 February, aged 64.

Charles Hurrell Theed (1885), fourth son of William Vipan Theed, born at Hilton, Hunts, 17 January 1858. Died 15 March.

Rev James Thomson (1840), born 18 September 1817 in France. Educated at the Collège Royal de Bourbon, Paris. Second Master of the Upper School, Christ's Hospital, 1840-71; Curate of St Mary, Aldermay, and St Thomas, London, 1854-59; of East Hyde, Luton, 1878-79; Chaplain at Compiègne 1879-98. Died at Partiwood House, Friern Barnet, 25 December, aged 85.

Emeric George Bayard Wace (1899), son of the late Frederick Charles Wace, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, born in Cambridge 15 November 1876. Educated at Shrewsbury School. Died at High Barnet 3 June, aged 24.

Rev Ernest Henry Richmond Watts (1884), son of David Watts, born at Coventry in 1860. He took the degree of M.B. in 1891. After studying medicine at St George's Hospital he became M.R.C.S. England 1885. He was for some time Assistant Demonstrator in Anatomy in the University of Cambridge. Resident medical officer to the Panucillo Copper Company, Chili. He was ordained Deacon in 1893 and Priest in 1894 by the Bishop of London. He was assistant science master at St Paul's School, London, 1892-1901. Curate of St George's in the East 1893-98. Died at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, 5 May, aged 41.

Charles Ernest Wedmore (1878), third son of Thomas Wetmore of Druid Stoke, near Bristol. Born in Bristol 2 December 1850. Studied medicine at Cambridge, St Bartholomew's Hospital, and Vienna. M.R.C.S. England 1882. Practised at Chapmanslade, Westbury, Wilts. Died there 13 March, aged 50. Mr Wedmore was married 6 December 1899 at the Minster, Warminster, Wilts, to Caroline daughter of the late Frederick Kelsey of Romsey, Hants.

William West (1896). Died at Mozafferpur, Behar, 14 September, aged 26 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 89).



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1902.

At a session of council of University College, London, held on Monday January 13, the title of Emeritus Professor of Geology was conferred on the Rev T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856), who has held the office of Yates-Goldsmid Professor of Geology for 24 years.

Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873), F.R.S., formerly Fellow of the College, President of the Geological Society of London and Director of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, has been appointed a member of a Royal Commission to inquire into various matters relating to the coal fields of the United Kingdom.

At the jubilee celebration of the Owens College Manchester, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the Victoria University on Sir J. T. Hibbert (B.A. 1867), Chairman of the Lancashire County Council, and on Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (LL.D. 1887), High Commissioner for Canada; the degree of Doctor of letters was confirmed on the Lord Bishop of Manchester (B.A. 1853), and of Doctor of Science on Dr W. M. Hicks (B.A. 1873), Principal of University College Sheffield.

Mr G. Crispe Whiteley (B.A. 1868) has been appointed a Governor of Dulwich College, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Viscount Marpeth.

The Rev Prof H. M. Gwatkin (B.A. 1867) gave a lecture to the clergy of the Diocese of Hereford at the Palace on Friday December 20th; the subject was "A thousand years of Religious Thought in England." Professor Gwatkin also preached the sermon at the Ordination on December 22.

At the anniversary meeting of the Geological Society of London held on February 21, Mr J. E. Marr, F.R.S., Fellow and Lecturer of the College and Professor H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., were elected Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Professor A. G. Greenhill (B.A. 1870) has been appointed Examiner and Messrs. W. H. Gunston (B.A. 1879), J. B. Dale

(B.A. 1893) and J. G. Leatham (B.A. 1894) Assistant Examiners in Mathematics for the University of London for the year 1902.

Mr W. McDougall (B.A. 1894), Fellow of the College, and Dr W. H. R. Rivers (M.A. 1898) have been appointed University Lecturers in Experimental Psychology in the University of London.

Professor J. McKeen Cattell, formerly fellow commoner of the College, has been elected President of the American Society of Naturalists for the current year.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Mathematical Association held on January 18, Mr J. Fletcher Moulton (B.A. 1868), K.C., M.P., was re-elected President.

Mr T. J. P. A. Bromwich (B.A. 1895), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at Queen's College Galway.

Mr W. F. Masom (B.A. 1893) has been elected a Fellow of University College, London.

Miss Hockin, sister of the late Charles Hockin (B.A. 1863), Fellow of the College from 1866 to 1877, has given a further sum of £300 to increase the Capital value of the Prize Fund. The prize is awarded to that student of the College who has distinguished himself in the Study of Electricity or some other branch of Physics, either on the mathematical or experimental side of the subject.

The Hulsean Prize for 1901 has been awarded to the Rev C. Elsee (B.A. 1898), Naden Divinity Student of the College.

The second University Jeremie Prize for the year 1901 has been awarded to Ds R. M. Woolley (B.A. 1899), Naden Divinity Student of the College.

The Members' Prize for a Latin Essay for the year 1901 has been adjudged to Gilbert Norwood, Scholar of the College.

E. A. Benians, Scholar of the College, is mentioned by the Examiners for the Members' Prize for an English Essay as deserving honorable mention for his Essay.

The Adams (College) Memorial Prize for 1901 has been awarded to E. Cunningham, Scholar of the College. The Examiners report that the essays sent in by H. Goddard and G. K. King are worthy of Special recognition. For the subject of the Prize see *Eagle* xxii. 412.

Ds R. A. Chadwick (B.A. 1899) and Ds H. R. D. May (B.A. 1900), both Scholars of the College, are bracketed equal for the Second Whewell Scholarship for the year 1901.

Ds C. A. L. Senior (B.A. 1900) has been elected to one of the Naden Divinity Studentships in the College.

Ds R. A. Chadwick (B.A. 1899) has been elected a MacMahon Law Student of the College. Mr Chadwick was 26th wrangler in June 1899, and was placed third in the First Class of Part II. of the Law Tripos of 1900. In December 1901 he gained a Whewell Scholarship for International Law.

Mr T. F. R. McDonnell (B.A., LL.B. 1898) was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on January 27th. We understand that Mr McDonnell intends to practice in Burma.

J. E. Nicholson (who resided 1898-9) has been gazetted a Lieutenant Colonel in the R.A.M.C. Colonel Nicholson went out to South Africa as Surgeon Major to the East Yorkshire Regiment; after seven months' work with the regiment, during which he was under fire nearly every day, he was appointed P.M.O. to the 8th Division and Surgeon to the Divisional Head-quarters Staff. After eight months of this duty Colonel Nicholson became S.M.O. to the 17th Brigade. He was then invalided home in December last, but hoped soon to rejoin the Army in South Africa.

P. H. N. N. Vyvyan has been gazetted a Second Lieutenant in the Leicester Regiment, and F. Miller a Second Lieutenant in the York and Lancaster Regiment. Both gentlemen entered the College in October 1900.

J. H. Field (Natural Sciences Tripos 1900, Part I, Class 1), who is serving in Cape Colony, has received his commission as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers.

E. H. Teall (resided 1900-1902), has received a Commission in the 3rd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

The following paragraph is taken from the *Indian Civil and Military Gazette*: "Mr R. P. Paranjpye (B.A. 1899), the Senior Wrangler who was elected a Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, last year, has, on his return to India, joined the Poona Fergusson College on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem. Mr Paranjpye is an old pupil of this College. Before proceeding to England he promised to devote his life to the service of the institution on his return, and it is stated that he has refused several lucrative appointments both at home and out here, in order to keep his word. It is a peculiarity of the Fergusson College at Poona, that all the Professors, who are distinguished graduates of the Bombay University, work on small subsistence allowances only."

The *Calcutta Gazette* of 29 January 1902 announces that the Honble Mr F. A. Slack (B.A. 1875), Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General and Revenue Departments, is appointed

to act as Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, during the absence on leave of Mr A. Forbes, C.S.I. (B.A. 1867), or until further orders.

The services of Mr R. Sheepshanks (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., were in December last placed permanently at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Justice of Calcutta.

Mr J. N. Pal (B.A. 1898) I.C.S., Assistant Magistra'e N W. Provinces and Oudh, on completion of his course of Survey training in the Mainpuri district, is posted as Assistant Commissioner to the Fyzabad district.

On January 31 the School Board for London appointed Mr John Kerr (B.A. 1884), M.A., M.D., to be medical officer of the Board. Dr Kerr was formerly a Scholar of the College, he was Senior Science Scholar at St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1885, and holds the Howard medal of the Royal Statistical Society. He has held appointments at the Swansea General Hospital, the Bradford Royal Infirmary, and the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital. At Bradford he made investigations on the outbreak of epidemics, has had experience in the examination and reporting on plans for new schools, and has supervised schools and school work as regards hygiene examinations. The number of candidates was 148.

A correction should be made in *Our Chronicle* for the Michaelmas Term, p. 103. It was there announced that Dr George Parker (B.A. 1877) had been appointed Assistant Physician to the Bristol General Hospital. Dr Parker, who has been Assistant Physician for the past eighteen years, has been appointed Physician in the room of Dr A. J. Harrison resigned.

Mr T. W. Parry (B.A. 1887), M.B., B.C., has been appointed certifying Factory Surgeon for the Youlgrave District of Derbyshire.

Mr E. Mainer (B.A. 1891) is now an Assistant Master at Oswestry Grammar School.

Ds D. Linney (B.A. 1899) has been appointed a master at the Kerkwall Burgh School, Orkney.

Ds W. Kerry (B.A. 1899), formerly Scholar, has been appointed Classical Lecturer at St David's College, Lampeter.

Ds W. G. Bauerlé (B.A. 1899) has been appointed to a clerkship in the Colonial Audit Department at Somerset House, in preparation for the post of Auditor in one of the Crown Colonies.

Ds J. Adams (B.A. 1900), formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed Botanist to the Aynsome Agricultural Station, Lancashire.

Ds S. M. Douglas (B.A. 1901), formerly one of our Editors, has been appointed to a post in the Education Department, Burma.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the past Term by Professor Mayor, January 26; Canon J. McCormick, Rector of St James', Westminster, February 9; Canon H. Lowther Clarke, Vicar of Huddersfield, February 23; and by Mr Graves, March 9.

An examination for the election of three Choral Students will be held in the College Hall on Wednesday, April 30th. Further and fuller information may be obtained from either of the Deans, the Organist, or from any of the Tutors.

The Rev Canon H. Lowther Clarke (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Huddersfield, has been elected Proctor in Convocation for the Archdeaconry of Huddersfield. Canon Clarke has also been appointed Official of the Archdeaconry.

The Rev William Selwyn (B.A. 1862), Vicar of Bromfield, Salop, has been appointed Prebendary of Preston Wynne in Hereford Cathedral.

The Rev J. T. Pollock (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Brigham, has been appointed an honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.

The Rev J. P. A. Bowers (B.A. 1887), Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and Gloucester diocesan missionary, has been appointed Archdeacon of Gloucester.

The Bishop of London has appointed Prebendary W. Covington (B.A. 1866), Rector of St Giles-in-the-Fields, to be Rural Dean of Holborn, one of the new rural deaneries in the archdeaconry of London under the rearrangement which took effect on New Year's Day.

The Rev William Oxland (B.A. 1869), Chaplain and Naval Instructor R N., has been presented by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the living of Alston, Cumberland.

The Rev. A. T. Oddie (B.A. 1876), Vicar of Glen Magna, Leicestershire, has been appointed Rural Dean of Gartree, second Deanery.

The Rev John Bryan Allen (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Priest in charge of St. Peter's, Stornoway, Diocese of Argyll.

The Rev C. C. Waller (B.A. 1890), English Chaplain at Homburg, has been nominated by the Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society to be Professor of Divinity at Huron University, London, Ontario, Canada.

The Rev William Henry Browne (LL.B. 1870), lately Priest in the Archbishop of Canterbury's mission to the Assyrians and stationed at Qudshanis, Julamerk, Vilayet of Van, Turkey in Asia, has been appointed Vicar of St Gennys, Bude, Cornwall.

The Rev W. H. Green (resided in 1882, but did not graduate) has been appointed Rector of Lancaster, New Brunswick, Canada.

The following appointments have been made to benefices in the gift of the College: the Rev L. B. Radford (B.A. 1890), Rector of Fornsett St Peter, has been presented to the Rectory of Holt, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev E. Brumell, and the Rev H. T. E. Barlow (B.A. 1885), Rector of Marwood, Devon, has been presented to the Rectory of Lawford, Essex, vacant by the death of the Rev E. K. Green.

The Rev C. E. Thorpe (B.A. 1867), Master at Marlborough College, has been appointed to the parochial Chapelry of Horningsey co Cambridge, vacated by the institution of the Rev H. H. B. Ayles to the Rectory of Barrow, Suffolk.

The Rev A. J. Campbell (B.A. 1897), who has been Assistant Minister in the East Church, Aberdeen, since 1900, was on the 8th of January last elected Minister of the parish of Lerwick, in Shetland. He is to be ordained and inducted to the parish by the Presbytery of Lerwick on March 21.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Penruddock, F. F.	(1884)	C. All Saints', Windsor	V. Burnham, Bucks
Davis, W. H.	(1887)	V. Avebury, Wilts.	R. Trusthorpe, Lincolnshire
Hewison, G. H.	(1859)	R. St Dennis with St George, York	R. Monckton Moor, Yorks
Ridsdale, R. P.	(1893)	C. Emmanuel, Maida Hill, London	V. Salford Priors, Evesham
Heppenstall, F. W.	(1882)	C. Stanwick St John, Darlington	V. Skelton-cum-Newby
Crabtree, J. E.	(1887)	C. Settle.	V. Langcliffe, Settle
Churchill, S. W.	(1861)	Headmaster, Atherstone School	P.C. Mapperley, Derbyshire
Willan, G. A.	(1863)	V. Holy Trinity, Bedford	R. Trusthorpe, Lincolnshire
Judson, A. J.	(1888)	C. Staines	V. Balderton, Notts.
Lane, E. A.	(1858)	V. Haxey, Doncaster	V. Lindridge, Worcestershire
Clark, G. W.	(1883)	C. St Saviour's, Stoke-next Guildford	V. Beoley, Worcestershire
Sanders, R. L.	(1892)	C. St Andrew, Toxteth Park, Liverpool	V. Wormhill, near Burton, Derbyshire
Thorndike, A. J. W.	(1877)	V. St Margaret's, Rochester	V. Aylesford, Maidstone
Wiseman, A. R.	(1878)	C. St Michael's, Winchester	R. Searle, near Farnham

The following members of the College were ordained in December last :

DEACONS.			
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Watts, H. B.	(1896)	Durham	Consett
Cheese, J. E.	(1900)	Winchester	Freshwater
Sargant, D. H. G.	(1900)	Gloucester	St James', Cheltenham
Belcher, H. C. P.	(1901)	Llandaff	St Mellons and Llanedarnae
Raby, A.	(1901)	London	St Barnabas, Holloway
Skene, F. N.	(1900)	Lincoln	Grantham
Elsee, C.	(1898)	Rochester	Lady Margaret, Walworth

PRIESTS.		
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Burgess, H. N.	(1899)	Durham
Walter, T. H.	(1898)	Durham
Hall, B. L.	(1899)	Bath and Wells
Terry, F. S.	(1899)	Liverpool
Bryers, J. S.	(1897)	Manchester
Henessey, T. H.	(1898)	Peterborough
Goodall, C. H.	(1898)	Southwell
Stephens, J. C.	(1893)	London
Jones, B. T. W.	(1899)	Bristol
Browning, G. A.	(1899)	Exeter
Edwards, N. W. A.	(1899)	Rochester
McCormick, W. P. G.	(1899)	Rochester
Vigers, E. H.	(1900)	Rochester
Hancock, H.	(1887)	St Albans
Hardwick, J. M.	(1895)	Worcester

The ordinations were held in the dioceses of Durham, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Gloucester, Liverpool, Llandaff, Manchester, Peterborough and Southwell on St Thomas Day (December 21), in other dioceses mentioned on the fourth Sunday in Advent (December 22). The Bishop of Coventry, acting under a Commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, held the ordination for the diocese of Worcester.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue :—Mr F. Dyson to be an Examiner in Greek, and Mr W. A. Cox to be an Examiner in Logic for the Previous Examinations in the year 1902 ; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals for proficiency in Classical Learning to be competed for in January 1902 ; Dr Watson to be an Examiner for the Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships and the Mason Prize in the Easter Term of 1902 ; Mr R. F. Scott to be a Member of the Financial Board ; Mr F. F. Blackman to be a Member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate ; Dr D. MacAlister to be a Member of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate ; Mr R. F. Scott to be a Member of the Proctorial Syndicate ; Dr D. MacAlister to be a Member of the Special Board for Medicine ; Mr J. R. Tanner to be a Member of the Special Board for History and Archaeology ; Mr H. S.

Foxwell to be a Member of the Special Board for Moral Science; G. T. Bennett to be a Member of the Special Board for Music; Mr J. R. Tanner to be one of the Auditors of the University Accounts; Dr Taylor, Master, to be a Member of the Select Preachers Syndicate; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be an additional Member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Dr Taylor, Master, to be an Elector to Sir Thomas Adams's Professorship of Arabic; Dr D. MacAlister to be an Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine; Dr Sandys to be an Examiner for Part II. of the Classical Tripos 1902; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Political Economy; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Greek and Latin; Dr D. MacAlister to be an Examiner in Pharmacology and General Pathology; Prof Liveing to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Agricultural Science and for the Examinations for the Diploma in Agriculture; Mr J. B. Mullinger to be an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarship in 1903.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Sepoy Generals; Wellington to Roberts*, by G. W. Forrest, C.I.E., ex-director of Records, Government of India (Blackwoods); *The Choephori of Aeschylus, with Critical Notes, Commentary, Translations, and a Recension of the Scholia*. By T. G. Tucker, Litt.D., formerly Fellow, Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Melbourne (University Press); *The Autobiography of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith*, edited by G. C. M. Smith (Murray); *The Text of Ecclesiasticus in Greek from MS. 248*, edited by J. H. A. Hart, B.A., Naden Divinity Student of the College (University Press); *Ovid. Metamorphoses viii.*, edited with Notes and a vocabulary by W. C. Summers, M.A., Assistant Lecturer in Latin in the Owens College Manchester (University Press); *History of Classical Scholarship*, by Dr J. E. Sandys, Public Orator (University Press); *The Revised Version of Scripture*, by C. J. Ellicott, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester (S.P.C.K.); *Sermons preached in Sedbergh School Chapel 1883-1900*, by H. G. Hart (Rivingtons); *A monograph of the Culicidae, or Mosquitos of the World*, by F. V. Theobald (British Museum, Natural History); *Essays on the law in Cicero's private orations*. By Henry J. Roby. For private distribution (University Press); *Spherical Trigonometry for the use of Colleges and Schools*. By the late I. Todhunter, Revised by J. G. Leathem, M.A., D. Sc. (Macmillan); *The Registers of Merstham, co. Surrey*. By the Rev R. I. Woodhouse (Parish Register Society); *Hymn by Lord Macaulay, an effort of his early childhood*, L. Horton-Smith (Metcalfes, Cambridge); *Electrical Oscillations and Electric Waves*, by Prof J. A. Fleming (Society of Arts); *Studies in Irish Epigraphy, Part ii.* by R. A. S. Macalister (Nutt); *Students handbook to Stratigraphical Geology*, A. J. Jukes Browne (Stanford).

A memorial has recently been put up in Heene Cemetery, Worthing, to the memory of the Rev W. H. Johnstone (B.A. 1842), formerly chaplain and professor of the H.E.I.C. Military College at Addiscombe from 1843 to 1861. It has been erected by nearly 100 old Addiscombe cadets and orderly officers, and the list of subscribers contains the names of many distinguished officers, including that of the Commander-in-chief, Lord Roberts, who left Addiscombe fifty years ago. The monument consists of a grey granite Runic cross, 7ft. in height, combined with a recumbent stone in red granite, on which is another cross.

The following presentation copies of books by William Wordsworth were sold by Messrs Hodgson and Co. in November: (i) *Ode to Charles Lamb*, 1835, four leaves in the original wrapper, inscribed "E. Cookson from Wm. Wordsworth"—£28; (ii) *Ode on the Installation of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge*, 1847 in the original wrapper, and inscribed "Hannah Cookson, from her affectionate friend William Wordsworth, Rydal Mount, 18 July 1847"—£15.

Owners of complete sets of *The Eagle* may be interested in the following extract from a recent catalogue of second-hand books. The statement that the copy in the British Museum is incomplete is, the Editors believe, incorrect.

317 EAGLE (The), a Magazine supported by Members of St John's College, Nos. 1 to 123, the first 12 vols. are bound in 6, half calf neat, the remainder (including the GENERAL INDEX to Vols I.-XV), are in parts as published, and very clean, £9 9s 1859-1900
A complete set of this periodical, printed for subscribers only, is very rarely to be found. The copy in the British Museum is incomplete.

Messrs Henry Sotheran and Co., Publishers, are issuing a series of standard editions of works illustrating the Stuart period of English history. Each volume of the series is to be bound in a different cover, which will be a reproduction in leather of some beautiful binding of the Stuart period. Amongst the volumes now in course of preparation is the following:

VOL. VI.

Subject.—The Life of the Reverend John Barwick, D.D., sometime Fellow of St John's College in Cambridge, and immediately after the Restoration successively Dean of Durham and St. Paul's. Written by his brother, Dr. Peter Barwick, formerly Fellow of the same College, and afterwards Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. With a brief account of the Author. To which is added an appendix of Letters from King Charles I. in his confinement, and from King Charles II. and the Earl of Clarendon in their exile, published from the originals in St John's College Library.

Editor.—Abbreviated and edited by G. F. BARWICK, Assistant Keeper of Printed Books, and Superintendent of the Reading Room, British Museum.

Binding.—"Discourse of Parliament," 1677. Bound by Samuel Mearne.

A correspondent writes: It may concern some future historian of St John's College to know that in the Petyt MSS. preserved in the Library of the Inner Temple there is [538. 38, xviii f. 52 Press Mark A 3] "Answers by Nicholas Shepperd, Master of St John's, to 20 articles of inquiry as to his orthodoxy and Conformity."

A correspondent writes: In Prof Mayor's edition of Baker's History of the College, Vol. II. p. 639 some references are given where an account may be found of the feud at St John's during Commonwealth times when Dr Arrowsmith was Master. There is an amusing quarto tract entitled *An Accusation of Dr Arrowsmith*, written by Dr Robert Wadeson dated "MDCIL" (1651 or 1649?). This contains curious particulars of Mr Peachie, Mr Dand, Dr Henry Masterson and his brother John, Mr Allot, Mr John Pawson and others.

The following item occurs in a recent catalogue of Historical Documents and Autograph Letters:

53 CHURCHILL (Rev. Charles), 1731-1764. Author of the "Rosciad," 1761.

A. L. S. "C. C." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 4to. N.D. "Dr. Cook, I beg I may have proof of this, and of others, as copy comes to hand with all speed—let Griffin print it. Direct it for me . . . at Mr. Wilkes', and send it by the Aylesbury Stage, etc. P.S.—Let not one soul know it is in hand. I will have it out to time."

With autograph order to Mr. Almon, Bookseller in Piccadilly, for the payment of £13 9s., signed in full "Charles Churchill," and dated Oct. 7th, 1764.

* * Churchill died within a month from this date at Boulogne, where he had gone to visit his friend John Wilkes. £7 7s.

Although it is quite certain that Charles Churchill was a member of St John's, nearly all his biographers state that he was of Trinity College. The mistake is made in Welch's *Alumni Westmonasteriensis*, where we read: "His father. . . entered him at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1749, but it is not believed that he ever resided there." In the "Dictionary of National Biography" we read: "Churchill did not proceed either to Christ Church or Trinity College, Cambridge. He was entered at the last in 1749, but never resided."

The Admission Register of St John's College has the following entry: "Charles Churchil (sic), son of Charles Churchill, clerk; born in Westminster, Middlesex; School. Westminster (Dr Nichols); admitted pensioner, Tutor and surety DrRutherford, 8 July 1748, aet. past 16."

The parentage, birthplace and school identify this lad with the author of the *Rosciad*.

Churchill did not graduate at Cambridge. It cannot be definitely proved that he resided in St John's, for either no residence register was kept at that time or it has since been destroyed.

Churchill was ordained Deacon by Edward Willis, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 22 September 1754 in his Lordship's private chapel within his palace at Wells; he is then described as "now or late of Saint John's College in the University of Cambridge." He was licensed next day to the curacy of South Cadbury and Sparkford, Somerset. He was ordained Priest at Fulham 19 December 1756 by the Bishop of Rochester, acting for the Bishop of London, when he is described as "late of St John's College Cambridge." These entries indicate that Churchill's connection with the College was more than a merely formal one. In the case of one member of the College (Theodosius Staige) who did not graduate, the description in the Bishop of London's Register is 'literate,' without the mention of any College, thus apparently distinguishing his status from that of Churchill.

The Admission Register of Trinity College contains no reference to the author of the *Rosciad*. But it does contain the following entry: "Admissus est Pensionarius Carolus Churchill, Mro Holmes Tutore, 2 March, 1725-6." This is almost certainly the father of the poet, who was admitted to Westminster School in 1723 and left in 1725. He is probably the Charles Churchill who was ordained Deacon 24 December 1732 and Priest 19 February 1732-3, by the Bishop of London. No degree or College being given on either occasion. The elder Churchill did not graduate at Cambridge. Probably the occurrence of his name in the Trinity Register gave rise to the confusion with his more celebrated son.

JOHNIANA.

The following account of Dr John Green, fellow and Senior Bursar of the College, Regius Professor of Divinity, Master of Corpus and successively Dean and Bishop of Lincoln is taken from Cole's Manuscript Collections vol xlix, p. 313 (British Museum, Addl. MSS. 5850.)

John Green was a native of Beverley in Yorkshire, as is evident to every one by his dialect of the broadest and coarsest sort, and was sent to St John's College where he became Fellow. I well remember his first preferment, which was the Vicarage of Ickleton in Cambridgeshire, on the death of Mr Say in 1743: at which time he solicited the friendship of my most worthy and esteemed acquaintance Joseph Richardson of Hinxton esq; one of the Commissioners of Taxes and a most intimate friend and at last executor to Bishop Butts, who on that recommendation collated him to it and at that time as I well remember made him very happy in his preferment. I the better remember it because my friend Mr Richardson on some ungrateful and unbecoming behaviour sometime after, when he got higher, used to quote him as a great example of the ingratitude of the clergy, whom he disliked the more on his account being at no time disposed to think candidly of them, but here he had no patience. While he was meditating his future preferment he thought proper to take the beaten track and write against the Methodists in two or three pamphlets, the titles of which I do not recollect though I have the books in some of my bundles of unbound pamphlets. They are well written in defence of the Church of England, but this was long before his exaltation or connection with the family at Wimpole; when finding it a better step to

advancement to leave his mother in the lurch, he left his work unfinished that he might perfect more securely his road to a Mitre. So Justification and Sanctification were left to Mr Berridge and his following, considerations that were to give way to his alluring prospect. However before these great matters were to be accomplished he was to submit to the necessary drudgery of a Domestic Chaplainship. Accordingly he was recommended into the family of Charles Seymore, Duke of Somerset, and Chancellor of the University, one of the proudest men living, and with him he continued for some years at Cheveley in Cambridgeshire, where his Grace usually resided; and from him received the good Rectory of Burgh in that neighbourhood, and where he laid out some money in refitting the parsonage house. By the College he was presented to the Rectory of Barrow on the other side of Newmarket. One would have supposed that his residence at Cheveley would have taught him humility. For I have frequently heard it remarked by a nobleman of that neighbourhood and used to the family, that his behaviour and station in that lofty family was humble enough, and very well adapted for his then cringing and fawning address; for as he was kicked and trampled upon here, he has repaid his ill usage to his dependants since, and has revenged himself on them for the distant behaviour and buffetings he might meet with at Cheveley, while he was servant there. [Inserted in a later hand:—The same I have since been informed of in 1780 by Mr Sam Knight, Rector of Milton, who went to Cheveley, directed by his father to solicit a living—Burgh I believe, when he hardly met with any other civility but a servant's directing him out of the parish and where he saw sufficiently the servility of the Chaplain's station. Perhaps Mr K. was disgusted the more as Dr Green was preferred to him.] In 1745 he was made Regius Professor of Divinity, but was not upon trial found equal to the post, so he was easily persuaded to resign a troublesome office for a more easy and lucrative situation. I suppose the person denominated Mr Seagreen in an ingenious little Pamphlet written by Dr William King of St Mary Hall, is meant for Dr Green, who the year it was printed in was promoted to the Mastership of Bene't College on 18 June, and soon after attained to other dignities. He had been active in the disputes about Habits and Regulations of discipline in the University aimed at by Bishop Keen about the year 1750; at which time it is said that he printed the following pamphlet: "The Academic: or a Disputation on the state of the University of Cambridge and the propriety of the Regulations made in it on 11 of May and 26 of June 1750." London 8vo, 1750; Printed for C. Say in Newgate Street Near the Gate p.p. 59. This was replied to in a sixpenny pamphlet intitled. "Remarks on the Academic." London 8vo 1751. Printed for T. Trye near Gray's Inn Gate, Holborn.

On the death of Dr George, Dean of Lincoln in 1755, he was promoted to that dignity and in 1761 on the translation of Bishop Thomas to the See of Salisbury, he succeeded him at Lincoln. On which occasion, though the affair did not happen till five years after I can't help mentioning a circumstance to the purpose. In June 1766, his chaplain Dr Gordon, Archdeacon of Buckingham, held a visitation at Newport Pagnel, where he was pleased to display his oratory in a charge to the clergy, where I attended as Rector of Blecheley, which he prefaced with a notorious mistake, in telling us (what made every one stare and be amazed), that his appointment to that office was peculiarly happy, in that he was promoted by a Bishop, who had the hearts of his clergy; and that how unworthy soever he might be himself for such a dignity in the church, yet his being sent among us by such a Diocesan, he was sure his failings would be overlooked on account of his Patron, and that he thought it the wisest way to rest his merits there (these were his very expressions), then to plead any desert in himself. He then proceeded to tell us an old story of the antient office of an Archdeacon (seeming full of himself) and to abuse and fall foul of the antienter clergy for their ignorance, which was used to be corrected by his predecessor's learning; but now (he added most fulsomely) the inferior clergy were so learned as to be able to instruct their Archdeacon. After this flourish he gave us a sort of lecture on elocution, and seemed to hint at a prosecution of such lectures as more than ordinarily

useful to the clergy; who it seems, tho' they were more learned than their Archdeacon, fell vastly short of him in point of eloquence; he then ended most quaintly in the style of the Churchwardens presentments to which he alluded: That he was very glad to find, as he hoped he always should, that all was well. What he had said in relation to the Bishop being esteemed by the clergy was as false as it was fulsome. If he had said so of his predecessor the late worthy Bishop of Salisbury it would have been true and just; whose gentlemanly behaviour and easy carriage had really gained him the universal love and esteem of his clergy. Whereas the clownish carriage, the want of behaviour and manners in the present Bishop was so notorious and more especially at his last visitation, that everyone was scandalized at it, and among all my acquaintances I never heard him mentioned but with the utmost disrespect and by none more than by a friend of mine (Dr Forester) who, by particular manoeuvres was by him made Chancellor and Archdeacon not long afterwards. Indeed his ungain, awkward, splay-footed carriage and Yorkshire dialect is a full indication of his humble education and low extraction. His brother is a miller at Beverley, one of whose daughters he married to the most ungain and unpromising to look at of all mortals (Mr Dowbrigg); yet he was immediately preferred, in a church that abhors and abjures all Popish nepotism, to two livings and an hospital at Northampton and is now Sub-Dean of his Cathedral. Another of them is since matched with the Schole-master of St Ives (Mr Wheldon) and will no doubt be as amply provided for in the Diocese. When I mention the humble extraction of the Bishop I mean it as not any reflection upon his Lordship: if I did I should only bespatter my own self, whose father was no other than a substantial farmer. All I mean is, that a person of such extraction and behaviour, when they forget themselves, and their former acquaintances, on gaining titles and dignities are sure to be remembered for their own forgetfulness. Bishop Thomas was as low-bred as Bishop Green, yet his behaviour as a gentleman was such that I never heard any person make that any reproach to his character. Whereas the contrary carriage of his successor is continually the subject of ridicule in whatsoever company his name is mentioned. And this is not only in his diocese, but in the University and no where more than in the College where he presided; as I have had frequent occasion to know since my return to Cambridge.

In 1757 he served the office of Vice-Chancellor and in 1760 Dr Gordon addressed his "New Estimate of Manners and Principles" to him and was afterwards plentifully rewarded for all the fine things he had said to him and is now Chanter and Archdeacon of Lincoln.

On the loss of the Duke of Newcastle, finding a translation hopeless, he attached himself to the Yorke family, and though the second Lord Hardwick, whose brother had succeeded him in the Deanery, was no great courtier and not disposed to ask favours but for his own family, yet he prevailed with him to use his interest to gain him a Residencyship of St Paul's; and how well he thanked his Majesty soon after let his behaviour in Parliament, in the famous critical year for the Church of England 1773, declare. A period when the nation was in a flame and uproar with Wilkes and Liberty; petitioning clergy of the Establishment really to overturn it, and to conclude a Petition from the Dissenters to give them an unlimited toleration. When this famous Bill was debated most eagerly in the House of Lords in the fullest house that had ever been seen that session, when the debates lasted near six hours, our good Diocesan, singly on his Bench, sided with the factious party against the Church, and for the Dissenters, for the commitment of that most destructive Bill, and was accordingly celebrated for it in all the public factious papers of April 1773. In one of them is a list of the Peers with whom the Bishop sided, the Dukes of Richmond, Devonshire, Manchester, Lords Rockingham, Hardwick, Shelborne, Camden and "to his eternal honour the Bishop of Lincoln." The list concludes in that manner and adds "The Petitioners against the Bill were treated with just disregard, and no stress was laid on their opposition. Upon the whole the cause of Religious liberty evidently gained ground by this important debate." It is easy to see, by the turn of this paragraph, by what sort of people it was drawn up and therefore the

eternal honour of Bishop Green remains with his new allies, and presbyterian and republican patrons. To the eternal honour, however of the rest of the Bishops and lay Lords, there was a majority of 86 to 28 against this bill which many even of the more sober and moderate Dissenters actually petitioned against, but who were treated as this article says "with a just disregard." If they gained their point their petition was answered.

These are a few of the strong lines of Bishop Green's features, sufficient to shew that if he had abilities, he would have acted the second part of Bishop Hoadley, whose cause of religious liberty has actually destroyed all appearance of decency in both clergy and laity, noble and simple, even to the very farm and day labourer, in the kingdom and has, in our time, set loose the Colonies, by the encouragement they have met with in England, from their allegiance and dependence on our King and Government; and in the end will also destroy the establishment at home. I will finish this long account with what I heard on Monday, June 30, 1777, at a friend's house (Mr Nasmith) not far from Newmarket, who then shewed me the Bishops letter and his answer to it. The gentleman had lately printed a book which somewhat concerned him, as having filled a post to which the book bore a relation. On hearing of the design from a third person (Dr Bardiston) a friend of both, the Bishop offered of his own voluntary motion and without the least solicitation to take twenty copies; which was thought very handsome by the principal, who informed the publisher of it, who when the book was finished wrote a letter to his Lordship to be informed where he would have his twenty copies sent to. It looked as if he would have shuffled off his having made any such offer, for his answer was to this supercilious purpose, without the least civil or obliging expression throughout the whole letter. That although he had said that he would take twenty copies he could not tell what to do with them, desiring to consult the booksellers how to dispose of them before they were sent to him. This dry and uncivil answer so piqued my friend, that he answered it by informing his Lordship, that he should not have sent him the notice, but that such a neglect might have been construed into disrespect; but that as his Lordship seemed not to want them and the booksellers had their hands full of them, he would not send any of them till further orders. The gentleman supposes, naturally enough, that he shall hear no further about them. It was a dirty trick, and agreeable enough to his usual behaviour. To complete the ridicule of his awkward character he affects the reputation of a connoisseur in pictures, of which he understands just as much as one of his coach-horses; accordingly he has a collection of rubbish in one of his rooms in Amen Corner, which he shews for originals, and are truly such in the worst acceptance of the word.

Much more might be said, and more is said and dispersed in my various volumes, but this may suffice to mark a paltry and pitiful character. In a periodical paper called "The Scrutator," supposed to have been written by Dr Scott, then Fellow of Trinity College, at p. 8. and p. 74 etc., are a few sketches of his picture, being at that time a most busy agitator in the University against his neighbour the Earl of Sandwich, countenanced by the Ministry, and in favour of Lord Hardwick for the High Stewardship of the University. This was in 1764, at which places are hints that our Bishop was the author of a stupid pamphlet, as it was called, intituled "An address to the Senate," printed in 1764. In these papers the insolence of his native pride and factious behaviour are set in a true and conspicuous light. The great cry against Lord Sandwich was for keeping Miss Ray in his family as an immorality, and for his antagonist the great morality of his character. To have been consistent the Bishop of the Diocese ought not to have sat at table with a person when such an out cry was made. Yet I have been told by those who were there, that the Bishop of Lincoln had no scruples that kept him from attending the great annual concerts at Hinchinbrooke, where Miss Ray is a capital performer. If the thing was wrong and made a considerable part of the uproar against Lord Sandwich, the example given by the Bishop of the Diocese was doubly so and highly indecent. On Sunday, April 25, 1779, being at Bath for his health, which had been declining for some years, his Lordship died suddenly in his chair. Buried on Sunday, May 9 at Buckden.

On Holy Thursday, May 13, 1779, the Vice-Chancellor drank tea with me in my bed chamber, being then very ill, when he told me Mr Heslop, the Bishop's chaplain, had wrote to inform him that his Lordship had left the Tithes of — in — out of which £15 per annum be paid to the three Bachelor Scholars, whose exercises were best. £300 to the building of a new College; £50 to the Library; £100 to Addenbrooke's Hospital; £150 to the Botanic Garden; £100 to Leicester Infirmary.

See an account of him by Archdeacon Tyson in my vol xxiv., p. 51, sent to me in May 1779. "C'est la marque d'un esprit bien fait, et d'une ame genereux, de ne pas oublier dans la bonne fortune." *Melanges d'histoire et de litterature*, par dom Bonaventure d'Argonne; *Chartreux* vol. ii., p. 257. Edit. de Paris 1725, en trois Tomes, en 8vo.

See a good account of him by Bishop Newton in his own life by himself p. 23, 113, 114, prefixed to his works, published immediately after his death in 3 vols. 4to, London 1782. In C. C. C. Library.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 10 December 1901.

Commencing Residence October 1902.

Foundation Scholarships of £80 :

Sears, J. E. (Mill Hill School), *for Mathematics.*

Stansfeld, A. E. (Central Foundation School, London), *for Mathematics.*

Foundation Scholarships of £60 :

Gough, H. J. (Woodbridge School), *for Mathematics.*

Hardy, G. S. (Mill Hill School), *for Mathematics.*

Minor Scholarships of £60 :

Harris, H. W. (Plymouth College), *for Classics.*

Brooke, Z. N. (Bradfield College), *for Classics.*

Shannon, G. C. (Bath College), *for Classics.*

Cullen, A. E. (Nottingham High School), *for Natural Science.*

Foundation Scholarships of £40 :

Crowther, J. A. (Sheffield Royal Grammar School), *for Natural Science.*

Rose, C. H. (Harrow School), *for History.*

Open Exhibition of £30 :

Hamilton, K. L. B. (Tonbridge School), *for Classics.*

Sharp, W. H. C. (King Edward's School, Birmingham), *for Classics.*

EXHIBITIONS OPEN PRO HAC VICE.

Somerset Exhibition of £50 for three years :

Taylor, J. N. (Rossall School), *for Classics.*

Somerset Exhibition of £40 for four years :

Hulme, T. E. (Newcastle, Staffs, School), *for Mathematics.*

Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition £66 13s. 4d. for three years :

Divided between

Balcomb, H. F. G. (St Paul's School), *for Mathematics.*

Bell, R. E. T. (St Paul's School), *for Classics.*

Baker Exhibition of £30 for three years :

Hill, J. R. (Bradford Grammar School), *for Natural Sciences.*

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott.
1st Captain—H. Sanger. *2nd Captain*—J. H. Towle. *Secretary*—H. B. Carlyll. *Junior Treasurer*—G. C. Simpson. *1st Lent Captain*—S. R. Brown. *2nd Lent Captain*—R. R. Walker. *3rd Lent Captain*—H. C. Sandall. *Additional Lent Captain*—J. T. Poole.

Position of Boats :

May Races (30 boats)—1st May 4th ; 2nd May 18th.

Lent Races (43 boats)—1st Lent 5th ; 2nd Lent 13th ; 3rd Lent 25th.

The Lent Term has often provided matter for deep thought and earnest conversation. This term has been no exception to the general rule, unless it be that we have had more than the usual number of sensations. In the first place the Lents were fixed to end on March 1st—a week later than usual. This was ostensibly to give men more fixed seat rowing. Then in the middle of practice came a sharp frost, during which rowing was impossible for four days. This furnished grounds for another Captains' meeting, at which after some close voting the races were put a week later. The dates finally adopted were March 4th—7th. The races thus were brought close to the end of term and gave very few days for sliding seat practice. Luckily for us our crews went into training about a week later than other boats. Consequently there was not much risk of them going stale. It is a moot point, however, whether we should not have done as well had the races been on the dates originally fixed.

So far as our prospects are concerned, practice was begun very favourably indeed. Nevertheless we were unable in the end to have a 'getting-on' boat, as nearly a dozen men in all signed off rowing through work and for other reasons. This was unfortunate, as we had originally an excellent chance of getting a fourth boat on the river. Apart from this the practice has been pleasant, as there has been hardly any illness of any kind. The first boat possessed a distinct advantage over some of its predecessors, as it was not only weighty but strong for its weight. It also had the advantage of having H. E. H. Oakeley at 7. In practice it broke the record for the Long Reach.

The 2nd boat improved very rapidly during the last few days of practice. This crew certainly improved through the putting off of the races. Some of its times just before the races would have been fast even for a first crew.

The third boat, as usual, was light, but it made up for its lack of weight by its extraordinary keenness. Its times for all parts of the course were very good when compared with those of other crews. In an ordinary year the third would have made a very respectable second boat.

The following are the names and weights of the three crews:—

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>	<i>Second Boat.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>
	R. R. Walker (<i>bow</i>)....	9 12		W. J. Jones (<i>bow</i>).....	10 5
2	G. Wilson	10 13½	2	E. Cunningham.....	10 4½
3	J. F. Spink	11 3	3	E. A. Weston	10 0½
4	N. G. Frean.	12 7½	4	J. R. Draper	11 5
5	J. E. P. Allen	12 7	5	J. N. Ritchie.....	12 3
6	J. S. Collins	12 9½	6	H. B. Jenkins	12 1
7	H. E. H. Oakeley.....	11 3½	7	R. Casson	10 7
	M. Henderson (<i>stroke</i>)... 11 6½			H. L. Clarke (<i>stroke</i>)....	10 7
	E. R. Wilkinson (<i>cox</i>).. 8 13½			C. A. Wright (<i>cox</i>)	7 13½

<i>Third Boat.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>
	J. Stokes (<i>bow</i>).....	10 0
2	A. G. Walker	10 10½
3	H. Goddard	11 0
4	A. E. Corbett	11 10
5	S. H. Scott	12 7
6	C. T. Horton	10 11
7	W. P. Wheldon	10 3
	J. T. Poole (<i>stroke</i>)	10 12
	N. C. Pope (<i>cox</i>)	9 2½

The results of the races were these:—

Tuesday, March 4th. The *third boat* went off very smartly and bumped 1st Trinity IV. in about 28 strokes.

The *second boat* gained on Pembroke II. from the start and after a close race round Grassy Corner finally made their bump just above the Red Grind.

The *first boat* started fast, and not content with this, quickened until, rowing an appallingly fast stroke, they ran into King's at the Little Ditch.

Wednesday, March 5th. The *third boat* went off with their usual dash and ran into Jesus II. in 58 seconds.

The *second boat* again experienced hard luck round Grassy Corner, but made their bump on Clare I. at the Red Grind.

The *first boat* had a most difficult task. Immediately in front was Pembroke I. who, realising their position, tried to rush Caius I. A most tremendous race was seen. At the Little Ditch Pembroke overlapped Caius, while our boat, rowing a slower stroke was still a length behind. Then a great effort was made by all three boats. Caius got away by inches. Our boat rose to the occasion splendidly and bumped Pembroke on Post Corner. The crew rowed like men possessed, while our 'cox' steered a most magnificent course. Great credit is due to all concerned, particularly to the "cox."

Thursday, March 6th. The *third boat* did not get off so well as before and gained little or nothing on Magdalene, who rowed a stroke varying from 40 to the *nth* power, for 45 secs. Then our boat settled down and went up hand over hand, making their bump just before Post Corner.

The *second boat* ran into Sidney in a minute and a quarter. This bump made them sandwich boat. Starting at the bottom of the 1st Division they bumped Hall II. in less than a minute and a half. This double success at last put our first and second boats in Division I.

The *first boat* made short work of Caius I. bumping them at the Little Ditch.

Friday, March 7th. The *third boat* had a vast number of enthusiastic supporters as they paddled down. They showed better form than ever before and rowed magnificently after Emmanuel II., about 100 yards below the Ditch they were just within half a length, when two men in Pembroke III., who were a length away from Emmanuel, caught crabs. This proved the salvation of Emmanuel, as they just ran into Pembroke when our crew was 3 feet behind. The third boat deserves all sympathy in its hard luck.

The *second boat* made very short work indeed of Selwyn I., as they ran into them in about a minute.

The *first boat*, as usual, rowed 'to order.' After a fast start they went quicker and quicker and Emmanuel I., who wished to be the only boat to make our crew row into the Gut, were deprived of their ambition just as they began to turn Post Corner.

The result of the Lent Races is that the Club ascends twelve places. The greatest keenness was shewn by every man and it is to the *esprit de corps* which prevails throughout the Club that we mainly owe our success.

It may be interesting to Johnians to know that the Bump Supper was held in the Hall. It was attended by about 130 men and was a great success. The three 'coxes' shewed great skill in oratory. After the Supper there was a bonfire in the 2nd court and fireworks were provided through the generosity of the Master and the Senior Members of the College.

Characters of the Crews :

FIRST BOAT.

Bow—Rows hard, long, and clean, and when he remembers to steady his swing forward is all that a bow should be.

Two—Should get his shoulders on to it quicker and cover up his blade. Tries hard and keeps improving.

- Three*—A good, honest worker. Should take his shoulders further back and be much smarter with his hands.
- Four*—Has taken a lot of pains and improved greatly, but has not yet learnt how to use his legs and weight.
- Five*—Gets hold of the water well, but should swing further back and use his legs throughout the stroke. Has improved vastly since last term.
- Six*—A splendid worker with a powerful leg-drive. Will be a useful oar when he has learnt to control his swing forward and get hold of the water at once.
- Seven*—Rowed with all his usual skill and power. Much of the success of the crew is due to the admirable way he filled his place.
- Stroke*—Must remember to swing further forward, finish the stroke right out, and not lie so far back at the finish. Is possessed of any amount of pluck, and works almost too hard. Rowed with great dash in the races.
- Cox*—Very cool and capable. Steers well in practice and faultlessly in the races.

SECOND BOAT.

- Bow*—Has kept up his reputation as a really hard worker. Should get his hands away faster.
- Two*—Rows hard and has improved greatly. Must learn to keep his hands up over the stretcher and drop them off his chest at the finish.
- Three*—A much-improved oar. Has a long swing, but is apt to be unsteady forward. Has always worked his hardest.
- Four*—Was hampered by illness during practice, but throughout has rowed pluckily. Should swing out further and learn to catch the water instead of hitting it at the beginning.
- Five*—Can row well when he tries. Has improved as a time-keeper, but should learn to keep his arms straight and grip the beginning smarter with his shoulders.
- Six*—Has done a lot for the good of the boat by his keenness. Is inclined to be late on stroke and should hold out the finish harder. Always tries his hardest.
- Seven*—Has improved greatly, but has yet to learn to keep his blade covered at the finish.
- Stroke*—Has a steady swing and an easy finish. Should train to row longer. Stroked well throughout.
- Cox*—Steered very well during the races, considering the little practice he had. Should talk more to his crew during practice.

THIRD BOAT.

- Bow*—Works hard for his weight and has taken great pains to improve. Swing unsteady at times because he does not balance himself properly.
- Two*—An honest worker who uses his legs well. Should try to cover his blade only and to get his hands away quicker. Much improved on the whole.
- Three*—Gets a good grip of the water, and he remembers to use his heels, rows a good blade. He is inclined, however, to let his oar fly out.

Four—In the last few days came on a good deal. Rowed hard in the races. Never seems quite easy with his swing and finish; otherwise he has good body form.

Five—Uses his legs well and filled his place with great credit. Has improved marvellously, and with more experience would improve still further. Body form good, but slow with his hands.

Six—Rows very hard for his weight and is much better than before in his style. Would be better if he could get his shoulders on to it more smartly.

Seven—In practice was rather variable. Wants a little more length and should sit up more to his work. Works very hard and backed stroke up well in the races.

Stroke—Started practice very much off-colour. As he got fit improved rapidly. Stroked with really excellent length and showed cool judgment. A hard worker and a plucky stroke. The boat owes much to the way he took his crew along.

Cox—Steers very fairly, considering his short practice. Showed great judgment in the races and never was tempted to shoot too soon.

THE NON-SMOKING SMOKER.

From our own Correspondent.

"Egad! but there are some fine boats on the river," and particularly in that well known Boat Club, the Lady Margaret. Your correspondent was lately furnished with a free ticket to a Concert given by this keen Club and his verdict is "Lady Margaret first, the rest nowhere."

The Concert was held in honour of the three crews entered for the Isthmian contests—I refer, of course, to the Lent races. It was given in one of the stately homes of learning, commonly known as Lecture Room VI. on Friday Feb. 21st, and was presided over by a well known veteran oarsman, from whose face, head and figure shone resplendent the very quint essence of genial bonhomie.

Two things were noticed by your correspondent; these were (a) the sturdy forms and bronzed faces of the lusty rowers; (b) the good beginning which every man got on the fruit and wine placed at his disposal.

Among others watching the proceedings were observed Mr Lister (of the Lime Kilns) and Mr Scott, whose name is 'Great,' and the jovial Junior Dean.

The programme consisted of twelve items. Great efforts had been made, it is said, to make humorous remarks about or to give funny names to the performers. Rumour has it that the Captain was only saved from an immediate attack of brain fever and collapse by cold water externally applied and Irish whiskey internally. Luckily both he and the President just pulled through; but our readers will regret to learn that complete rest has been ordered and that no mention is to be made of quips, cranks, japes, jests or puns for at least six months.

It must be said that several actions for libel are threatened; also a prosecution for the publication of false and misleading announcements with regard to a lecture and a theatrical performance.

The various items were excellently rendered by the artistes, especially those of Mr Beith, although his song was somewhat interrupted by the untimely and ill advised interjections of his four.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the Boat Song,

We print the programme below.

L. M. B. C.

NON-SMOKING SMOKER.

February 21st, 1902.

First Race 8.15 p.m.

Chairman—BUSHEY.

RACE CARD.

- 1 A GOOD BEGINNING
By STROKE.
- 2 WARBLING
By the SPINK.
- 3 CONFESSION.....“When I was a boy at School”.....
By Mr BROWNING'S ASSISTANT.
- 4 EFFUSION.....“Soldier and Sailor too”.....
SNOOKER POOLE.
- 5 CLINKER FOUR
bow H. SANGER
2 H. E. H. OAKELEY
3 J. F. SPINK
str. M. HENDERSON
cox J. H. BEITH
- 6 FRISKY PERFORMANCE.....
By the NEW ZEALAND LAMBKIN.
- 7 COMIC ENTREE
By WHIMSICAL WALKER (London).
- 8 INTRODUCTION.....“Mat Hannigan's Aunt”.....
By O'KELLY.
- 9 INTERJECTION
By GEORGE.
- 10 GEOMETRICAL DEMONSTRATION.....
By the REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.
- 11 BOATING SONG

N.B.—Gentlemen are requested not to mention Frozen Meat within the hearing of the New Zealand Lambkin.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

NEW THEATRE,

April 1st, 1902,

The Latest Tragedy, in Three Acts,

What Happened to Wilton,

or

Why Jones Left Home.

ALLEN'S
ANTI-FAT

As supplied to his Holiness

(I, First Court).

FOR SALE.

A Dressing Gown, or will exchange
for a Choral Scholar or anything
useless.

WANTED a Pair of Light
Boots by the Cox of No. 1.

* This advertisement has hitherto met with no response.

The Latest Books.

HOW TO SKATE,

By a late J.P.

PUSH LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND,

By Baron Really.

PRELATES I HAVE NOT
MET,

By M.H.

EGGS & HOW TO SIT ON
THEM,

By S.R.B.

BOTTLE

SCOTT'S

BEER.

LECTURE.

With some Lime-Light Views.

"HOW I WON THE JUNIOR
TRIALS,"

An Episode in my Fifth Year,

By J.H.T.

HOCKEY CLUB.

Our season has not been so successful as was expected, but this has been due to our inability to play a full team in many matches. Hertford College, Oxford, came over to play us on March 5th, and were beaten by 7 goals to *nil*. The following have received their colours: P. C. Broad, S. Johnston, W. S. Ritchie, C. B. Ticehurst, and N. B. Souper. Two of our team

played for the University against Oxford; our congratulations are due to F. W. Argyle on receiving his half-blue as right half while R. P. Gregory again played centre forward.

List of matches :

Played 14. Won 6. Lost 5. Drawn 3.

<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Goals for.</i>	<i>Goals agst.</i>
Sidney.....	Drawn.....	3.....	3
Christ's	Lost.....	0.....	1
Pembroke	Lost.....	1.....	4
Caius	Won	4.....	3
Kings'.....	Lost..	4.....	5
Sidney.....	Won	5.....	4
Clare	Lost.....	0.....	9
Trinity.....	Won	2.....	0
Christ's	Drawn.....	3.....	3
Pembroke	Won	4.....	2
Queen's	Won ...	6.....	4
Pembroke	Lost.....	2.....	3
Caius	Drawn.....	2.....	2
Hertford Coll. Ox..	Won	7.....	0

R.U.F.C.

On Feb. 11th the annual meeting was held to elect officers for season 1902-1903. The following were elected.

Captain—W. Barradell-Smith. *Secretary*—E. D. Evans.

A. F. C.

Captain—B. F. Woods. *Hon. Secretary*—H. H. H. Hockey.

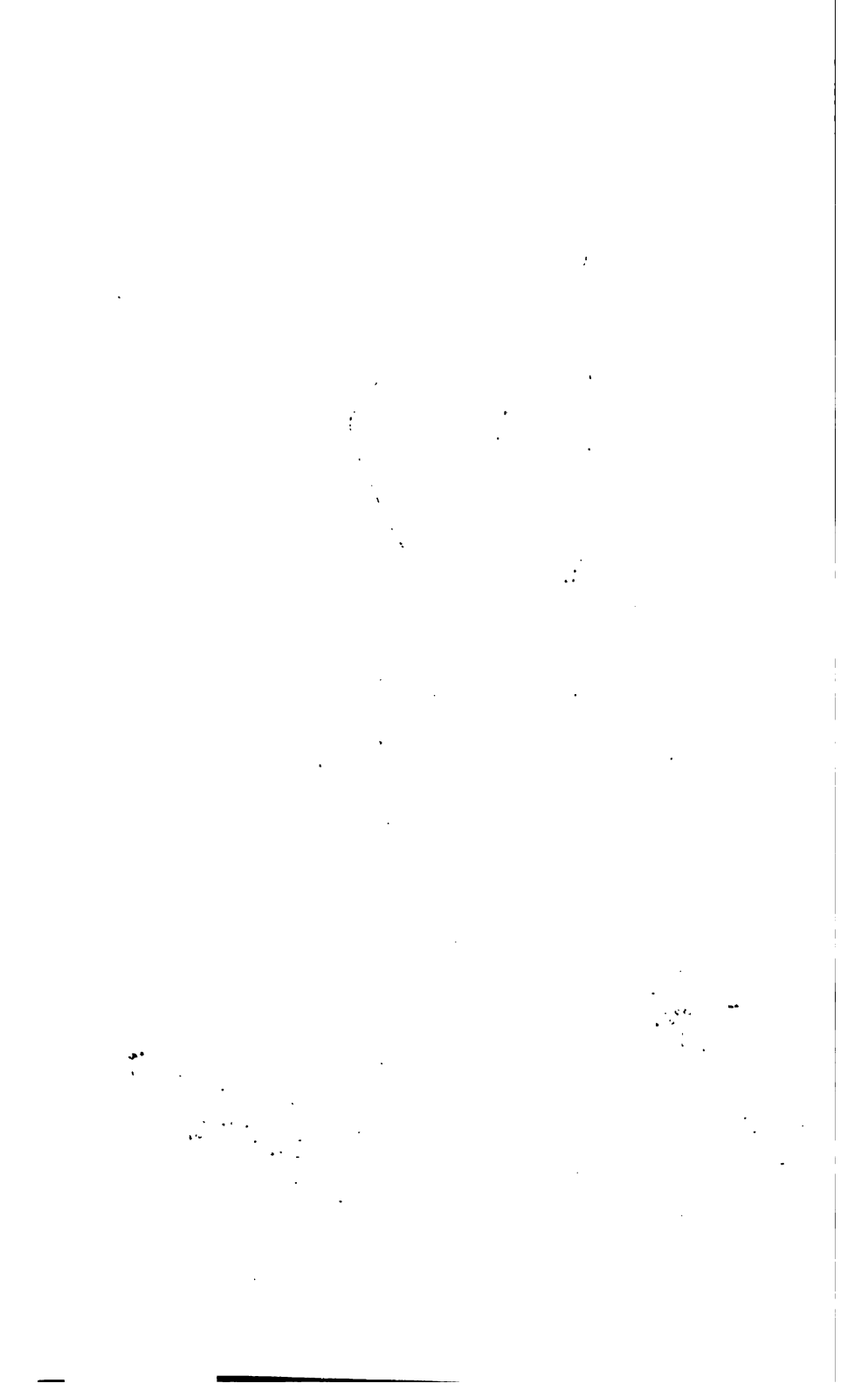
We have not been so successful in the league as we anticipated at the beginning of last term, this is partly due to the fact that we have very seldom been able to play a full side: our position is fourth on the League Table.

Colours have been awarded to F. W. Argyle, F. Waite-Browne, H. S. Prideaux.

The following is a list of matches :

Jan. 16 v. Christ's	Drawn..	1—1
„ 17 v. Selwyn	Drawn ..	2—2
„ 28 v. Caius..... (League)	Lost....	0—3
Feb. 4 v. Queens'	Won ..	4—3
„ 5 v. Emmanuel.....	Won ..	2—1
„ 6 v. Pembroke	Lost....	3—4
„ 15 v. Jesus	Lost....	0—1
„ 24 v. Christ's (League)	Lost....	2—4
„ 28 v. Pembroke.. (League)	Lost....	3—1
Mar. 1 v. Norwich.....	Lost....	0—4
„ 4 v. Trinity Rest (League)	Lost....	0—5
„ 8 v. King's Lynn.....	Lost....	1—3





ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—J. H. Bradshaw. *Hon. Sec.*—A. B. Sleight. *Committed*—C. H. T. Hayman, J. C. H. How, J. M. Gaskell, R. McC. Linnell, J. W. Linnell, T. Parnell. *Ex-officio*—H. Sanger (Capt. L.M.B.C.).

The College Sports, which had been postponed from last term owing to frost, took place on February 21st and 22nd. The number of entries was above the average, and a great deal better than last year, but all the competitors did not come up to the scratch. Owing to frost, thaw, and rain, the track was in a very bad state, this necessarily spoilt the times.

On the first day were held:

100 Yards (Heats)—

1st Heat—A. J. Hamilton 1, C. H. T. Hayman.

2nd Heat—H. E. T. Dawes 1, G. H. B. Bernard.

3rd Heat—J. W. Horne 1, A. B. Sleight 2.

Putting the Weight—For this event there were five competitors. W. T. Ritchie 1, L. J. P. Jolly 2. Distance 30 ft. 3 ins.

High Jump—S. Johnson 1, C. B. Ticehurst 2. Height 4 ft. 10 ins.

Half Mile—This was won easily by last year's winner, J. W. Bradshaw. R. McC. Linnell was second. H. H. H. Hockey also ran well. Time 2 mins. 15 secs.

Throwing the Hammer—Seven competitors. This event produced some exciting incidents. Many of the competitors had never thrown the Hammer before, and in some cases the Hammer threw them. Some of the spectators thought it advisable to retire to a safe distance. W. T. Ritchie 1, J. W. Linnell, 2. Distance 68 ft. 8 ins.

Quarter-Mile—This produced some very easy running between Horne and Bradshaw, the former winning in 57½ secs.

Freshmen's Race—A. J. Hamilton 1, L. J. P. Jolly 2. Time 23 1-5th secs.

The Heats for the 120 Yards Handicap and 120 Yards Hurdles were also held.

Second Day.

Pleasant weather prevailed for the concluding portion of the Sports, but the track was still on the heavy side. The Strangers' event (Three Miles Handicap) was won by the scratch man, Macuaughten, of King's, and produced some good running.

100 Yards (Final Heat)—A. B. Sleight 1, J. W. Horne 2. Time 11 secs.

Long Jump—A. B. Sleight 1, W. T. Ritchie 2. For this event seven competed, but the jumping was poor. Distance 17 ft. 1½ in.

Quarter-Mile Handicap—As in the Quarter open, this was a struggle between Horne (scratch) and Bradshaw (10 yds.), the scratch man winning on the post in fine style. Time 37 secs.

One Mile—J. W. Bradshaw 1, R. McC. Linnell 2. Time 6 mins. 1 1-5th secs.

300 Yards Handicap—This produced some very even running between Sleight (5 yds.), Jolly (6 yds.), and Dawes (10 yds.). This order was maintained until 10 yards from the finish, when Sleight passed Dawes and won by 3 feet. A. B. Sleight 1, H. E. T. Dawes 2. Time 36 secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—W. T. Ritchie 1, C. B. Ticehurst 2. Time 20 3-5th secs.

College Servants' Race (200 Yards Handicap)—Twenty competed. C. Allen, 18 yds., 1; E. Fice, 1½ yds., 2.

120 Yards Handicap—The heats for this event had produced some close running, and it was anticipated that the first would be a good race. J. W. Horne (scratch), A. B. Sleight (1 yd.), B. F. Woods (3 yds.), S. Johnston (5 yds.), C. B. Ticehurst (6 yds.) were the competitors. B. F. Woods went away with a fine dash and got the lead, which he kept till the finish, winning by inches. J. W. Horne 2, A. B. Sleight 3. About a foot separated the three. Time 13 1-5th secs.

Three Miles Handicap—Linnell had the race in hand all the way and won easily by 30 yds. R. McC Linnell (scratch) 1, T. Parnell (200 yds.) 2. Time 17 mins. 27 secs.

Strangers' Race (Three Miles Handicap)—H. P. W. Macnaghten, King's, scratch, 1; A. C. V. Pryor, King's, 230 yds., 2; C. A. Bennett, Jesus, 120 yds., 3; A. Duchesne, Jesus, 90 yds., 4. Also ran: F. Hulton Sams, Trinity, and A. N. Eade, Trinity. Time 15 mins. 35 secs.

FIVES CLUB.

President—Mr Tottenham. **Captain**—J. R. C. Greenlees. **Secretary**—E. Booker.

We have been heavily handicapped this year through the inability of several of our best members to play for various reasons, and not once have we been able to play our full strength. Consequently our results do not show as well as last year's, or as well as they might have done had we been able to command all our players through the season.

A list of the matches played is given below.

Played 7. Won 3. Lost 3. Drawn 1.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Club.</i>	<i>Results.</i>
Feb. 4..v. Sidney (at Rugby Fives)	..Lost	1—2
	(at Eton Fives)	Won....0—3
„ 7..v. Magdalene (1 pair).....	Won....	2—1
„ 12..v. Magdalene (1 pair).....	Won....	2—0
„ 25..v. Christ's	Lost	4—6
„ 28..v. Christ's	Won....	4—1
Mar. 1..v. Bedford Modern School ..	Lost	1—8
„ 3..v. Emmanuel	Drawn ..	2—2

It has been found impossible to have a Tournament this term, owing to lack of time. The courts engaged, however, have been well used by members of the College throughout the term.

LACROSSE CLUB.

President—Dr MacAlister. **Captain**—R. T. Race. **Hon. Secretary**—W. J. Hawkes.

In comparison with last year the team has shown a marked improvement, but is still rather lacking in combination. Although several matches had to be put off until the end of term,

owing to the postponement of the Lent races, the results of those which have been played have been on the whole satisfactory. H. Chapple, Harwood, Harding, and Race have played regularly for the 'Varsity.

Colours have been awarded to H. Chapple and S. F. Harwood.

The team has consisted of the following:—R. T. Race, V. C. Honeybourne, H. E. T. Dawes, W. S. Harding, A. B. Sleight, R. G. French, H. Addison, H. Chapple, S. F. Harwood, and W. J. Hawkes.

LIST OF MATCHES.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
Feb.	Leys School II.	Won.....	5-4
"	Clare	Drawn....	4-4
"	Emmanuel	Drawn....	6-6
Mar.	Emmanuel	Won.....	11-2
"	Caius.....	Lost.....	3-11

CRICKET CLUB.

At a general meeting held in Lecture Room VI, the following officers were elected for the ensuing season:—*President*, Mr Sikes; *Treasurer*, Dr Shore; *Capt.*, C. H. T. Hayman; *Secretary*, E. Booker.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Hon. Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Sec.*—H. J. W. Wrenford. *Committee*—C. B. Rootham, G. May, H. E. H. Oakeley, W. B. Marshall, J. C. H. How, A. M. C. Nicholl, and R. Sterndale-Bennett.

Practices for the May Concert have been held during the term under the direction of Mr Rootham. The attendance has been very good throughout and an excellent result has been attained in the formation of a thoroughly keen and capable chorus. If this high level is maintained during next term the chorus will be, we venture to think, the most welcome fixture of the May Concert.

Additional Altos, Tenors and Basses are cordially invited for next term's practices.

Two Smokers have been held during the term, bringing to light some really good individual performances especially that held on March 10th, which was quite excellent.

The Programmes are appended:—

On Thursday, January 30th.

PART I.

- 1 SONG..... "King of the Mist"*Jude*
R. W. JOHNSON.
- 2 PIANO SOLO..... "Toccata in C Minor"..*Sir W. Sterndale-Bennett*
MR C. B. ROOTHAM.

- 3 VOCAL QUARTET... "Rest, dearest, rest" *F. Kuchen*
 W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. C. H. HOW,
 and A. M. C. NICHOLL,
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO....., "Romance" *Svensden*
 J. E. P. ALLEN.
- 5 SONG..... "The Crocodile" *Traditional*
 R. P. GREGORY.

PART II.

- 6 PIANO SOLO..... "Kreisleriana," No. 2 *Schumann*
 Mr C. B. ROTHAM.
- 7 VOCAL QUARTET..... "The Goslings" *J. F. Bridge*
 W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. C. H. HOW,
 and A. M. C. NICHOLL,
- 8 SONG..... "Who is Sylvia?" *F. Schubert*
 J. F. SPINK,
- 9 SONG.....
 E. W. JOHNSON,
- 10 SONGS..... "Songs of the West"
 R. P. GREGORY.
- "God Save the King."

Chairman Mr. DYSON,

On Monday, March 10th.

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET..... "Norma" *Bellini*
 M. I. TRACHTENBERG and H. L. TRACHTENBURG.
- 2 SONG....., "Free'd from thy fetters grim" *Sir A. Sullivan*
 (*Yeoman of the Guard*)
 W. B. MARSHALL.
- 3 'CELLO SOLO..... "Notturmo" *W. Fitzenhagen*
 R. STERNDAL-BENNETT.
- 4 VOCAL TRIO.... "Maiden, fair, O deign to tell" *Haydn*
 J. F. SPINK, H. J. W. WRENFORD, and A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 5 SELECTION..... "The Emerald Isle" *Sir A. Sullivan*
 THE ORCHESTRA,

PART II.

- 6 SONG..... "Shepherd, see thy horse's foaming mane" *Korbay*
 A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO..... *Sir W. Sterndale Bennett*
 "Three Musical Sketches"
 (1) The Lake. (2) The Mill-stream. (3) The Fountain,
 R. STERNDAL-BENNETT,

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—L. G. S. Raynor. *Ex-Presidents* (in residence)—J. H. A. Hart, B.A., B. P. Waller, B.A., C. Coore, N. B. Souper. *Treasurer*—N. B. Souper. *Secretary*—H. Cecil Sandall. *Elected*—T. W. Allen, J. B. Shaw.

The following papers have been read during the Term :

- Jan. 24—"Liturgical use of the Lord's Prayer," by the Rev T. W. Drury B.A.
 Feb. 7—"St. Gregory of Nyssa," by the Rev. J. W. Srawley.
 „ 14—"The New Testament meaning of 'The World'," by The Rev E. A. Woods.

CLASSICAL READING SOCIETY.

President—Professor Mayor. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr E. E. Sikes, Mr T. R. Glover. *Secretary*—H. D. Wakely. *Members*—G. Norwood, F. W. Marrs, L. S. Laver, E. Booker, S. Horowitz, P. C. Sands, C. W. E. Tiddy.

The Classical Reading Society dates its existence from October last and now bids fair to become a permanent institution.

The Society meets once a week. Its object is to study the ancient classics and in particular those works which lie somewhat off the beaten track of classical reading. It was considered advisable to confine membership of the Society to scholars of the College, in the first place because some standard of efficiency was required, and secondly because the number of members must of necessity be small.

Hitherto the Society has been a distinct success and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to be so. During the Christmas term the Society devoted itself to Terence and Apollonius Rhodius. The present term has been spent in reading selections from Pliny's letters and Homeric hymns. Mr Sikes very kindly consented to attend the last meeting of the term. In discussing the Homeric hymns he gave the Society much information of exceptional interest. Needless to say such visits will always meet with warm appreciation.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Mason, Prof Mayor, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys. *Committee, Senior Members*—Mr Cox, Mr Dyson, Dr Shore, Mr Tanner (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Ward, Dr Watson (*Senior Treasurer*); *Junior Members*—J. R. C. Greenlees, R. P. Gregory, C. A. L. Senior, B. P. Waller, C. Coore, H. L. Garrett, H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper, H. J. Wrenford (*Junior Treasurer*), E. Booker, J. B. Garle-Browne, R. R. Walker (*Junior Secretary*), G. Beith, J. S. Collins, J. F. Spink.

Our new Junior Missioner Mr Elsee was ordained deacon at the Advent Ordination by the Bishop of Rochester. At the same time Mr Edwards was also ordained priest. The fact that one of the Junior Missioners is now in priest's orders will be a great advantage to the parish and also to the Senior Missioner on whom a great deal of extra work formerly fell.

There have been two meetings connected with the Mission this term. A meeting of diocesan subscribers was held in the Combination Room on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 5, the speakers being the Rev H. W. Macklin the Ely Diocesan Secretary, the Senior Missioner and Dr Watson. The other meeting, which was held the same evening, was a new departure, as instead of the usual formal assembly the Committee of the Mission were "at home" in Lecture Room VI. which was tastefully decorated with palms, ferns and coffee cups. During the proceedings, in which the consumption of tobacco played a prominent part, speeches were made by the Senior Missioner, the Junior Missioner, and Mr Tanner.

General regret was felt when it was announced that Mr E. P. Hart, Sub-Warden of the Passmore Edwards Settlement, who had been announced to speak, was unable to appear owing to a bad cold. However the Rev H. W. Macklin gallantly filled the breach at very short notice. The meeting was well attended by the Senior Years, who were arranged in close formation at the back of the room, but a large space in front which had been reserved for freshmen and adequately furnished with cane-bottomed chairs for their comfort was comparatively empty. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon men of the First Year how necessary it is for each succeeding generation to take up the work of its predecessors.

Mr Edwards (Cranleigh Missioner) has been up this term and gave an address at the Saturday Night Service.

During the term members of the College have been asked to subscribe to the Mission Magazine (price 2s. 6d. per annum). So far only three names have been sent in. It is hoped that the Secretary (R. R. Walker, B, New Court) will receive more shortly.

COLLEGE BALL.

It is proposed to have a Ball in College during the May Term festivities. The date has been provisionally fixed for Tuesday, June 10th. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr J. H. Beith.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Objects: (i) Intercession for the College Mission; (ii) Intercession for Foreign Missions; (iii) Preparation for Holy Communion; and kindred objects.

Committee—F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., F. Dyson, M.A., C. A. L. Senior B.A., B. P. Waller B.A., F. W. Allen, E. A. Benians, E. D. F. Canham, C. Coore, H. L. Garrett, W. H. Kennett, T. H. Robinson, H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper.

The following is the list of Addresses during the Term :

- Jan. 25th. Mr S. Symonds, Curate-in-Charge of St Mark's Church, Newnham.
- Feb. 1st. Mr A. E. Webb, Head of St Andrew's S.P.G. College, Tokyo, Japan.
- „ 8th. Mr N. W. A. Edwards, Assistant College Missioner at Walworth.
- „ 15th. Mr H. Clayton, C.M.S. Missionary at Uganda.
- „ 22nd. Mr J. R. Pridie, recently Clare College Missioner at Rotherhithe.
- Mar. 1st. Dr Chase, President of Queens' College, Norrisian Professor of Divinity.
- „ 8th. Mr Dyson.

New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 123.

Allan, D.	Henderson, P.	Norbury, F. C.
Allen, A. W.	Hiron, J. B.	Pope, N. C.
Allen, J. E. P.	Horton, F.	Prideaux, H. S.
Atkins, H. S.	Ismail Khan, M.	Prowde, O. L.
Bagchi, S. C.	James, G.	Reece, M. G. B.
Beith, G.	Jenkins, A. E.	Ritchie, W. T.
Beckett, J. N.	Johnson, E. W.	Roseveare, H. H.
Broad, P. G.	Johnson, D. V.	Row, V. P.
Bruce, O.	Jolly, L. J. P.	Saberton, F. R.
Chappell, H.	Joce, J. B. D.	Sands, P. C.
Collins, J. S.	Jones, D. T.	Scott, S. H.
Cox, H. B.	Kershaw, A.	Shaw, J. B.
Crees, J. H. E.	Keyworth, F. M.	Sloley, R. W.
Davies, D. R.	Kitto, J. L.	Spink, J. F.
Draper, J. R.	Kirkness, L. H.	Sterndale-Bennett, R.
Evans, E. D.	Kraemer, A. E.	Stokes, J.
Fewings, P. J.	Lamplugh, A. A. F.	Tiddy, C. W. E.
Figueiredo, J. B.	Leathem, G.	Trachtenberg, M. L.
Franklin, T. B.	Leadman, W. M.	Varwell, R. P.
Frean, H. G.	Lee, H.	Wakely, H. D.
Grigson, P. St J. B.	Lipkind, G.	Wilkinson, E. R.
Hamilton, A. J. S.	Manohar Lal	Wilson, D. A. C.
Henderson, M.	McDonnell, M. F. J.	Yeats, G. F. W.



THE JOHNIAN DINNER 1902.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER will be held at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT on Thursday, *April 17th*, at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m.

The Chair will be taken by

MR. LEWIS EDMUNDS K.C.

Application for tickets (PRICE 7s. 6d. EACH, not including wine) should be made to

R. H. FORSTER,
ARTILLERY MANSIONS,
75, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.,

or to ERNEST PRESCOTT,
76, CAMBRIDGE TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.

The Hon Secretaries wish to inform past and present members of the College that they propose this year to limit the number of circulars to 500. The expense of distributing a larger number can only be met by increasing the price of the tickets, and this course they consider undesirable.

Circulars will be sent to all who have been present at any previous dinner and to all other Johnians who intimate a desire to receive them.

At the same time, this must not be taken to imply that the Dinner is restricted to those who receive circulars. It is open to all who are, or have at any time, been members of the College.

THE LIBRARY.

* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas 1901.

Donations.

DONORS.

Edalji (J.). Reciprocally related Figures and the Property of Eqianharmonicity. 8vo. Ahmedabad, 1901.....	The Author.
Edinburgh Mathematical Society. Proceedings. Vols. I—XVIII. 8vo. Lond. 1894-1900. 6.7.25-31.	Mr. Scott.
Hitchcock (F. H.). Our Trade with Scandinavia 1890-1900. (U.S. Department of Agriculture. Bulletin No. 22.) 8vo. Washington, 1901.	U. S. Department of Agriculture.
*Boyes (Dr. W. O.). Crime and its Punishments: a Thesis delivered in the University Schools, Cambridge. 8vo. Barnet, 1901.	The Author.
Cauchy (A.). Œuvres complètes. 1re. Série. Tome XII. 4to. Paris, 1900. 3.41. ..	
Froissart (J.). The Chronicle of, translated out of French by Sir John Bouchier, Lord Berners, annis 1523-25. With an introduction by W. P. Ker. Vol. III. (Tudor translations). 8vo. Lond. 1901. 8.12.109.	Mr. Pendlebury
Shilleto (R.). Greek and Latin Compositions. 8vo. Camb. 1901. 7.31.2.	Mr. Graves.
*Bonney (Prof. T. G.) [Extracted from 'Eminent Living Geologists': Geological Magazine Sept. 1901.] 8vo.	Professor Bonney
Erasmus (Desid.) Erasmi Concio de Puero Jesu. A Sermon on the Child Jesus. Edited by J. H. Lupton, D.D. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 11.18.53.	The Editor.
Education. Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1899-1900. Vol. I. 8vo. Washington, 1901. 11.41.40.	
Hiorns (A. H.). Mixed Metals or Metallic Alloys. 2nd. Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 3.47.1 ..	
Travers (M. W.). The experimental study of Gases. With an Introductory Preface by Prof. W. Ramsay. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 3.45.41.	Dr. D. MacAlister
Thompson Yates Laboratories Report. Edited by R. Boyce and C. S. Sherrington. Vols. I. II. III. (part i.), IV. (part i.) 4to. Liverpool, 1900-1901. 3.43.	
Cambridge Review, The. Vol. XXII. 1900-1901. 4to. Camb. 1901. 6.6.	Mr. Mullinger

- Atti della R. Accademia dei Lincei anno cxcvi. 1899. Serie Quinta. Classe di Scienze Morali, Storiche e Filologiche. Vol. VII. 4to. Roma. 1901. 10.28.38. } Prof. A. Marshall.
- *Mayor (Joseph B.). Chapters on English Metre. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. Camb. 1901. 4.36.33.* } The Author.
- Legg (Leopold G. W.). English Coronation Records. 4to. Westminster, 1901. } The Author.
- Library Table* }
- Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow. Vol. II. North Western Greece, Central Greece, Southern Greece, and Asia Minor. By G. Macdonald. 4to. Glasgow, 1901. 10.12.39. } Trustees of the Hunterian Coin Catalogue Fund.
- Aeschylus. The Choephoroi. With critical Notes, Commentary, Translation and a Recension of the Scholia by T. G. Tucker.* 8vo. Camb. 1901. 7.16.64... } Syndics of the University Press.
- Shakespeare. A new Variorum Edition. Edited by H. H. Furness. Vol. XII. Much adoe about Nothing. Vol. XIII. Twelfth Night, or, what you will. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1899-1901. 4.3.31,32..... } Dr. Sandys.
- Smith (Lieut. Gen. Sir Harry). Autobiography. Edited, with the addition of some Supplementary Chapters, by G. C. Moore-Smith.* 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 11.21.40,41. } The Editor.
- *Hurry (Jamieson B.). Reading Abbey. 4to. Lond. 1901. 10.29.68..... } The Author.
- Lockyer (Sir N.) and *Penrose (F. C.). An Attempt to ascertain the Date of the Original Construction of Stonehenge from its Orientation. (From the Proceedings of the Royal Society, vol. 69). 8vo..... } F. C. Penrose, Esq., M.A.

Additions.

- Acts. The Public General Acts, passed in the 64th year of Victoria and in the 1st year of King Edward VII. 8vo. Lond. 1901. SL. 13.
- Bernoulli (J. J.). Griechische Ikonographie mit ausschluss Alexanders und der Diadochen. 2er. Teil. 8vo. München, 1901. 10.12.32.
- Cambridge University Calendar for the year 1901-1902. 8vo. *Library Table*
- Capes (W. W.). The English Church in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 5.31.3.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. III. Pars. i. Alexandri in Librum de Sensu Commentarium. Edidit Paulus Wendland. 8vo. Berolini, 1901.
- Vol. XXII. Pars. iii. Michaelis Ephesii in Librum Quintum Ethicorum Nicomacheorum Commentarium. Edidit M. Hayduck. 8vo. Berolini, 1901.
- Corrie (G. Elwes). Memorials of the Life of. Edited by M. Holroyd. 8vo. Camb. 1890. 11.21.39.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Supplement. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 7.4.
- Dictionary (New English) on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. (Kaiser-Kyuz). 4to. Oxford, 1901. *Library Table*.

- Early English Text Society. King Horn, Floriz and Blauncheſur, the Assumption of our Lady. First edited in 1866 by the Rev. J. R. Lumby, and now re-edited by G. H. McKnight. (Original Series 14). 8vo. Lond. 1901.
- The Pilgrimage of the Life of Man. Englišt by John Lydgate. A.D. 1426, from the French of Guillaume de Deguileville. A.D. 1335. Edited by F. J. Furnivall. (Extra Series, LXXXIII.). 8vo. Lond. 1901.
- Egypt Exploration Fund. The Royal Tombs of the earliest Dynasties. 1901. Part ii. By W. M. F. Petrie. With a Chapter by F. Ll. Griffith. (21st Memoir). 4to. Lond. 1901. 9.15.
- Archaeological Report 1900-1901. Edited by F. Ll. Griffith. 4to. Lond. 1901.
- Friedlaender (Ludwig). Darstellungen aus der Sittengeschichte Roms in der Zeit von August bis zum Ausgang der Antonine. 3 Thle. 8vo. Leipzig 1888-1900. 1.7.52-54.
- Grammatici Graeci recogniti et Apparatu critico instructi. Pars iii. Scholia in Dionysii Thracis Artem Grammaticam. Recens. A. Hilgard. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1901.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on the MSS. of the Corporation of Beverley. 8vo. Lond. 1900.
- Report on the MSS. of the Duke of Portland. Vol. VI. 8vo. Lond. 1901.
- Holm (Adolf). The History of Greece from its Commencement to the Close of the Independence of the Greek Nation. Translated from the German. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1896-99. 1.5.50-53.
- Homer's Odyssey. Books XIII—XXIV. Edited with English Notes by D. B. Munro. 8vo. Oxford, 1901. 7.29.37.
- Hunt (Wm). The English Church from its Foundation to the Norman Conquest (597-1066). 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.31.1.
- Minerva. Jahrbuch der gelehrten Welt Herausg von Dr. K. Trübaer. Xier. Jahrgang, 1901-1902. 8vo. Strassburg, 1902.
- Oxford Historical Society. Studies in Oxford History. Chiefly in the 18th Century. A Series of Papers by the Rev J. R. Green and the Rev. Geo. Robeson. Edited by C. L. Stainer. 8vo. Oxford, 1901.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland. 1633-1647. Edited by R. P. Mahaffy. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.3.
- Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III. A.D. 1476-1485. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.40.
- Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward III. A.D. 1339-1341. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.40.
- Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and the West Indies, 1689-1692. Edited by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.4.
- Scottish Record Publications. The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. Edited by G. P. McNeill. Vol. XXI. A.D. 1580-1588. 8vo. Edin. 1901. 5.32.32.
- The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. Edited and abridged by P. H. Brown. Second Series. Vol. III. A.D. 1629-1630. 8vo. Edin. 1901. 5.32.
- Scriptores Originum Constantinopolitarum. Recens. F. Preger. Fasc. i. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1901.
- Stephens (W. R. W.). The English Church from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Edward I. (1066-1272). 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.31.2.
- Stokes (Sir G. G.). Mathematical and Physical Papers. Vol. III. 8vo. Camb. 1901. 3.37.40*.
- Texts and Studies. Vol. VII. No. 1. The meaning of Homocousios in the 'Constantinopolitan' Creed. By J. F. Bethune-Baker. 8vo. Camb. 1901.
- Vol. VII. No. 2, S. Ephraim's Quotations from the Gospel. Collected and arranged by F. C. Burkitt. 8vo. Camb. 1901.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

NEW BOAT HOUSE.

DEAR SIR,

We have the pleasure to issue a further Report to the Subscribers to the fund for providing a new Boat House.

A list of the Subscriptions received since the issue of our last Report in April 1899 is appended.

The Boat House is now finished and in the occupation of the Club. It has proved in every way successful and satisfactory.

The architect was Mr T. D. Atkinson, of Cambridge, and the contractors Messrs Rattee and Kett.

The original tender for the building was £1900. To this there have been added some extras for making up the river bank in front of the Boat House, and for fencing off the ground. Some slight modifications in the building as originally designed had to be introduced to satisfy the Chesterton local authorities.

It will be observed from the Cash Account that there is a balance in hand of £329. 5s. 11d. There is due to the contractors the sum of £500 on the original contract together with the extras just mentioned. There is therefore still a considerable sum needed to enable us to meet our total liabilities. We confidently rely on the generosity of members of the College to enable us to do this.

With this Report we present a view of the Boat House.

Future statements with regard to the Fund will appear in the College Magazine, *The Eagle*.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

L. H. K. BUSHE-FOX,
President L. M. B. C.

R. F. SCOTT,
Treasurer.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE,
February, 1902.

SECOND LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

(The year in brackets is that of the first Degree.)

	£	s.	d.
THE MASTER (second donation to purchase the site)	200	0	0
Adams, J. (1900)	0	5	0
Adie, R. H. (1887)	5	0	0
Adkins, F. J. (1896)	1	0	0
Alcock, A. F. (1894)	5	0	0
Allen, James (1878)	2	2	0
Argyle, F. W.	0	2	6
Arnold, J. C.	0	10	0
Atlay, M. E.	1	0	0
Bagshawe, Dr F. (1857)	1	1	0
Baker, Dr H. F. (1887) (second donation)	10	0	0
Barlow, W. W. (1876)	2	2	0
Barradell-Smith, W.	0	10	0
Bateman, Rev. J. F. (1851)	3	3	0
Borchardt, W. G. (1894)	1	0	0
Boulnois, E, M.P. (1862)	1	1	0
Bray, Rev. W. H. (1866)	1	1	0
Brayn, R. F.	0	10	0
Brooksmith, E. J. (1876)	1	0	0
Burbury, S. H. (1854)	2	2	0
Butler, A. G. (1894)	1	1	0
Canham, E. D. F.	0	5	0
Carlyll, H. B.	1	0	0
Carver, Dr E. (1858)	1	1	0
Charnley, Dr W. (1867)	1	1	0
Clay, W. K.	0	10	0
Coleman, E. H. (1894)	1	1	0
Coombes, Rev. H. E. H. (1889) (second donation)	0	10	0
Cooper, M. C.	1	0	0
Coore, C.	1	0	0
Croggon, J. F. S.	0	10	0
Crowther, C. R. (1899)	1	0	0
Cummings, R. R. (1893)	1	1	0
Cunningham, R. E.	0	10	6
Dawes, H. E. T.	0	10	6
Day, G. D. (1883)	1	1	0
Densham, A. T.	1	0	0
de Souza, E. V.	0	10	6

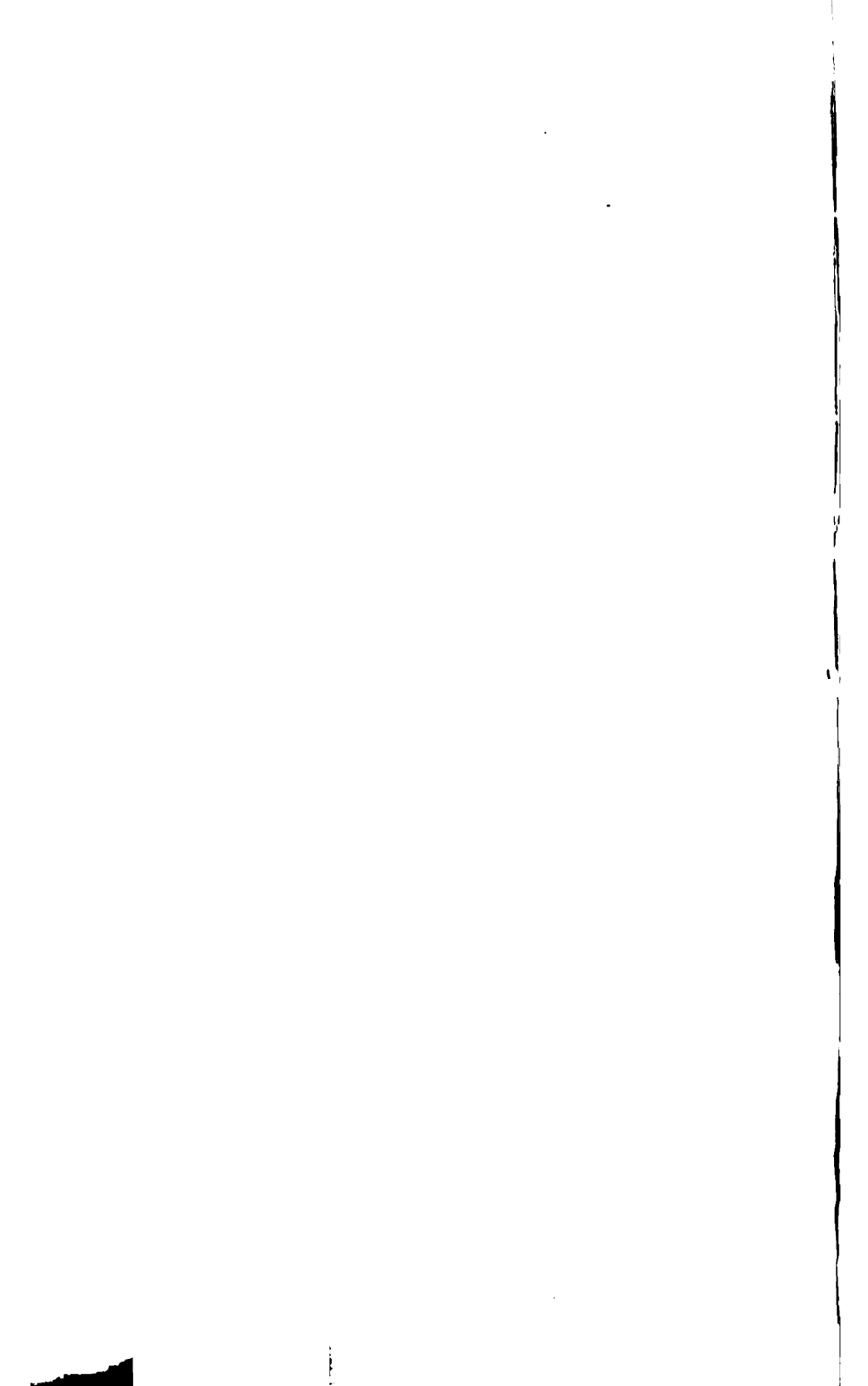
	£	s.	d.
Dinnis, Rev. F. H. (1862)	1	0	0
Dodgshun, E. J.	1	0	0
Draper, J. R.	1	1	0
Dundas, H. C.	1	1	0
Ealand, Rev. A. F. (1895)	1	0	0
Eckhardt, H. C. (1899)	0	10	6
Edwards, Rev. N. W. A. (1899)	0	10	0
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Eliot-Smith, G. (1898)	0	10	6
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Ferguson, A.	0	10	0
Fergusson, J. N. F.	0	10	0
Field, Rev. A. J. P. (1884)	1	0	0
Field, Rev. F. G. E. (1891)	1	1	0
Fletcher, J. H. B.	0	10	6
Forster, G. B. (1854) (second donation)	105	0	0
Francis, Rev. J. (1861)	0	10	6
French, R. T. G.	0	10	0
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Garle-Browne, J. B.	0	10	0
Garrett, H. L.	0	10	0
Gathorne, J. W.	1	1	0
Gauvain, H. J.	0	10	6
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Greatorox, W. (1898)	1	1	0
Greenhill, A. G. (1870)	1	1	0
Gwatkin, F. L. (1899)	1	1	0
Hadfield, E. H. L.	1	1	0
Haigh, P. B. (1900)	2	0	0
Harrison, T. L. (1899)	1	1	0
Hatten, A. W.	0	5	0
Haworth, Rev. R. T. (1872)	1	0	0
Hepworth, F. A. (1900)	1	1	0
Hill, A. (1889)	5	0	0
Hill, W. N.	0	5	0
Horowitz, S.	1	1	0
Horton, C. T.	1	0	0
Horton-Smith, L. (1893)	1	1	0
Horton-Smith, Dr P. (1889)	1	1	0
Houston, W. A. (1896)	2	2	0
Howard, A. (1899)	1	1	0
Ingram, A. R. (1899)	1	1	0
Jarratt, G. L.	0	10	6
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Johnson, Rev. A. R. (1883)	1	1	0
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King, Rev. H. A. (1892)	0	10	0
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	£	s.	d.
Leighton, F. F. (1899)	1	0	0
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May, H. R. D. (1900)	1	1	0
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Neale, Rev. R. L. (1859)	2	2	0
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Palmer, T. N.	1	1	0
Parnell, T.	0	10	6
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Payne, O. V. (1900)	1	0	0
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Race, R. T. (1900)	0	10	0
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Rivers, Dr W. H. R. (1898)	2	2	0
Rix, W. A.	1	1	0
Roberts, Rev. A. C. (1886)	0	10	0
Roberts, Rev. H. G. (1897)	0	10	6
Robson, C. T. Y. (1884)	1	0	0
Roseveare, W. H.	0	10	6
Sandall, H. C.	0	10	0
Sandys, Dr J. E. (1867)	10	0	0
Sanger, H.	1	0	0
Sidebotham, C. E.	0	10	0
Simpson, G. C. E.	1	1	0
Slater, F.	0	10	0
Smith, Rev. Harold (1889)	0	2	6
Souper, N. B.	1	0	0
Stedman, Rev. H. C. P. (1872)	2	0	0
Stedman, Rev. R. P. (1878)	2	2	0
Sterndale-Bennett, J.	1	1	0
Stokes, C. H.	2	0	0
Tarleton, Rev. J. F. (1888)	5	0	0
Teakle, S. G.	1	0	0
Theophilus, R. A.	0	5	0
Thomas, J. D. (1899)	0	5	0
Ticehurst, C. B.	0	10	0
Tompson, F. G.	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
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Tremlett, G. G. (second donation)	1	1	0
Voelcker, Dr J. A. (1894)	2	2	0
Waite-Brown, H. F.	0	10	0
Wakely, L. D. (1901)	1	0	0
Walker, R. R.	1	0	0
West, L. G. A. (1899)	1	1	0
Wheldon, W. P.	0	10	6
Whitley, G.	0	10	0
Wilkins, Rev. Dr N. G. (1863)	2	10	0
Williams, G. W.	0	10	6
Wills, R. G. (1900)	0	10	6
Wilson, W. S. (1861)	2	2	0
Woods, B. F.	0	10	0
Through the Treasurer	21	0	0
Proceeds of Concert, 21 November, 1901	34	5	0
Sale of old table	0	10	0
By sale of 'Soap Suds'	1	0	0
Small sums	0	10	6

CASH ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions :				Purchase of Site	500	0	0
First List	1489	16	2	Vendor's law costs	14	14	0
Second List	580	4	6	Messrs Rattee & Kett	1400	0	0
Interest on deposits				Architect's commission	80	0	0
and investments	57	14	7	Printing and postage	21	10	0
Sale of Stock, (F. J.				Subscriptions promised			
Low, Prize Fund)	244	16	8	but not yet paid	27	2	0
				Cash at Bank	329	5	11
	<u>2372</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>2372</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>





Easter Term, 1902.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 170.)

THE group of documents here printed refer to the benefice of Holme in Spalding Moor, near Market Weighton, in Yorkshire. The nature of the benefice is at the present time somewhat peculiar, as will appear in what follows. The first document traces the title to the Rectory and Vicarage, shewing how they passed from owner to owner till they reached the College. It is not quite clear by whom this statement was drawn up, perhaps by Dr Kipling.

The Contents of the box in the Treasury marked "Holme in Spalding Moor, Yorkshire."

1. A copy of Edward the 6th's grant of the Rectory and parish church of Holme to the Dean and Chapter of Thornton College in Lincolnshire. The Rectory is appropriated to the entire use of the College; but the College is required to create a Vicarage in the parish of Holme. This deed is dated October 7th, Anno 1mo Edw. vii. In the deed it is recited that Henry the 8th had granted the same Rectory together with some other property to the same College in the 38th year of his reign. It appears from a lease granted by Queen Elizabeth to R. Waller esqre, and which is preserved, that Roger Dallison, D.D.,

Dean of Thornton College and the Chapter thereof, granted a lease of the Rectory to Sir Robert Tyrwit commencing at Michaelmas An. 1. Edwd. *viii*, i.e. immediately on the College being in possession of the Rectory. And from the writings to be mentioned afterwards it appears that John Scott was in possession of the Rectory and Parish Church when they were granted to Thornton College, and that he continued in possession of the Vicarage till the first of Queen Mary, but not of the Rectory.

2. A certificate signed by the Vicar General of the Archbishop of York testifying that Robert Johnson was instituted to the Vicarage of Holme on the death of John Scott and in consequence of a presentation from Queen Mary in the first year of her reign. Johnson was instituted on the 15th of March 1533, and the certificate is dated June 9th, 1624.

3. A copy of a Record in the First-fruits Office. It is a record of a decree made in the first year of Queen Mary. The copy was taken in 1623. From this deed it appears that Robert Johnson had been presented by Edward the sixth to the entire Rectory of Holme in the seventh year of his reign; that on going to take possession he found it was in the hands of Sir Robert Tyrwit, to whom Thornton College had granted a lease of it for twenty-one years, that Johnson had however previous to his settling out for Yorkshire, compounded for the First-fruits of the Rectory, that he was presented to the Vicarage by Queen Mary in the first year of her reign, on the death of J. Scott, and that on paying First-fruits for the Vicarage, the composition money he had formerly paid for the Rectory was returned him. I suppose that King Edward claimed a right of presentation to this Rectory, after he had granted it to Thornton College in consequence of the College being dissolved about this time.

4. A Copy of an assignment of Sir Robert Tyrwhit's lease of the Rectory to Ralph Waller esqre. This assignment was made in the tenth of Queen Elizabeth. The copy was taken in 1622. In this deed of assignment is recited the lease granted to Sir Robert Tyrwit from Thornton College in the first year of Edward 6th; and Ralph Waller is herein discharged from the payment of £1 annually to the Prebend of St Martin's in Beverley. At the same time a new lease is granted to R. Waller for twenty-one years.

5. A renewal of Ralph Waller's lease by Queen Elizabeth in the twenty-first year of her reign. This lease is for twenty-one years and in it Ralph Waller is again exempted from the payment of £1 to the Prebend of St Martin's in Beverley.

6. Part of a copy of a lease from Queen Elizabeth to R. Waller made in the 29th year of her reign. This lease is for three lives.

7. A copy of a lease from Queen Elizabeth to Robert Mawburne and others, made in the 38th year of her Reign. This lease is for three lives. And in it the lessee is exempted from the annual payment of £1 to the Prebend of St Martin's in Beverley. N.B. In this and in Waller's lease the annual payment to the Crown is £20 11s. 8d.

8. An extract from a deed of grant from King James 1st. to Francis Phellips and Richard Moore, Citizens of London. The extract was made February, 11th Anno 8vo Jac. R. The deed is dated November 8th Anno 6to. Jac. R. In it the King grants to those gentlemen all the rectorial property, not by lease, as formerly, but by Bargain and Sale, to be held in free socage not in capite or by knight's service; and also grants to them at the same time and in the same manner the Advowson of the Vicarage of Holme. The said gentlemen are required in this deed, and do covenant in it, to pay annually to the Crown the sum of £20 11s. 8d. for ever. And they are exonerated from the payment of all "*corrod. feod. reddit. annuit. pension. portion. denar. summ. et oner. quorumcunque, praelerquam de reddit. servitii et tenur. superius praemissa in his praesentibus nobis haeredibus et successoribus nostris reservat.*"

9. A deed of grant from Francis Phellips and Richard Moore to Peter Langdale, esqre, of Sancton in Yorkshire. This deed is dated October 17th, Anno 7mo, Jacobi R. In it Phellips and Moore grant to Peter Langdale, both the Rectory and Vicarage, not by lease, but by bargain and sale, to be held of the King in free socage, and P. Langdale covenants to pay annually to the Crown £20 11s. 8d. for ever. N.B. Peter Langdale bequeathed both the Rectory and Vicarage to his son Marmaduke Langdale.

10. A verdict, exemplified, for Sir Marmaduke Langdale in a lawsuit wherein Robert Procter and George Procter were

plaintiffs. This verdict was given in Hilary Term An. 21, Jac. R.

11. An anonymous writing, in which is stated the point disputed between the said Procters and Sir Marmaduke Langdale. It seems to have been drawn up by Sir Marmaduke himself; and from it we may infer that the said Procters had imagined they had discovered a flaw in the title deeds.

12. During this lawsuit, Parson Procter granted a lease of the Rectory to one Thackwray, and the 12th paper contains a plea to an ejectment of Thackwray.

13. Three copies of the last Will and Testament of Richard Whittington, parson of Weldrake in Yorkshire. The will is dated April 7th, 1628, and was proved on April 11th following. In it the testator appoints Phineas Hodson D.D. and Henry Wickham, Archdeacon of York, his executors; and leaves to them in trust the whole of his estate for the purpose of paying a few legacies therein mentioned and of buying one or two Improvements to be assured to the Church of England for ever. And he further appoints the said executors to be patrons of the first turn of the Improvements to be purchased, but that afterwards the society of St John's College in Cambridge shall have the patronage for ever. In pursuance of this will the executors purchased of Sir Marmaduke Langdale the Rectory and Vicarage of Holme, and presented a Mr Stancliffe to it, upon the first vacancy after they had bought it. Edward Stancliffe was one of the witnesses to Mr Whittington's will.

14. An Indenture of bargain and sale from Sir Marmaduke Langdale to Phineas Hodson and Henry Wickham dated December 20th, anno 4to Carol. R. By it Sir Marmaduke conveys to them both the Rectory and Vicarage of Holme for the sum of £1400, to be held of the Crown in free socage: and they covenant to pay annually to the Crown the sum of £20 11s. 8d. for ever.

15. A chirograph of a Fine, where Sir Marmaduke Langdale acknowledges that the Rectory and Vicarage of Holme in Spaldingmore belong to Phineas Hodson and Henry Wickham, and whereby all persons are precluded from claiming the said Rectory or Vicarage after five years from the date thereof. It is dated Hilary Term, Ann. 5to. Carol. R.

Upon King Charles the Second being restored, the then Lord Langdale petitioned his Majesty that the Rectory of Holme might be restored to him and his family. In consequence of which his Majesty named three Livings to the College of St John's in Cambridge, each of which was in his Majesty's gift, that the College might chuse which of them they would accept of in exchange for the Rectory of Holme. But the College refused to exchange; alledging that the benefices offered by his Majesty were each of them annexed to a cure of souls; whereas it was Mr Whittington's will that one or more Impropriations should be purchased with his legacy and assured to the Church of England for ever.

16. Is a bundle of papers, among which are Lord Langdale's Petition to his Majesty, his Majesty's request to the College, Dr Gunning's letter (then Master of the College) to Lord Langdale, Lord Langdale's representation to the King of Dr Gunning's answer, with Lord Arlington's request to the Lord Chancellor, that he will endeavour to obtain an exchange from the College, and a letter from Dr Hodson in which he acknowledges that the parsonage of Holme was purchased by him and Dr Wickham with the bequest of Mr Whittington. The year is not mentioned in which Dr Hodson's letter was written. But as it appears from another paper in this bundle, that the box mentioned in the letter was sent to the College in 1636, it is possible the letter was written in that year.

It has already been mentioned that the executors of Mr Whittington presented a Mr Stancliffe to the parsonage of Holme. The first person presented by St John's College was Mr Fothergill; the next was Mr Holden, and the third Mr Carr, who refusing to pay the First-fruits and Tenths was prosecuted for the same in the Court of Exchequer. His plea was that when King James sold the parsonage to Phellips and Moore, his Majesty exonerated them from the payment of all "*corrod. feod. reddit. annuit. pension. portion. denar. summ. et oner. quorum cunque*," that this clause of exemption is general, that the excepting clause, "*praeterquam de reddit. servitii. . . reservati*" is particular, and that therefore did not include the payment of First-fruits and Tenths. The Barons of the Exchequer allowed this plea to be just, and discharged the Rectory for ever from the payment of First-fruits and Tenths.

17. Is a copy of their Decree. It is dated Anno 200.,

Caroli 2di. And at the end of it is this clause: *Salva tamen Domino Regi Primitiis et decimis pro vicaria praedicta modo vel imposterum debitis sive solvendis.*" Another thing to be collected from this decree is, that Richard Carr B.D. was instituted to the Vicarage June 11th 1667. The persons presented after him to the living by the College were: (1) Reresby; (2) Dakeyns; (3) Savage; (4) Drake; (5) Anstey in 1753; (6) Dr Kipling in 1784.

The statement which follows is referred to in paragraph 11 of the preceding document. It was clearly drawn up by a member of the Langdale family, probably by Sir Marmaduke or his father. Sir Marmaduke was knighted by King Charles I at Whitehall, 5 February 1627-8. "He was esteemed a serious and wise man, of most scholarlike accomplishments, and of good husbandry." During the civil wars he was one of the most distinguished of the cavalier generals. At the head of a corps raised by himself he defeated the Scots at Corbridge. He defeated Lord Fairfax and raised the siege of Pontefract Castle; he did other good service on the King's side, but was made prisoner at Preston. He managed to escape and was one of the attendants on King Charles II during his exile, by whom he was elevated to the peerage in 1658 as Lord Langdale of Holme in Spalding-more. He is described as "a very lean and much mortified man, so that the enemy called him ghost (and deservedly, they were so haunted by him); and carried that gravity in his converse, that integrity and generosity in his dealings, that strictness in his devotions, that experience, moderation, and wariness in his counsel, and that weight in his discourse, as very much endeared strangers to his royal master's cause, and to his own person, in all the countries he travelled, as he did in many; and to all the armies he engaged in, as he did in most then afoot in Europe, till he was restored with his majesty in 1660; when, after appearing in Parliament as Baron

Langdale of Holme, he returned to his considerable estates in Yorkshire, having lost £160,000 in his majesty's service, without any other recompense than conscience of having suffered in a good cause, acquitted himself bravely, and played the man."

Lord Langdale died at Holme, 5 August 1661.

King Edward 6th being seised in fee of the right of Patronage of the Aduowson of the rectorie of Holme in Spaldingmoore did in the first yeare of his raigne appropriate the said rectorie to the Colledge of Thorneton in the County of Lincolne after the death resignacion, deprivation *aut alio quocunque modo vacare contigerit* of parson Scott the then present Incumbent. After comes the Statute of dissolucion of Chaunteries whereby all the possessions came to the King. Parson Scott dyed not till the first of Queene Mary, the question vpon the spetiall verdict in the Exchequer was: Whether there were woords enough in the Statute of Edward 6th to carry all things to the King that the Colledge should haue had *de futuro* in case the Colledge had stood.

Cheife Barron Tanfield and Barron Altham were of opinion that seing the Colledge was neuer actuallie seised of the rectorie of Holme, therefore the appropriation was neuer actually made and settled. And that it was *sicut embrio in vtere matris*, and that the King could not be capable to make the appropriation to himselfe, and that there was not words in the Statute to carrie to the King things *de futuro*.

Baron Bromley was of the contrarie opinion, and vpon a writt of error in the Exchequer Chamber it was argued by Mr Noye for me and Mr Deuenport, now Cheife Baron, for parson Procter and after by Mr Hennage ffinch for me and sargeant Hitchame for Procter, where it continued some three or four yeares vpon argument, vntil that the lease that Procter had made to one Thackway for seauen yeares for the tryall of the tytle was ended, so that he could not have execucion to recouer his tearme.

Mr Procter then enters againe vpon the rectorie and seales a lease againe to one Procter for the tryall of his title, which came to tryall att the Common Place barre some fifteen yeares since, before which tryall I found evidence that were not shewed

att the first tryall in the Exchequer that absolutely cleared the poynt of the Colledge not being seised of it.

First by a Record in the Auditor's Office by which it appears that in the first yeare of Edward 6th the College of Thorneton, after the King had appropriated the Rectorie to them, made a lease to one Sir Robert Thirwhitt of the Rectorie, paying 20*l*. per annum which lease continued vntill the tenth yeare of Queene Elizabeth. And that Sir Robert vpon the dissolucion paid his rent to the King and had allowance of the King for the repaires of the Chancell. This shewes bothe the Colledge and the King were seised of the Rectorie in the life tyme of parson Scott.

Secondly by a record foorth of the first frutes office vpon discharge of the first frutes of one parson Johnson that after the death of parson Scott was presented to the rectorie of Holme in primo Mariae and entered bond for the first frutes. And coming down to be inducted found opposition by Sir Robert Thirwhitt that had the possession thereof whereupon he gott a certificate from the Deane and Chapter of Yorke that the rectorie of Holme was impropriate and in the possession of Sir Robert Thirwhitt vpon which certificate the Barons discharged his first frutes of the rectorie and he was presented to the vicaradge of Holme.

The maine Obiection is that parson Scott the incumbent dyed not vntill the primo Mariae and except there could be shewed a resignation or depriuacion the appropriation was not good.

The answer is that resignation or depriuacion might be priuate deedes betweene parson Scott and the Colledge and lost amongst the Colledge evidences. But it is plaine that without some such thinge the Colledge could not be seised of it nor make a lease thereof to Sir Robert Thirwhitt. And though it might be supposed that the Colledge might doe this in hope to be afterwards possessed thereof, yet the lessee would not haue payd 20*l*. per annum for nothing all the tyme of Edward 6th. which was fve yeares which came to more then the rectorie was woorth att that tyme.

Besides vpon the first accompt in Edward 6th, the lessee Sir Robert Thirwitt had allowance for the repaire of the Chancell which he could not have asked if he had not boene in possession of the rectorie. Neither could it be proued that

although parson Scott dyed not till primo Mariae that he had any of the profitts of the rectorie of Holme all the tyme of Edward 6th but rather that he resigned to the Colledge and tooke some stipende for the life of Sir Robert Thirwhitt, which must necessarilie follow, or else after his death in primo Mariae when all thinges were fresh in memorie the Deane and Chapter of Yorke would not in preiudice of the Church haue made that certificate neither would Johnson haue left the rectorie and taken the vicaradge. This is as much as I can remember att this tyme not hauing thought vpon it this 14 yeares nor haueing seene any of the writeings this 11 or 12 yeares.

We now reach the point at which Holme passes to the College. Richard Whittington, whose will follows, was a St John's man, taking the degree of B.A. in 1600 and M.A. in 1604. He was instituted Rector of Wel-drake, Yorks, 4 September 1612, and held the living until his death in 1628. As regards his two executors, Phineas Hodgson (or Hodson) was of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1593, M.A. 1597, D.D. 1609. He incorporated as an M.A. at Oxford 15 July 1602. He was instituted Rector of Etton, Yorks, 13 February 1605-6, was collated Chancellor of York Cathedral 25 September 1611, and held both appointments until his death. He was buried at Etton 28 November 1646. Henry Wickham was a son of William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester. He was admitted to King's College, Cambridge, in 1608. He took the degree of D.D. at Cambridge in 1628, his other degrees do not seem to have been recorded. He became Rector of Bolton Percy and of Bedale in Yorkshire, was a Canon of York and of Southwell, Archdeacon of the West Riding, and one of the Chaplains of King Charles I. He incorporated D.D. at Oxford in 1629, and seems to have vacated all his preferments in 1641.

In the name of God, Amen. I Richard Whittington, Parson of Wheldrake, sick in body but of perfect memorie doe make

my last Will and Testament this 7th of Aprill in forme as followeth. First, I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God in full hope and assurance that for the merittes of his deare sonne who died for me, he will receive me to his mercie. Item I bequeath my body to be buried at the discretion of my executors. Item to my curate I bequeath ten pounds and all my clothes except my best Grogam Gowne and my best Doublet. Item to my other servants all my horses equally to be divided amongst them. Item to the poor of Wheldrake forty shillings. Item for the mending of the Cawsey through the towne six pounds. Item to the four wards of Yorke four pounds to the use of the poor to wit twenty shillings to every ward. Item I forgive the debt of six pounds which Mr Francis Taylor doth owe me and more over give him twenty pounds. Item all the rest of my estate and lands leases goods and moveables whatsoever I give Phineas Hodson Doctor of Divinitie and Mr Henry Wickham Archdeacon of Yorke to this only use and purpose to raise one entire sum of money and that sum of money with all convenience and speed to be bestowed upon one impropriation or two at the discretion of my Executors and this or these Impropriations to be assured to the Church of England for ever, by such course as those learned in the lawe shall devise. Item of this Impropriation or those soo bought I make Dr Hodson and Mr Henry Wickham patrons of the first turne only and afterwards the Societie and Colledge of St John's in Cambridge to have the patronage for ever, who are to present some one able man of that Colledge within six months that it shall be void successively for ever. Item I make the aforenamed Dr Phineas Hodgson and Mr Henry Wickham Executors of this my last will and testament and in consideration of the pains that they shall take for settling my estate for the uses aforesaid I bequeath to each of them ten pounds. Witnessess hereof: Edmund Deane, Edward Stancliffe, John Stansfield clerk, Francis Taylor. Et undecimo die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo vicesimo octavo, Coram venerabili viro Andrea Agar in legibus baccalaureo substituto venerabilis viri Willelmi Easdall legum doctoris officialis almae curiae Consistorii Eboracensis legitime fulcitum probatum fuit hoc praesens testamentum per testes etc. commissaque fuit administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum jurium et creditorum quae fuerint dicti defuncti

venerabilis viri Ph. Hodson et Henrico Wickham sacrae Theologiae professoribus executoribus in eodem testamento nominatis cuius communi juris forma iuratis praestoque est cautio et nullum inventorium fuit exhibitum.

Collatione facta fidei concordat hae copia cum testamento originali dicti defuncti per testes probato et in almae curiae censistorii Eborocensis Registro de recordo remanente.

Ex. per me Thomas Thompson, Notarium publicum.

William Bodurda, to whom the next letter is addressed, was a Carnarvonshire man, who was admitted a Fellow of St John's 22 March 1615-6. He took the M.A. degree at Cambridge in 1615 and B.D. in 1623. He appears to be identical with the William Bodurda who matriculated at Oxford, from Hart Hall, 7 April 1609, aged 16, and took the B.A. degree there 16 November 1612. He was Rector of Witton in Droitwich, co. Worcester, from 4 May 1622 until he was instituted Rector of South Wootton, Norfolk, 14 January 1623-4. He was Senior Bursar of the College from 1 February 1634-5 till 19 December 1638. He was also Chaplain to Archbishop Williams. He lost his Fellowship and Rectory during the Commonwealth.

Sir

I receiued your lettres by Mr Huson, and expected when he wold call for the writings as he promised me he wold. But hearing not of him since that time I sought out the caryer who sending his sonne and wife together I had no liking to trust them to his care, till the old man himself came vp by whom I haue sent a Box contayning all these writings which haue come to our hands concerning the title of that parsonage of Holme in Spaldingmore which Dr Wickham and I purchased for the church by Mr Whittington's bequest. I haue withall sent you a note in the same Box of the seuerall parcells of parchment or paper which concerne it, as likewise a copy of the will as you directed, all which I doubt not will safely come to you. If we haue bene so slow in sending them, I desyre you to impute it, as indeed it was, to the want of a trusty messenger,

For the caryer himselfe that now hath the charge of them was not willinge to committ them to his sonne. And I hope the delay wilbe of lesse troble as it falla out, by reason of the adiourning of the tearme which wilbe likly to keep Mr Lany the longer in the country and so giue you the more liberty for examining and preparing the busines. And thus with my seruice to Mr Dr Beal your woorthy Mayster and my loue to yourself I leaue you to God's care

Yorke, this
29 August

your very louing frend
PH. HODSON

Addressed: To my very woorthy frend Mr Bodurda, Fellow of St John's Coll, in Camb. giue these with a great leather box full of writings.

Endorsed: In this letter Dr Hodson acknowledgeth that the Rectory or Impropriacion of Holme was purchased by him etc. with the bequest of Mr Whittington.

With this is a list of the documents so handed over and the note: "The box was deliuered at St John's College September 5, 1636."

The documents which follow relate to the steps taken by Marmaduke, second Lord Langdale, to get some compensation for his father's losses in the Royal cause. King Charles was evidently of a frugal mind, and while willing to do something for Lord Langdale was not prepared to do so at any pecuniary loss to himself. The attitude of the College is rather striking. It will be observed that while willing to meet the wishes of the King, they were not prepared to do so at any sacrifice of principle. Under the trusts of Richard Whittington's will the Collège in its corporate capacity received no direct benefit from the bequest, while to the College and the individual Fellows waiting for promotion, the patronage of a Rectory of equal or greater value would have been quite as attractive as Holme. The incumbent of one of the benefices offered

in exchange would have received as good an income, but the trust confided to the College that the impropriation of Holme should be returned to the Church of England would have been violated, and to this the College would not consent. The objection seems to have proved insuperable even to lawyers of the Stuart period. One can only wonder why King Charles did not exercise his royal prerogative of the dispensing power, and brushing Mr Whittington's will on one side, excuse the College from its trust, and carry out the exchange.

To the King's most Excellent Maiesty.

The Humble petition of the Lord Langdale.

Humbly sheweth

That your Petitioner did attend the Colledge of St John in Cambridge with your Maiesty's most Gracious letter about an Exchange with the saide Colledge for the Rectory of Holme in Spaldingmore in the County of Yorke, and that hee finds the saide Colledge willinge to accept of an Exchange, but some difficulty being propounded by them, which will require the advice of your Maiesty's Learned Councill

Therefore your petitioner humbly beseecheth your Maiesty to referre the consideration of this affaire to my Lord Chancellor to finde out some expedient whereby your petitioner may obtaine the intention of your Maiesty's Grant.

And your petitioner shall daily pray &c.

MAR. LANGDALE.

On the same sheet is written the following :

Att the Court at Whitehall

May 26, 1665

His Majesty being graciously desirous to perfect his good intencion to this honourable petitioner and his family in this suite, is pleased to referr it to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of England who is desired to call to him Mr Attorney Generall and to consider of the equality of the exchange to be made with the Colledge (upon their acceptance of his

Majesty's gracious offer, as they have declared it) and of the way and methode of perfecting that matter. And to report his Lordship's opinion to his Majesty upon it, if it be found necessary, or otherwise to give order for the effecting it as his Lordship shall find fitt.

ARLINGTON.

The Rector of Holme in Spaldingmore in the County of Yorke was heretofore the inheritance of the late Lord Langdale, and was by him solde about forty years since to Doctor Hodgson for the vse of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

At the time it was solde, it was an Impropriation, but the Colledge doth now make it Praesentative and giues it to one of their Fellows, whoe doth there officiate and enioys all the profitts thereof.

The Value of this Rectory att Holme is about £160 *per annum*, but the incumbent pays £23 *per annum* to the King for a Feefarme Rent.

The Lord Langdale's desire is, that the King will be pleased to make an Exchange with the Colledge for one of the like value that is in his Maiesty's guift, and to confer this of Holme on the Lord Langdale.

CHARLES R

Trusty and Wellbeloved Wee Greet you well. Whereas Wee have been given to understand that the late Lord Langdale did alienate and sell the Inheritance of the Improprate Rectory of Holme in Spaldingmore in Our County of Yorke of about the yearly value of one hundred and sixty pounds unto Dr Hodgson for the use of that Our Colledge which considering the many sufferings he was otherwise exposed to by the calamity of the late times was a considerable diminucion and impaireing of his estate. Wee being informed thereof by Our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Marmaduke, now Lord Langdale, and of how much convenience it would be to the present state of his private affaires (which remain much burthened and distressed by his Father's eminent loyalty and sufferings) if the said Impropriation could be redeemed into his Family in exchange for some other Rectory of equall or better value to be granted by Us to that

Our Colledge We have thought fitt as a particular marke of Our Princely favour to the said Lord Langdale and of the Gracious sence Wee retaine of his late Fathers great worth and Loyalty to gratify him in that his suite and accordingly by these presents effectually to recommend it to you to grant and reconvey to him the said Rectory of Holme in consideracion and exchange of one of better value which Wee doe hereby offer and oblige Our Self to grant to your Colledge in good and Sufficient Forme of Law att the same time you shall restore that to the Lord Langdale Whereof that you may rest the more assured Wee have herein thought fitt to propose to your choice the Rectory of Polebrook in Our County of Northampton, that of Burton Latymer or of Stoke Brewen, both in the same County, the yearly value and conveniency of distance of any of these three Rectories proposed will Wee doubt not encline you to oblige a family that hath soe well deserved from Vs, which Wee are very desirous to have accomodated in this matter and doe therefore very particularly recommend to you and so bid you farewell. Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 4th day of May 1665 in the 17th yeare of Our Reigne.

By his his Majesties command
ARLINGTON.

To the Master and Senior Fellowes of St John's Colledge Cambridge.

The following list of livings offered to the College has been preserved with the King's letter.

The Value of these Rectorys in the first Fruites Office.

		£	s.	d.
Ebor. Decan :	Rectory of Holme in Spald-			
Hull and Harthill.	ingmore	27	00	00
Com. Northton :	Rectory of Polebroke. Rex	29	03	05
Com. Northton :	Rectory of Burton Latimer.			
	Rex	29	10	00
	23 Sept: 1629			
Com. Northton :	Stoke Brewen. Rex	30	00	00
	16 Dec. 1625			

Com. Lincolne:	Rectory of Barneby <i>alias</i>	£	s.	d.
	Barroby	31	. 01	. 03 ^{ob}
Decan. Wenebrigg and Trehorre cum Grantham.	Rex. 16 Dec. 1629. Thomas Hurst			
Com. Ebor:	Rectory of Wheldrake	25	. 17	.. 02
Decan. Bulmer	Rex 5 July 1628. George Stanhope			
	Rex. vlt. August 1641 Peter du Moulin			

My Lord

Myself and the Seniors present our respects and services to your Lordshipp and we have according to our promise, sent now vpp vnto your hands our humble representation to his Majestie how the state of that Rectory at Holme is held by vs the very same perfectly that wee told your Lordshipp by word of mouth. Wee now humbly pray your Lordshipp to present this our Adresse to his most sacred Majesty, by which His Majestie will perfectly vnderstand both what concernes vs and your Lordships desire.

Wee shall (as was told yourself) bee very glad by any way consorting with our bounden duty to the pious intention of our donoure be ready to comply with your Lordships desire for an exchange and euer most ready to obey his Majesties sacred commands

May. 12. 1665
Friday 2 a clock in
the afternoone
S. John. Coll.

your Lordships
very humble servant
PETER GUNNING.

Addressed: To to the right Honourable the Lord Langdale at the signe of the Palme-tree in fleetstreete over against Fetter's Lane end these. London.

The State of the Case about Holme Rectory.

The Lord Langdale did petition the King to giue one of those Rectorys in his Maiesty's Guift to the Colledge of St

John in Cambridge as an Exchange for the Rectory of Holme, which is in their gift, and hee did likewise desire that the King would be pleased to conferr that of Holme on him and his family.

The King is pleased to grant his petition and in order therevnto giues him his Gracious letter to the Colledge where he propounds the Exchange to them and offers them the choice of three Rectorys viz. Polebrooke, Burton Latimer, or Stoke Brewen.

The Lord Langdale attends the Colledge with this letter, and findes them very willing to embrace an exchange, and they doe confesse the worst of these Rectorys to be of better value than Holme, and that anyone of them would be of greater aduantage to them than their owne; but they pretend a scruple about a clause in the Will of one Mr Whittington, whoe left a part of his estate to purchase one Impropriation or two to the Church, vpon which accompt this of Holme was bought of the late Lord Langdale for the use of St John's Colledge, which cannot make any other aduantage of the impropriation than by presenting to it according to Mr Whittington's will; howeuer they conceiue themselues obliged not to accept of an Advowson, but do desire either an Impropriation in Exchange, or the Purchase money (being £1400) repaide to them whereby they may be enabled to buy an Impropriation of the like valne out of a Laymans hands.

The negotiations with King Charles having fallen through, the College continued its former practice with regard to Holme. On the presentation and institution of each successive Vicar of Holme, the College, as legal owner of the impropriate or rectorial property of the benefice, granted to him a lease of this rectorial property at a peppercorn rent, so long as he should be Vicar of Holme. The incumbent thus enjoyed the vicarial property in his own right, and the rectorial property as lessee of the College. It being no one's interest, least of all that of the Vicar, to distinguish nicely between the two properties, their ownership and relative values seem to have got forgotten. In process

of time the open field system of cultivation, with its innumerable small plots of land and vaguely defined common rights, became inconvenient as methods of farming improved, and, with other parishes about that date, Holme got an Act of Parliament in 1773 for the enclosing of the open fields and allotment of land in severalty to the various owners, by a body of Commissioners. When in the year 1777 these Commissioners came to enquire into the ecclesiastical property in the parish, they were, owing to the cause above mentioned, unable to distinguish between the rectorial and vicarial property. They therefore in their Award allotted large areas of glebe land to the Vicar as incumbent and lessee of the College, and to the College as Rector in undivided shares ; and proceed as follows :

And whereas diligent inquiry hath been made by us in order to find out ascertain and distinguish what lands, tenements, hereditaments, tithes or other ecclesiastical dues or payments the said Christopher Anstey is or which he or his successors might be entitled to as Vicars of Holme aforesaid within or out of or for or in respect of all or every of the said several open fields etc respectively or elsewhere in the said parish of Holme, but no endowment of the said Vicarage nor any authentic or satisfactory evidence of the distinct and separate rights of the said Master Fellows and Scholars or their lessee and the Vicars of the said Vicarage for the time being hath been produced to or proved before us and all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, tithes and other ecclesiastical dues and payments belonging as well to the said Rectory as to the said Vicarage of the parish and parish Church of Holme aforesaid respectively having been as far as we can find always held, enjoyed and received by the Vicars of the said Vicarage for the time being as Vicars thereof and as Lessees of the said Rectory under the said Master Fellows and Scholars or in one of these rights without any distinction, we have not been able to discover or make out to our satisfaction what part, or parts, species or particulars of such lands, tenements hereditaments, tithes, dues, or payments the said Christopher Anstey as Vicar as aforesaid or his successors is or would have been entitled to if not compensated for

or extinguished by the said Act although he or they may be entitled to some part or parts, species, or particulars thereof and therefore to the intent that no injury or prejudice may arise to the said Vicarage or the Vicars thereof for the time being by reason or for want of the same being ascertained or for or on account of the setting out allotting or awarding of the several lands and grounds above mentioned for and in respect thereof. It is hereby provided and declared and we do hereby provide and declare, order and award and determine that the ten several allotments, or parcels of land, or grounds, hereintofo^re set out and awarded unto and for the said Christopher Anstey in manner above mentioned are so set out and awarded for and in lieu and in respect of all the lands, tenements, hereditaments tithes and other ecclesiastical dues (moduses only excepted) of or belonging as well to the said Rectory as to the said Vicarage according to the respective estates, rights and interests of the said Master Fellows and Scholars and their successors or assigns and the said Christopher Anstey and his successors as Vicars as aforesaid and not otherwise and that the said Christopher Anstey and his successors, Vicars of Holme aforesaid for the time being shall and may from time to time and at all times hereafter have hold and enjoy and be seized of and entitled to such part or parts and so much of all the said several allotments or parcels of land or ground or any of them as shall be equal in proportion to the value which the lands, tenements, hereditaments, tithes or other ecclesiastical dues or payments of or belonging to him or them as Vicars as aforesaid bear to the lands tenements, tithes or other ecclesiastical dues or payments of or belonging to the said Rectory or the said Master Fellows and Scholars or their successors or assigns in respect thereof whenever the same shall be ascertained and distinguished in case of any division thereof and further that if any such division shall ever happen then that the owners or occupiers for the time being of each respective allotment or of any particular part or share thereof shall for ever afterwards maintain and keep in sufficient repair such of the ditches and fences belonging thereto as are hereinbefore awarded to be repaired in respect thereof as far as the said respective allotments or parts or shares thereof shall extend and not otherwise anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

As matters were left at Holme in 1777 they have continued down to the present day. The endowment of the benefice consists of a large area of glebe land, part of which belongs to the College as Rectors, in trust under Mr Whittington's will, part to the Vicar, but the proper proportions have never been settled. Some questions on the matter seem to have arisen in 1817 and to have led to the following letter from Dr Kipling. Thomas Kipling was born at Bowes in Richmondshire, the son of William Kipling, a cattle-salesman. After being educated at Seaton and Sedburgh Schools he entered St John's on 28 June 1764. He was Senior Wrangler in 1768, and became a Fellow. He was Junior Dean of the College from 11 April 1783 to 15 April 1784. He was presented by the College to the Vicarage of Holme 17 November 1784 and received the usual lease of the Rectory. He held Holme at first with the Rectory of Owmby and afterwards with the Rectory of Fiskerton, both in Lincolnshire. He became Dean of Peterborough in 1798, and held his Deanery with his two benefices until his death. He is perhaps best known by his edition of the *Codex Bezae*, which for party reasons was bitterly criticised.

Holme December 4, 1817

My dear Sir

I am much obliged to you and Mr Blick for your kind attention to my interest and request your acceptance of my sincere thanks. The term of my College lease expired more than 20 years ago. And I neither then thought, nor do I yet think it necessary to apply for a new one. My living of Holme is of a singular description. It seems to have been in Henry 8ths time a simple rectory. But in the first of Edward 6. when it was granted by that king to Thornton College in Lincolnshire, this College was required to create a vicarage. And a vicarage was founded; for in the first of Queen Mary one Johnson was instituted by the Archbishop of York to the Vicarage of Holme upon Spalding moor. At the dissolution of Thornton College

both the rectory and the vicarage were appropriated to the Crown; and the rectorial property thereof until the 6th of James I was conveyed by lease at different times to divers lessees. But in that year the Crown officers granted this property and also the advowson of the vicarage to two citizens of London, not as heretofore by lease, but by bargain and sale. In the 17th of the same king these two citizens sold the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage to Peter Langdale Esq of Sancton in this neighbourhood, who bequeathed them by will to his son Marmaduke, afterwards Sir Marmaduke, subsequently Lord Langdale, and an inhabitant of this parish. When P. Langdale died I do not know. But in the 21st of the said King Sir Marmaduke was certainly in possession both of the rectorial property and of the right of presentation to the Vicarage. In the last Will and Testament of Richard Whittington rector of Weldrake about 12 miles from this place, which will was dated April 7, 1628, P. Hodson D.D. and H. Wickham archdeacon of York were appointed by the testator his joint executors, and trustees also to his estates. One part of their trust was to buy one or more impropriations to be assured to the Church of England for ever. The meaning of these words appears to be, that those two trustees should purchase one living at least, the original rectorial property of which had been severed from it, also that they should purchase this rectorial property, and annex it to the vicarage for ever. The living of Holme, you will have seen, was a benefice of this kind, viz an impropriate rectory and an endowed vicarage.

In the 4th of Charles I Dr Hodson and archdeacon Wickham pursuant to the will of Mr Whittington bought of Sir Marmaduke Langdale both the rectory and vicarage of Holme, and on the first vacancy themselves presented a Mr Stancliffe to the vicarage, Mr Whittington having directed in his will that these trustees should be patrons of the first turn. It was further directed by the testator, that the said trustees should after this turn vest the rectorial property and the right of presentation to the vicarage in St John's College, Cambridge. That this was done there can be no doubt, the College having presented on the next vacancy a Thomas Fothergill to the vicarage.

From this recital of facts it will immediately appear, that every vicar presented by St John's College became owner of the vicarial dues by institution and induction, but that, to put

him into possession of the rectorial property a lease was necessary. That I myself should obtain a lease from the College was necessary for this further reason. In 1773 an act of Parliament was granted for inclosing this parish; and by one clause in this act land was to be allotted to the living in lieu of all ecclesiastical property, except moduses and surplice fees; and by another clause Mr Anstey the then vicar was empowered with the consent of the diocesan and patrons to grant a lease of all the glebe lands old and new, rectorial and vicarial, for 20 years. The Commissioners of inclosure allotted in lieu of the rectorial property so much land, as they conceived to be an adequate commutation for it, and also in lieu of the vicarial dues, except as before, a fair compensation for them in land. In 1776 all these glebe lands were leased out to two farmers jointly for 20 years. In 1784 I had the honour of being presented to the vicarage. But owing to this last lease I could not then take possession even of the vicarial glebe. For which reason St John's College granted to me in 1784 a lease for 20 years of all the territorial property, as well vicarial as impropriate; and by virtue of this lease I took possession in 1796 of all these lands both old and new, vicarial and impropriate. The vicarial I am now entitled to by institution and induction; and I claim the rectorial under the will of Mr Whittington and the purchase deed of his trustees

yours, my dear Sir
most faithfully

T. KIPLING.

Addressed: The Reverend, the Master of St John's College, Cambridge.

We conclude this instalment of records with some specimens of royal mandates to the College. The first is from King James I; Joseph Thurston was admitted a Fellow of the College 30 September 1617 on the strength of, or in obedience to, the King's letter. He seems to have become Rector of Arlesford in Essex, compounding for first fruits 19 April 1627, ceding this living on being instituted Rector and Vicar of Beckingham, co. Lincoln, 4 November 1639, his tenure extended

unto the Commonwealth period, when he seems to have been ejected.

JAMES R.

Trusty and well beloued wee greete you well. Havinge beene petitioned by one of our Servants, who hath a kinsman in your house named Joseph Thurston, borne in the County of Essex, a Bachilour of Arts, and as wee are informed of good expectacion to prove a Scholler, and capable of the place he stands for. Wee out of our gracious disposition to the advancement of learninge and for the better encouragement of such as bend their studies that way, have thought good by these our letters of recommendation in his behalfe to require you at the next eleccion to make choise of him the said Joseph Thurston to be one of the fellowes of that Colledge, in one of the first places which is or shall become voide, wherein you shall doe that which will be very acceptable vnto vs. Given at our Court at Hinchinbrooke the xxth day of March in the fourteenth yeare of our Raigne of England, ffrence and Ireland, and of Scotland the fiftith.

Addressed: To our Trusty and wellbeloved the Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge and to the rest of the Seniors and fellowes of that house.

Endorsed: Rec. 3 April, 1617

The following are examples of letters from King Charles I. John Thompson was admitted a Fellow 10 April 1617, and without the King's mandate would have vacated his fellowship through not being in orders. He was returned as M.P. for the Borough of Cambridge 28 January 1625-6, but did not sit in the Parliament of 1627-8. He was admitted to Gray's Inn 20 June 1632, when he is described as of 'Beardon' (*i.e.* Berdon) in Essex.

John Hay was admitted a Fellow 27 March 1634.

CHARLES R.

Trustie and Wellbeloved Wee greete you well. Whereas by the Statutes of that our Colledge of St John the Euangelist in our Vniuersitie of Cambridge, all the fellowes saving two, whoe are allowed to make profession of Phissique, are required to apply themselves to the studie of Diunitie, and within six yeares to take orders, Except wee by our authoritie (to whome the power of expounding altering or declaring the said Statutes is expressly therein reserued) shall otherwise appointe. And though wee are most carefull to cherish by all meanes, and to encrease the number of good diuines, and Phisitions; Yet considering that in most Colledges, there is some reseruatiō for the studie of Ciuill lawe, And being informed that John Thompson a Master in Artes and one of the ffellowes of that house, whoe for our seruice, to which he hath applyed himself may be more enhabled by the studie of that Lawe. Wee haue thought good, and by theis presentes doe declare and appoint the said Thompson to be exempted from the necessitie of taking holy orders, as being one of those whoe are allowed to addict themselues to Phissique, or instead thereof to the Ciuill lawe. Of which our pleasure you are hereby to take notice, and accordingly to giue order. Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster the fiftenth day of June in the second yeare of our Raigne.

Addressed: To our Trustie and well beloved the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

CHARLES R.

Trustie and wellbeloved Wee greete you well. Humble suite hath beene made vnto vs on the behalfe of John Hay, Master of Arts in our Vniuersity of Edinburg, to bee chosen a Fellow into your Colledge. Forasmuch as wee are credibly informed of his sufficiency in good learning and of his honest conversation Wee therefore are graciously pleased to recommend him vnto You, Requiring You at the next election to make choise of him into a fellowship. And whereas Wee are giuen to vnderstand, that he is no way els ineligible into that Colledge, but onely by the condition of Countries wherevnto the places are restrained; Wee are likewise graciously pleased to dispense with you in that behalf, and to enable you to choose him into a place of Our Countie of Cumberland now voyd, And vpon the said

election to admit him to the same, and thereof to account him, Any Statute, Order, or Constitution in the Colledge to the contrary notwithstanding. Given vnder our Signet At our Mannor at Newmarket The 17th of March In the Ninthe yeare of our raigne. 1633.

Addressed: To our Trustie and Well beloved William Beale, Doctor in Divinity, Master of St John's Colledge in Our Vniversity of Cambridge, and to the Seniors of the said house.

Thomas Displin, who is referred to in the two letters which follow, was admitted a Fellow 19 March 1623-4. He was instituted Rector of Pensthorpe, Norfolk, 14 January 1630-1, and compounded for first fruits as Rector of Anmer, Norfolk, 24 November 1653, he was episcopally instituted to the latter living, after the Restoration in 1662, and held both livings until the end of 1678. Robert Balam was not elected a Fellow, and the Grigson fellowship was not filled up by the College till April 1633.

CHARLES R.

Trusty and wellbeloued we greet you well. Whereas we are giuen to vnderstand that there is a fellowship in your Colledge, which being founded by one Edward Grigson, gent. was by him appropriated to a single man and one borne in the County of Norfolk, and that at this present the said ffellowshipp is enioyed by one Thomas Displin who is said to be a married man and consequently vncapable thereof according to the foundation and statutes of your howse. And whereas there hath bin humble suit made vnto vs on the behalf of Robert Balam, bred a Scholler of the foundation of your Colledge, and now a Master of Arts that we would be pleased to recommend him vnto you to be chosen into that ffellowship (now voyd in respect of the said Thomas Displin's marriage) as being euery way capable thereof, both in respect of the County wherein he was borne and also in regard of his meritt and degrees. Wee holding it vnfit that there should be any such coniuance vsed to suffer a thing soe contrary to the founders intent, and against the Statutes of the

Colledge and likewise being moued to farther (so much as in us lyeth) the preferment of the said Robert Balam, and the rather for his fathers sake, who hath deserued well for his constant seruice in the Countrey, and hath otherwise a great charge of children, are graciously pleased by these our letters to recommend vnto you the said Robert Balam, to be forthwith so elected into the said fellowship, not doubting of your readiness to performe the same, and as you shall haue occasion to make use of our fauor we shalbe mindfull thereof to your behoofe. Giuen vnder our Signett at our Pallace of Westminster the last day of May in the eighth year of our Raigne.

Addressed: To our trustie and well beloved the Master and fellowes of St John's Colledge in our vniversity of Cambridge.

A letter from the Byshopp of Ely.

Reuerend gentlemen

Whereas his Majesty hath been pleased to wryte his highnes letters vnto you in behalfe of Mr Balam sometyme scholler of your howse and now Master of Arts, to be presently elected fellow of your howse in the roome of one Thomas Discipline, whose place is voyd in respect he is a marryed man and certeynly affirmed to me to have been so these two or three [months? years?] past by one Mr John Wortham a pentioner to his Majesty and brother in law unto the wyfe of the sayd Mr Displin. These are therefore earnestly to intreat you not to deferr the satysfying of his Majesty's pleasure therein, by any answeres or delays, both for the avoyding of further complaynts to be made, which may tend to the disparagement of the care and trust committed to you in busines of this nature, as also to prevent that trouble which may be imposed vppon me, the Visitor, to see things reformed that has been so long connived att by you. And thus not dowting of your due respect and performance herein I commend you to the Lord

Dated the 20th of
June 1632

FRA ELIEN.

In the following case the College letter shews why the Royal command was not complied with.

CHARLES R.

Trusty and wellbeloved, Wee greete you well. Wee haue ben informed by our right trusty and right wellbeloued Cosen and Counsellor the Earle of Holland, Chancellour of that our vniversity that John Digbey, Bachelour of Artes of Christes Colledge in the said vniversity hath added to his byrth and the advantage receaued from his parentes such personall qualifications both for his proficiency in learning and integrity of manners as make him worthy of our royall fauour and assistance. And therefore we are gratusly pleased to take notice of the said John Digbey in the wayes of his industry and for his incouragement therein to recommend him to yow by theise our lettres in effectual manner, that he may be forthwith transplanted into your Society and chosen by yow into a fellowshipp now void there with the rightes and profittes therevnto belonging Wherein wee doubt not but yee will soe apply yourselves vnto the obedience of our royall pleasure, as wee shall haue subiect to remember the same vppon occasion for your good. Given vnder our signet At our Mannour at Newmarket The 17th of March In the Nineth yeare of our raigne. 1633.

Addressed: To our Trusty and wellbeloued William Beale Doctor in Divinity Master of St John's Colledge in Our Vniversity of Cambridge, and to the Seniors of the said house.

A Copy of a letter to the Earl of Holland.

Right honourable and most noble Chauncellor

Att our late election of fellowes his Majesty was pleased by diverse letters (out of his princely care for the good of our Colledge) to recommend diuers persons to our choyce And in two of them a Faculty was expressed of full liberty to execute his gracious commands. The third on the behalf of one Sir Digbey of Christes Colledge, did the more perplex vs, for that it was no way in our power to gyve reall satisfaction there vnto. However the party forgatt himself to farr, as neyther to attend the three publique dayes of examinacion, wherein tryall was to be taken of the sufficiency and capability of all suiters. Nor after to shew himself to any one of the seniors, nor yet to have his name gyven vpp to the electors att the tyme precisely appoynted by statute vnder payne of ineligibility, to

the end his partes and qualities might have been inquyred after. Yet his sacred Majestyes request would have been tye ynough vppon vs, his most dutifull and obedient servants to have indeavoured the accomplishment of his Royall desire had we been inabled therevnto by a dispensation with those opposite statutes vnto which otherwise we stand obliged by oath. Pardon vs therefore most Honourable Sir that we presume thus to molest your publique affayres with this relation of our poore Collegiate occasions. And we hope yow will gyve vs leave in all humility to implore your mediation, by a candid and fayre presentment of our loyall affections to his most Gracious majesty, and withall of our iust excuse for omitting that which was not in our possibility to performe. Wee know our own thoughts best and shold much rejoyce if your Lordshipp wold vouchsafe to vnderstand them from ourselues. Which will be a new obligation bynding vs ever to pray for the increase of your Honours health and happiness

St John's in
Cambridge
March 27, 1634.

your lordshippes most suppliant
orators and Servants
The Master and Seniors

In the two following cases the Royal command was complied with, both Wadeson and Bulkeley being elected Fellows.

CHARLES R.

Well beloved wee greet yow well. Whereas wee are informed that at your last election of ffellowes you were willing to haue chosen Robert Wadeson, Inceptor in Arts, if you had not beene hindered by your statute of Countreys, which for that time made him vncapable of a ffellowes place in your Colledg. Wee are therefore pleased of our Royal Clemency (if hee shall be otherwise found fitt by you to be chosen ffellow, either before or at your election) to dispense with your Statute in that particular for Countries, that he may be made capable of the favour and place which you intended him, and withall if you shalbe willing to giue him that Senioritie in your Colledge amongst your ffellowes which he once had amongst his aequalls we are

gratiously pleased to dispense with you for that particular alsoe: desiring he may be the more respected herein, because he is now in our service. Giuen under Our Signet at our Court at New Castle the thirteenth day of May in the fiftenth yeare of our reigne 1639.

Addressed: To our trustie and wellbeloued the Master and Senior Fellowes of St John's Colledge in our Vniuersitie of Cambridge.

CHARLES R.

Trusty and well beloved wee greete you well. Whereas wee are given to vnderstand that by the promotion or maryage of one Edward Floyd Master of Arts and fellow of that Colledge, his fellowship being of a Foundation appropriated to some of our subiects borne in one of the Dioceses of Bangor or St Asaph is now voyde and to be filled up at this your next Election. And that there is now present in your Howse one Richard Bulckley borne in one of these Dioceses, Batchelour of Arts bredd vp heretofore at our chardges as one of our scholars in our Schoole at Westminster and now a Schollar of your howse of the foundation of the Bishop of Lincoln, of whose excellent parts and hopes in all manner of learning, fitting a schollar of his tyme and age, wee haue receased cleere testimonies as also of his life and conversation from some members of your owne howse and from other Colledges in that vnyversity. Wee doe require you, That vnlesse you can except against this his testimony in pointe of doctrine and manners you the Master doe propound and you the Master and Seniors doe elect this so hopefull a young man into the place and Fellowship of the said Edward Floyd. And if any exception shall be made against him being neither of such Schooles or of such foundations as are lymited by the composition betweene the Executors of Dr Wynne and that socyety because wee are credibly informed that neither Floyd the ymmediate, nor Wynne the predecessor before him were so quallyfied, Wee doe by our royall Prerogative dispense with Buckley in those and the like inferior circumstances. And requiring these Our letters to bee read by you the Master vnto eight Seniors then present in the College within one howe after the receipt of the same that there may bee no default in sattisfying Our desire in so just a motion Wee bydd you

farewell Gyven at our Pallace of Whitehall this twentieth day of March 1628

Addressed: To our trustie and wellbeloued the Master and Seniors of St John's College in our vniuersitie of Cambridge.

The following letter shews the King nominating a Master. The circumstances were, however, peculiar. On the death of Dr Owen Gwynn the Fellows could not agree on the choice of a Master. One party elected Robert Lane, the other Richard Holdsworth, and each party admitted their man and gave the oath of office to him, so that for a time there were two Masters. King Charles' letter recites the steps taken to inquire into the matter and nominates Dr William Beale, who was accordingly admitted Master of the College 19 February 1633-4.

CHARLES R.

Trusty and wellbeloued we greete you well. Whereas vpon a litigious and tumultuous eleccion of the Master of that Colledge, we were pleased for preuencion of farther distractions there to vouchsafe a hearing to both parties ourselfe, at which time there were sondry crimes and aspersions so haynous and personall and with that confidence cast vpon Dr Lane as in iustice we thought fitt to grant a commission to the Heads of Howses of that our Vniuersity to enquire of the trueth of them. And whereas we obserued that after much time necessarily spent in the execucion of that Commission, the busines neuertheles continued perplexed as before, and oathes were retourned almost directly against oathes, and as many (if not more) depositions concurred for Dr Lane's iustificacion and sober cariage as for the contrary, besides the disagreeing of a considerable nomber of the Commissioners, by meanes whereof the fyer begon in that Colledge is in danger to spread it selfe into the whole Vniuersity, if some powerfull remedy be not speedily applied. We finding the right of Eleccion by these diuisions deuolued to vs, and that if either

of the parties now in competition shold be preferred, the other would be exasperated, and so the schisme fomented, which we will by no meanes endure, besides that both the Competitors haue submitted the whole matter to our decision, do therefore in our Princely care of learning and of the peace and good of that our Vniuersity hold it necessary to interpose our Royall authority, and do by these presentes nominate and appointe William Beale, Doctor in Diuinity and now Master of Jesus Colledge to be Master of St John's Colledge, willing and commanding you and euery of you forthwith to accept receaue and admitt the said William Beale to be Master there, and to yield him all obedience due to that place without farther dispute, together with all profitts, commodities preeminences and aduantages whatsoever therevnto belonging, for so is our expresse will and pleasure. Given vnder our Signet at our Pallace of Westminster the fourteenth day of february in the ninth yeare of our Reigne.

Addressed: To our trustie and wellbeloued the fellowes of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, and to all and eurie of them, to whome it doth or may apperteine

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



THE FEAR OF THE LORD.

KINDLY death we do not fear,
Not the guess'd, mysterious change
To some incorporeal sphere,
Passionless, unflesh'd and strange.

Tho' each separate spirit end
With the last, low, gasping breath,
Pain might welcome as a friend
In the dim death-chamber Death.

Yea, the divers deadly pains,
Which, to haunt our journey here,
Seeming-callous God ordains,
These, and Him that plann'd, we fear.

Pestilence, earthquake, shipwreck, war:
Tortured brain and shatter'd limb:
His the will to make and mar:
His the power: fear we Him.

CHARLES E. BYLES.



THE COMMÉMORATION SÉRMON

BY

THE REV JOHN E. B. MAYOR,

PROFESSOR OF LATIN.

PROVERBS xx 12. *The hearing ear; the seeing eye, the Lord is the maker of them both.*

THE hearing ear—tradition, experience, learning, —the seeing eye—observation, experiment, science, peering into the secrets of nature and of man—armed with these two the wise teacher, the living university, will bring out of their treasure things new and old.

One hundred years ago Cape Colony was surrendered by England to the Dutch. In each of the years 1799, 1800, 1801, St John's could boast a senior wrangler, the last being Henry Martyn. Herbert Marsh, then the foremost Cambridge resident, was engaged in paper wars, abroad with Napoleon, at home now with Simeon and Calvinists, now with high churchmen or low in defence of biblical criticism; before long he would lead the assault on the Bible Society. These names, Martyn and Marsh, stand for movements spanning the nineteenth century. Cambridge sent into the mission field many of her noblest sons, St John's perhaps more than any other house, witness Selwyn, Whytehead, Tyrrell, Colenso, Cotterill, Mackenzie. Little by little critical study of the Bible was revealed as a condition of the Church's health. When I came up in 1844, there were no biblical commentaries for students

at all on a level with the current editions of profane authors. Now the difficulty lies in the choice. The Bible Society, having outlived the anathemas of Marsh and Christopher Wordsworth, is honoured by all as a powerful ally of missionaries. Abolition of tests has broken down the walls of prejudice. Theologians, trained in our schools, become professors in nonconformist colleges, and thus free criticism, for the scholar a necessary element of reverence, finds a home in every Christian communion.

Although, by the presence of men like Thirlwall and Hare, Maurice and Thompson, Jeremy, Kennedy, Merivale, and later of my friends the brotherhood Westcott, Hort, Lightfoot, Cambridge escaped the shocks which thrilled Oxford to the core, still there was enough unworthy jealousy, for example of London University, to make many of us eager, by overthrowing all checks on opinion, to bar persecutions such as for three centuries had purged us now from Romish or puritan, now from Anglican leaven. Adam Sedgwick, Frederick Maurice, William Henry Bateson, laboured to open our doors on equal terms to all, not from hatred of England's church, but in the assured belief that clergy trained in the bracing air of freeborn debate—*παρηγορία*—these, I say, alone could meet the demands of our time. The revision of the English Bible, long since happily completed, brought many nonconformists into friendly relations with Anglicans of every school. The hearty welcome given to Dr Moulton, and lately to Westminster College, would have been scouted as a wild day-dream in 1802, and so would the College Mission.

Even the material aspect of Cambridge has changed greatly since I came up by coach fifty-eight years ago. Where the Divinity School, reared by William Selwyn's generosity, now stands, stood then a range of stabling. All Saints now faces Jesus College; its tower then overhung the side path of St John's Street. Trinity

College Master's buildings as yet were not. Not until 1858, under Dr Bateson's rule, did our library invade the ground floor. The new chapel, opened 6 May 1869, involved the closing of St John's lane leading to the Cam, the building of a new Master's lodge with garden on the river bank, the lengthening of the hall, the conversion of the gallery in the Second Court into a combination room and the widening of the street near the Round Church. Already the wall joining the gates of St. John's and Trinity had fallen, giving for the first time a full view of the noble front of the College. Lastly in 1885 and 1886 the Chapel Court was added.

Until I became a fellow, I never entered the college library, nor that of the University before my bachelor's degree,—not I hope for lack of hunger for knowledge, but from sheer want of standing. However we did not idly fret; bookselling was then a gainful trade, many of us were forming libraries, and year by year our growing stores kept pace with our needs. The Union library was the only one open to me from my cradle till 1848, and I still envy all who as boys at school or undergraduates can roam at ease among the heroes of letters:

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint.

Unhappily opportunity, like familiarity, too often breeds contempt. To us the very hindrances in our path acted as a spur. Curiosity, I sometimes fear, is dying out in the land. Else why do so few share Bentley's taste, who greedily devoured living works of dead authors, leaving carrion crows to batten on dead works of the living? Why else do we pile up fortunes for novelists, butterflies of a day, even consulting them gravely as oracles in matters of faith?

In 1844 and long after, morning service on week-days was at seven, evening at six, hall at four; for study no times could have been better fixed. Men could read till two, take exercise till four, and have a long evening after. Meals were simpler then; indeed the charge for dinner was but seven-twelfths of the

present charge. Some, who could afford it, might spend more, but many never 'sized,' as we called it. Candidates for scholarships and fellowships still wrote Latin letters to the electors, and fellows never went down without signing their names in the Master's book. The College was more of a home, less of a club than now. The common hall, next only to the common chapel, was a bond of union. I knew many men well and delighted in their conversation, who were never in my rooms nor I in theirs. We talked of Coleridge and Wordsworth and Thirlwall, of university reform, of literary plans. No book bearing on the history of learning could have eluded our keen scent.

Preaching once before at commemoration, I cast a hasty glance over the worthies who in many ways have done honour to their nursing mother. I will not repeat myself or the college history which is fresh in our memories. One name however I must cite, next to Richard Bentley the greatest master of Greek learning ever bred here, Thomas Gataker. True, he does not appear on the list of fellows, but only because he migrated to Sidney, as one of the original foundation. But he was a scholar here, one of those who at four in the morning flocked to the bedside of John Bois, to hear his Greek lecture.

For more than half the nineteenth century I was a fellow of St John's. Standing at the entrance of the twentieth, I look backward for a few moments and forward; backward on work planned long since and in part accomplished, forward on what I must leave to you.

On becoming Lady Margaret's Preacher, Dr. John Hymers reprinted, with large supplements (1840), Baker's edition of Fisher's funeral sermon on the Lady Margaret. One undergraduate, the late Father Bridgett, on reading the book posted off to Rome. Mr. Bridgett afterwards published *Lives of Fisher and Sir Thomas More*, which with other volumes he placed in the college library, a

graceful act of filial piety. Other guides, which turned my thoughts to college history were Morgan Cowie's Catalogue of our MSS (1842) and the catalogue of Baker MSS by Cardale Babington and three others (1847). In 1855 appeared the life of Bishop Fisher by John Lewis of Margate and in 1858 our *Eagle* spread his wings for his first flight. On becoming bursar William Henry Bateson made me free of the college treasury, which for a century and a half had never been ransacked. I was allowed to bind the old registers and the building plans of the second court, to supply Prof. Wallis and Mr J. W. Clark with materials for our architectural history, and Mr Charles Henry Cooper with facts bearing on his unselfish labours—unselfish, for we never gave him a degree—to transcribe admissions from the beginning of 1631, and to work heartily for the Antiquarian Society. I calendared the Baker MSS, and made large biographical collections; these have long been used by labourers in other colleges or outside Cambridge and will survive with the manuscripts of Baker and Cole. I printed the four earliest codes of our Statutes, and several biographies, together with Roger Ascham's Schoolmaster and some of his English letters, with much in Notes and Queries, and helped writers for the Dictionary of National Biography. Three years in the University Library threw all my work out of gear, but I have since brought out the first volume of Bishop Fisher's English works and Baker's History of the College, a pious wish of Zachary Grey, Thomas Smart Hughes and Churchill Babington. The first volume of the College Registers, from 1631 to 1715, has been issued, and I have joyfully handed over the work to the capable hands of the bursar.

As examiner for prize essays I was fortunate enough to enlist James Bass Mullinger and Christopher Wordsworth in the pursuit of academic history. Two treasures long coveted for the public library I secured through the good offices of two fellows of King's, George

Williams and Henry Bradshaw. The former won from the owner the Strype and Patrick papers, containing letters of Thomas Baker; the latter from Dr Maitland's executors that annotated copy of Strype which I had seen at Gloucester with longing eyes in 1854. We have Baker's copy of Strype's Parker in our library. No better service could be rendered to historical study than a critical edition of Strype, and Cambridge has now some at least of the necessary tools, waiting only for the workman's hand. The Surtees Society projected an edition of Baker's letters. However tempting the task, I dared not undertake it; but the offer is open. The second volume of Fisher's English Works to contain letters and a contemporary life has long been promised, and has been partially in type for years; it may never be completed unless St John's puts its shoulder to the wheel.

The two colleges of the Lady Margaret enabled me to print Mr Cooper's Life of the Foundress, with an appendix of documents, where we see the good countess as a lover of English poetry and patroness of the printing press. We still need more,—for example a handsome edition of her will, with seals and other illustrations.

I commend to you the plans, put forth some forty years ago by Dr Corrie, W. G. Clark, the Babingtons, H. R. Luard, and others, for a Cambridge Historical Society. The time was not then ripe and our scheme fell through; but now that history has a recognised home among us, and Oxford has set us an example, the attempt might be renewed with brighter hopes. If Bollandists can publish *Acta Sanctorum* in scores of folios, why cannot we, who are of the day, reprint all original memoirs of our saints, and heroes, and patriots, and men of science or letters, equipped with every instrument of research?

Many years ago Parliament in a hurry ordered us to send all wills from the Registry to Peterborough, where they remained for years in the packing cases. The like

barbarous decree dealt a stroke at Oxford. But mark the odds. Our Registry wept but yielded up the spoil ; Oxford carried a short act, restoring its possessions on the easy terms of publishing a list. Cambridge has already more than a bare list printed by me after Baker. The present Vice-Chancellor is a historian ; one of our members is in the government. What can be easier than to follow Oxford's lead here also and come by our own again ?

One wish more and I pass from letters to life. The University registers should be printed as they stand, year by year, matriculations as well as degrees. Even so our college registers, in their entirety, scholarships, exhibitions, college offices. We shall recover not a few admissions earlier than the memorable college order of 21 January 1639.

Some constitutional changes made of late jar on one's sense at once of college dignity and of the gratitude due to benefactors. Mr Courtney and I both pleaded for retaining the donor's name in connexion with scholarships and fellowships. Dr Venn* shews how the thing can be done. "It would have been perfectly easy, when a scholarship had sunk to one-tenth of its proper value, to assign it once in ten years, but to retain the founder's name." Or take a short cut to the same goal of justice to the dead and to our own sense of right. Why should not the Master and Bursar, without meddling with the Statutes, assign donors' names, joining two or more names where the funds are unequal to the burden of an entire stipend ? Read Thomas Baker's touching verses to his founder, and say, is it seemly, is it politic, to kill such human sympathies in our body corporate ? Convicts in prison may be known by numbers, but we who are free should be jealous for the honour of our patrons.

Once again, by sweeping away all regards to means in

*Gonville and Caius College. Biographical History iii, 221n.

awarding scholarships and fellowships, we have in some cases lured men to luxury which has been their ruin. In early days this was no Capua, as we know from Thomas Lever. Some no doubt, here and elsewhere, have freely given the stipend which they did not need to the college for public uses : but the rule should be made absolute. Holders should endow some worthy cause, to be approved by authority, with whatever they receive and do not want for their maintenance. So the rich would learn how to hold their wealth as a trust, and no longer debauch by example their poorer friends..

I close with glimpses into lives brought near to me by my studies or in daily converse.

The rhetorician Thomas Babington Maculay* admires Bishop Burnet's christian charity in forgiving a 'fierce attack' on his History of the Reformation by Thomas Baker. As a nonjuror our *socius eiectus*, it is implied, looked askance on the Reformation, and hated a Whig bishop. I am bound to rebut the slander, not only because Baker's good name is in my keeping,—for no one, not even William Cole or Charles Henry Cooper, has been so long familiar with Baker's folios—but also in particular because I printed †for the first time in 1849, the so-called attack at full length. Henry Wharton indeed, masked as Anthony Harmer, *did* assail Burnet with no lack of gall, but Baker merely sent corrections to the author himself, leaving him to use them at his discretion. "This is very true," writes Baker, ‡"and very much to the author's honour, that he scorned to make use of the power that was given him, though he might have suppresst these papers in part or in whole"; and again §"This mistake I did indeed mention to the Bishop,...intending he should alter it, as he thought fit, and under his own name;

* *History of England*, ed. 1855, iii 79n.

† In the expiring *British Magazine*, then edited by J. C. Crosthwaite, vols. xxxv, xxxvi.

‡ xxxvi 647. *ibid.* 656.

that he mentions it as mine is more than I desired, but shews his Lordship's readiness to do right to all men, even in the most minute particulars, and his willingness to correct and confess his own mistakes, which is more than some men are willing to do." This is Macaulay's 'fierce attack.' But, apart from this particular case, Baker had nothing whatever of the bigot in his character. From the boundless stores of his learning he helped the low-church Wake, Kennet, Strype, as readily as the nonjuror Thomas Hearne; he was even on friendly terms with the Arian William Whiston and the freethinker Conyers Middleton. A note of his on Calamy's account of the nonconformists gives us a peep into his private charities: needy Puritans mounted his staircase in the Third Court for alms, and not in vain.

In the few moments that remain I make room for voices of greater power, sounding from the world unseen. And first the plea wherewith Bishop Fisher, in 1530, commended his third code (ch. 53) to our society. They are no dead words, as I had proof just before Easter. A small reformed church, escaping from a crisis of faction, met in synod. After prayers this charge was read in the original Latin. It acted as oil on troubled waters. He who had called them together went in fear and trembling, a Daniel into the lions' den. But the lions' mouths were stopped and all was harmony.

"Our will therefore is, that the master and all students, as well fellows as scholars, of St John's College, Cambridge, be ruled and governed by these laws aforesaid, which we deem both wholesome and just. Whereby if they diligently order themselves, we nothing doubt but the inspiration of the Holy Spirit will be with them, leading the obedient by a straight path to great learning wedded to equal holiness. For it were a sin to question whether that Holy Spirit, who abides in every congregation of Christians, will be present to aid all who strive to live in faith and

conscience undefiled, yet mainly those who toil in the study of Holy Writ. For to unlock this was the main end of His mission : 'when,' He saith, 'He, the spirit of truth, shall come, He will guide you into all the truth.' But whom will He guide? to be sure, the lowly and obedient : on such he rests, cherishing them and refreshing them with consolations unspeakable ; moreover to these, being the porter, He openeth and unlocketh the mysteries of Scripture. Be not slow of heart then, brethren, to believe, that if ye study at once to keep these laws and likewise to dwell continually of one soul in charity, our Father will at length vouchsafe to inspire you with His Spirit ; which that He may do I, though a sinner, will without ceasing pray, and beg of you in your turn to pray for me."

Five years later, shortly before Fisher's execution, the College shewed itself no less brave than grateful in upholding their benefactor in his hour of need. "There is a noble letter from them" says Thomas Baker (p. 102) "penned in such a strain that whoever was the composer must surely have been very sensibly and feelingly affected with the bishop's sufferings, as well as with the obligations of the college.....The college was first undertaken with his advice, was endowed by his bounty or interest, preserved from ruin by his prudence and care, grew up and flourished under his countenance and protection, and was at last perfected by his conduct. In a word he was the best friend since the foundress and greatest patron the college ever had to this day." Competent judges will endorse each word of our historian's testimony.

Every loyal Johnian must be proud of his college as he thinks how the martyr in the Tower was cheered by a message like this : "In your great occupations on behalf of the flock by God committed to your charge, in your universal labours undertaken in defence of Christ's religion, in your never-ceasing meditations in God's law, in your prayers, readings, writings, in the bitter

and sore cares and crosses which long since beset you, Reverend Father in Christ, deign to peruse this letter from us your sons. To you, we confess, we are indebted for favours more than we can count or couch in words. You are our father, doctor, teacher, law-giver, in a word the pattern of all virtue and holiness. To you, we acknowledge, we owe our maintenance, our learning, all the good we either have or know. Except prayer, wherewith we continually intercede for you with God, we have no means of returning thanks to you or repaying benefits. Should we lavish on your behalf our whole common stock, the entire possessions of the college, even so we should fall short of your bounty to usward. Wherefore, Reverend Father, we entreat, use all we have as your own. Yours is and shall be all our power, one and all we are and will be wholly yours. You are our glory and our stay, you are our head, so that whatever harm befalls you, bitterly afflicts us as subject members of the body."

For some 350 years, half a week of centuries, the tyrant's proscription effaced Fisher's name from the roll of honour in St Mary's. For great as were the Bishop's services to four colleges—Michaelhouse, Queens', Christ's, St John's—he did even more for the University at large. Until he arose, Cambridge was indeed a silent sister, while Oxford could boast many of the greatest names, Roger Bacon for example and Wycliffe. But the Bishop of Rochester imported Hebrew and Greek and Erasmus with his new testament: with his motto 'I will make you fishers of men,' his rebus, a fish holding in its mouth an ear of wheat, his Lady Margaret Preacher in the University, his statutes sending forth preachers through the land, he did more than any other man to pave the way for reform. Go into our libraries, remember the small population of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, see the solid folios and quartos of sermons and expositions of scripture which ran through edition after

edition,—books which now would fall dead from the press,—and you see some fruits of Fisher's labours. Well did Erasmus, his devoted friend and admirer, dedicate to his memory the *ecclesiastes*; well did Dr Watson, in a commemoration sermon, urge the university to repent of its ingratitude. The seed fell on good ground; we were not bigoted or hard-hearted, only asleep, and glad to be awakened from our slumber. Bishop Fisher is now duly commemorated by Cambridge, and is not forgotten by St John's. If the spirits of the just men made perfect know what passes here below, those white souls, John Fisher and Thomas Baker, must rejoice to hear of a church of the Lady Margaret, a sun of warmth and light in one of London's darkest places. If you stint yourselves to give liberally to this most Christlike work you are true, be sure, to the best traditions of our house, and pass on the torch lit near four hundred years ago.

Lastly coming down to our own day, I leave with you the warning words* of our late master, chief founder of this chapel and reformer of our constitution, who by stealth did more generous acts than will ever be known on this earth:

“Suppose the case of a noble University like this, or to come more closely home, a college like our own, founded in a remote age to foster learning and the arts, to be a centre of intellectual life and of moral influence, to be in short a corporate teacher and to lead a teacher's life, to continue long beyond the mortal term of three-score years and ten to perform a teacher's duties and to be crowned with a teacher's glory. Suppose the rulers of such a noble institution grown forgetful of the ends for which it was founded, anxious only for their own ease and their own advancement, were either to give themselves up to luxury and idleness, or to allow their college,

* *Six Sermons, by the Rev. W. H. Bateson.* Cambridge 1851. Printed for private circulation. No. iii. ‘Loss and Gain’ pp. 25, 26.

instead of fulfilling the high purposes for which it was established, to neglect its duties and become rich and despised, endowed and useless, you might well say what is the use or profit to such an institution of wealth, of fine buildings, and of ample revenues, if this is to be the outcome of it all? Or again suppose there be in such a college, with every incentive and appliance for learning and study, a band of students sent hither from year to year with bright hopes and noble aspirations, yet many of them neglecting or misusing the opportunities for good, acquiring evil habits, and indulging in vicious propensities, and gradually becoming a gnawing care to their parents and friends, and finally a burthen to themselves, may we not ask whether even a student's life in a noble college like this is not in danger of becoming worse than a wasted opportunity?"

GOD and our sailors we alike adore,
In times of danger, not before:
The danger past, both are alike requited,
God is forgotten and the sailor slighted.
LORD NELSON.

ὥς ἴσῃν ὦραν νέμομεν ναύταις τε θεοῖς τε
τιμῶμέν γε μόνον δεινὰ σαλευόμενοι.
καὶ δὴ κίνδυνος παρελήλυθε, σῶστρο δ' ὁμοῖα
τίνομεν· οὐ ναύτης οὐδὲ μέλουσι θεοί.

T. NICKLIN



THE CITY UPON THE HOLY STREAM.

X.

WE are now coming to the third and last phase of the history of medieval Hexham. We have seen its glories as the cathedral city of Saxon bishops, and we have watched its vicissitudes as the benefice of a family of married priests: the third stage is to be of a more chequered character, marked by some distinctions not unworthy of its younger days, and by many disasters as terrible as those of the eleventh century.

The close of that century saw Eilaf the younger still in possession of the church of Hexham, but he and it had fallen upon evil days: the inhabitants of the neighbourhood (so Prior Richard tells us) had treated the place badly, and Aelred declares that Eilaf began to grow anxious about the safety of the relics which the church contained,—assets of incalculable value in those superstitious and not over scrupulous times. Very possibly his early enthusiasm had died away; for he was a middle-aged man by this time, and his life at Hexham must have been a hard life at the best. At any rate he was ready to accept and even to welcome the change which was presently brought about.

Thomas the Archbishop, who first assumed the lordship of Hexhamshire, died in 1100, and eight years later we find the see filled by his nephew, Thomas the Second, an able and energetic prelate, who paid much attention to the state of the monasteries contained in his diocese. More than once he visited Hexham, and

was deeply impressed by the traces of its former magnificence and the miserable condition to which it had been reduced. He began to consider the possibility of reviving its old life and restoring its old importance, and in Eilaf he found a willing helper: Eilaf begged him to commit the church to a properly constituted body of canons, and in 1113 Thomas took the first step towards the foundation of the future monastery.

The beginning was humble enough. Richard de Maton surrendered his rights and received compensation: Thomas sent two canons, one from York and one from Beverley, to be the first canons of Hexham; and Eilaf built the necessary buildings with his own hands,—humble wooden structures, no doubt, which must have looked all the humbler by contrast with the gaunt and battered fabric of Wilfrid's minster, beside which they nestled. Surely there is material for a picture here, in this first meeting of the old and the new. Let us imagine Edric and his companion, as they ride up the valley from the east (for they have travelled from Yorkshire by way of the Dere Street) on the first of November, while the trees are still glorious with autumnal colours and the stubble is still yellow on the haughs. We can almost hear their ejaculations of pious astonishment, as they catch the first glimpse of the weathered minster which is to be their charge; but what are their words and feelings, when presently they come to the south side of the church, and discover Eilaf sitting (one cannot help imagining it) astride of the ridge-beam of their humble wooden refectory, sturdily hammering away at the last nails needed to complete his handiwork,—perhaps he is holding one of them in his mouth! How great must be their embarrassment, when they realise that this industrious carpenter, dressed like the peasants whom they have passed on the road, is the priest of Hexham, and the homely woman who sits in the sun yonder, twirling her spindle and watching the rise and fall of the hammer, is the

priest's wife? Perhaps there is a little four-year-old urchin playing amongst the shavings which still litter the floor of their future home: if so, the worthy canons never dream that the bashful imp is to die Abbot of Rievaulx, the honoured friend of the house they have come to found and the historian of the saints of Hexham.

The driving of those nails was possibly the last piece of work that Eilaf did at Hexham, though his connection with the place was not finally severed till shortly before his death, a quarter of a century later. He was allowed to retain the greater part of the endowments; and it says much for the patience and forbearance of the new community that although the brethren were often sorely straitened by poverty and even by hunger, they remained on good terms with Eilaf to the last, and refused to utter a word of complaint.

Thomas the Second died in the following year, before he had completed his plans: he had made some provision for the new canons, but as their number increased this proved inadequate; he had laid down no definite rules for the future governance of the community, which at first must have consisted of canons secular, like those of the two great foundations from which Edric and his companion had come. It is Thurstan, the successor of Thomas, who is entitled to rank as the real founder of Hexham monastery: he added considerably to the endowments and to the ecclesiastical furniture of the place, giving relics, books, and vestments, as well as "two pairs of candlesticks, one of silver and the other of copper gilt"; but his most important gift to Hexham was the Rule of St Austin. Under Thurstan the secular canons became Augustinians or canons regular, and Asketill, the first Prior, was brought from Huntingdon to teach them the rule under which they were thenceforth to live.

Of all the monastic orders the Augustinians or Canons Regular were subject to the least severe

discipline: indeed, some writers refuse to regard them as monks at all, but allot them an intermediate place between true monachism and the secular canons of such places as York, Beverley, and Southwell. Canons the brethren of Hexham are consistently styled, but at the same time their house is with equal consistency termed a monastery, and their system presents all the distinctive features of monasticism. Their conventual buildings were arranged in the customary monastic manner; their establishments were termed abbeys or priories, and were governed by officers bearing the same titles as those of stricter orders: in fact it was only in the comparative laxity of their discipline that they differed from others, and the difference was one of degree and not of kind. At any rate the Rule of St Austin was not unpopular in the north of England,—Hexham and Brinkburn in Northumberland, Lanercost and Carlisle in Cumberland, Nostell, Guisborough, Bolton, and many more in Yorkshire, were Augustinian houses,—and in the life of those unquiet centuries the order played at least as useful a part as many more ascetic systems. It appealed to minds of a different but not necessarily of a less religious type,—men to whom peace and quietness were means of more effectual grace than penance and privation, men of wider sympathies, sounder sense, and perhaps of truer charity than those who hankered after more rigorous bonds. The Augustinians were specially noted for learning and hospitality, and in these respects Hexham was not unworthy of the order: two Priors of the house have left valuable histories behind them, and it was only when fire and sword drove the canons from their home that the Guest House was not open to every traveller.

XI.

Thus at Hexham, as elsewhere, “the old order changeth, yielding place to new”; but we have one more scene to describe before the old order of Alured and his descendants shifts from the stage altogether.

Asketill, the kindly and cultured Prior (*vir ille elegans et affabilis*) who had done so much for the house of Hexham,—like a lesser Augustus, he found the conventual buildings of wood and left them of stone,—was dead, and Robert Biseth was Prior of Hexham in his place. Biseth had ruled the struggling and still poverty-stricken monastery for eight years, when he was suddenly summoned to Durham by the aged man who had once been the priest of Hexham. Eilaf was ill, and he wished to do justice to Hexham before he died.

It is a curious and pathetic scene that we are to witness in Eilaf's sick-room. There is the infirm old man, suffering from a malady which was to end in death, and troubled in conscience by the thought of the six and twenty years during which he had enjoyed the property of the needy and uncomplaining canons. There is Prior Biseth, the quiet visionary who was so soon to desert Hexham for the sterner discipline of Clairvaux. There is William, first Abbot of the Cistercian house of Rievaulx, and with him stands one of his monks,—Aelred, who is Eilaf's own son. Samuel and Ethelwold, also sons of Eilaf, are there too; and three monks of Durham and one canon of Hexham complete the company. The canon is Richard, the future Prior and historian, whose pen has left us so touching a description of the scene.

To Prior Biseth, Richard tells us,—and it is perhaps the best paragraph that ever he wrote,—Eilaf surrendered the church of Hexham and all his interest in its endowments, freely releasing it from all claims on the part of himself or his family. Manifold thanks he paid to the Prior and Canons for the numberless benefits which he had received at their hands; for they had treated him as lovingly as if he had been not their chaplain but their father. He repented of having for so long a time wrongfully enjoyed the property which should have been used for the sustenance of the servants

of God, and he had determined to make restitution in this specially solemn manner. So saying, he handed to the Prior a silver cross, which contained relics of Acca and Alchmund, thereby making symbolical delivery of Hexham and its possessions, and he ended with a fervent petition that his memory might ever be kept alive in the church where once he had ministered.

Thus Eilaf surrendered Hexham, and a few days later he renounced the world, taking the habit of a monk in Durham Abbey : but this was only the prelude to the last change of all, and after a brief period of solemn preparation the old man passed quietly away.

XII.

Most of the twenty-six years, which had passed since the Rule of St Austin was established at Hexham, had been blest by the peace and security which the strong hand of the first Henry maintained throughout England : but Henry died in 1135, and peace and justice, as Prior Richard says, died with him, leaving every manner of crime and calamity free to tyrannise over the country. David of Scotland was the uncle of Henry's daughter, the Empress Matilda ; and in support of her claim to the throne he made more than one incursion into the north of England : the year of Eilaf's death saw the most serious of these expeditions, and the last ; for by the end of August David had been signally defeated at the Battle of the Standard.

In the early days of January 1138, David laid siege to Wark Castle beside the Tweed ; but meeting with no success there, he resolved to devastate Northumberland, and his nephew, William Fitz Duncan, was sent forward with a strong force to begin the work of destruction. On the 25th of the same month Fitz Duncan pitched his camp at Warden, within sight of Hexham, and the terrors of Malcolm's invasion seemed not unlikely to be repeated ; for one of the Scotch captains, a man of wealth and influence in his own country,—so says

Prior John, the second of Hexham's historians,—left the camp with a small body of followers, and advanced towards the little city with the intention of plundering the church. But a new generation had grown up at Hexham, and we hear nothing of unmanly grovellings on the abbey pavement: the young men of the place attacked the aggressors, slew their leader, and put his followers to flight. The Scotch army was as furious as Malcolm had been in earlier days: the dead man's comrades threatened to extirpate the city and its inhabitants; but Fitz Duncan was able to restrain their violence, and very possibly they were overawed by the presence of David himself, who, with his son and the rest of his army presently arrived at Corbridge, and stayed there for at least a week. It was on this occasion that two Picts plundered the oratory of St Michael on the hill of Erneshow, and were suddenly smitten with madness: for some time they roamed like wild beasts about the woods and fields, till the one died of self-inflicted wounds, and the other drowned himself in the neighbouring river.

David himself was a devout and amiable monarch, but he lacked the strength and ruthless determination which were needed to control the half-barbarous marauders of his army. He was a good friend to Hexham: he respected the privileges of the Sanctuary, confirmed them by charter, and even placed officers in the city to prevent their violation. Outside the precincts of the holy place the estates of the monastery were ravaged and despoiled, but the pious king made over his own share of the booty to Prior Biseth as compensation for the losses of his house. He seems to have won the respect and gratitude of the canons, but not their sympathy or allegiance: Prior Richard and Prior John are the sturdiest of Englishmen, and whenever the smallest check impeded the progress of David's designs, they ascribe the event to the special favour of Heaven. "Blessed be God," says Prior Richard, after describing

a successful sally of the garrison of Wark, "Who protects the good and confounds the wicked."

But other places were less fortunate than Hexham, and if our two historians are to be believed, the horrors of that invasion and the sufferings of Northumberland baffle description. The marauders slaughtered the sick man on his bed and the babe in his mother's arms; they threw down the altars of the churches, and slew the priests upon the wreckage; maids and widows they roped together in gangs and drove away to a fate worse than death. But a terrible vengeance overtook them, when these same butchers were flying from the Battle of the Standard: the Picts and Scots fell foul of each other during the retreat, and used their weapons upon each other's limbs: great numbers also were separated from the main body, and these were slaughtered like sheep (*tanquam oves occisionis*). There was no pity for the pitiless, and their bodies were left to rot unburied, as they themselves had left the bodies of their victims.

XIII.

So the history of Hexham runs on, like an April morning of rain and sunshine intermixed. Here we catch a glimpse of some gorgeous ceremonial, as when in 1154 the relics of the Saints of Hexham were solemnly translated to a statelier shrine; and here, though no record remains, we can imagine the agitation of the brethren, when William the Lion, who was at once the enemy of their country and the benefactor of their house, invaded Northumberland and lost his liberty beside Alnwick, not far from the spot where his predecessor Malcolm had lost his life. Here we see an archbishop holding a visitation of the monastery, here a papal legate rests at Hexham as he journeys towards Scotland, and on one occasion King John makes a brief appearance on the scene. It is a time of comparative prosperity, and the church, which Wilfrid's contemporaries thought so magnificent, is now far below the

common standard. The closing years of the twelfth century saw the completion of the still existing choir, to which, as years passed by, tower and transept were added, and then the nave that was to share the splendours of Hexham for so brief a period.

It is the year 1296 that brings us the next striking picture of Hexham,—a picture not unlike some that have gone before, but painted in even more lurid colours. Early in April two Scotch armies poured across the Border, and all the brutalities of earlier invasions were repeated or surpassed. The Galloway men came by the fords of Solway into Cumberland, while another host passed by way of Redesdale and the North Tyne valley to the neighbourhood of Hexham. Young in years and without experience of war were these latter (*tota virtus byronum ac juvenum*), but at the first essay they outdid their elders; and by them the Sanctuary, which even David's marauders had been induced to respect, was violated at last.

Lanercost Priory by Irthing and the little nunnery of Lambley by the South Tyne were burnt and pillaged, and Hexham met with no better fate: indeed at Hexham the tragedy must have been more appalling than elsewhere; for no doubt many of the inhabitants of the surrounding country would take refuge in the town, trusting to its old immunity, and terribly was that trust belied. We may read an account of the invasion in the turgid Latin of the Chronicle of Lanercost. At Hexham, says the scribe, who was probably a Minorite friar of Carlisle, they blocked up the doors of the school house, and burnt school and scholars together; they plundered the monastery and set the sacred building on fire: rape was followed by slaughter of the victim, and murder made no distinction of age, sex, or condition; and finally, as the climax of their crimes (*ad hoc tandem perfidiae signum proruperunt*), they stripped the gold and jewels from the relics of the Saints of Hexham, threw the treasured bones into the flames, and beheaded

the image of their own patron St Andrew. The sequence is a curious illustration of the intensity of medieval relic-worship: to burn a crowd of living children was less heinous than to burn the bones of a long dead saint.

The Prior and Canons seem to have escaped in time, and they were slow in returning to their ruined home. When the invasion was repeated under William Wallace in the November of the following year, only three of the brethren had found their way back to Hexham, and but for the personal influence of Wallace himself these brave men would certainly have perished. Strange to relate, our only record of the scene comes from the pen of a canon of Leicester; but he must have heard the story on good authority, since one of the canons of Hexham was transferred to that abbey not long afterwards.

How dreary and desolate the great roofless, fire-stained church must have looked on that grey November morning! The three canons had built a little oratory, probably in some corner of the choir or transept aisles, where the vaulting remained uninjured; and to this place of refuge they retired, when the Scotch army came pouring into Hexham. But they were not safe from their enemies even there. "Show us the treasures of your church, or die," cried their pursuers, threatening the defenceless canons with their spears; and even the previous year's spoliation would have been no sufficient plea, if Wallace himself had not made a timely appearance. The Scotch leader restrained his men, and asked one of the canons to celebrate mass: he himself remained to witness part of the service; but as soon as he was gone, the cupidity of the wild marauders broke out with a violence which no reverence nor solemnity could repress. The officiating priest went to the sacrarium to wash his hands; and when he returned, the chalice and altar furniture and even the mass-book had disappeared. Wallace threatened to behead the

offenders, but they were never brought to account: and while their captain remained at Hexham, he never allowed the three canons to leave his side, granting them also letters of protection when, three days later, he marched away.

XIV.

The next chapter of the history of Hexham is a wearisome record of heart-breaking difficulties and recurring disasters. For the time being the monastery was ruined: its buildings were wrecked, its estates were a wilderness, and its canons had sought shelter in the Augustinian priory of Bridlington. Edward the First gave them some assistance, but that great monarch was near his end: the work of repair and resettlement proceeded, but the brief interval of peace was followed by the calamities of the second Edward's reign. Three times in the course of four years was the neighbourhood of Hexham laid waste by the armies of Robert Bruce; and though the invaders seemed to have spared the monastery, its estates were again devastated, the farm-buildings destroyed, and the cattle driven away. Once more the canons were starving and penniless, and once more they were forced to take refuge with the Augustinian houses of Yorkshire. Once more too the same disastrous history repeats itself, when in 1346 David of Scotland passed through Tynedale on his way towards Durham: but this story has a brighter ending than the last; for the canons must have seen something of the fragments of the Scotch army, as they fled towards the Border after the Battle of Neville's Cross, and must have heard with thanksgiving and delight that their persecutor was a captive in the hands of their countrymen.

This was the last occasion on which Hexham suffered from Scotch invasion, but the effect of its former calamities was too deep and lasting to admit of a complete recovery in an age when the monastic system had lost its vitality. The church was repaired, and

new buildings were erected, perhaps with fragments of the ruined nave which was never restored: lands were brought back into cultivation and new benefactions were conferred; but the glory had departed from Hexham, the relics, upon which its reputation had so largely depended, were lost for ever, and the convent began to suffer from that decrepitude which was growing upon the monastic orders generally. The light was dimmed, and dim it remained: it is only when the moment of extinction approaches that the waning lamp blazes up with a flicker of its old life and energy.

XV.

This last scene does not begin for almost two hundred years after the year of Neville's Cross, but the interval contains little that is worthy of particular mention. The Prior of Hexham took part in the Earl of Northumberland's conspiracy which followed the death of Hotspur, and presently found it politic to take refuge in Scotland; but Prior and Canons were eventually pardoned by the King in the most prosaic manner. In 1464 the last hopes of the Lancastrian party were wrecked beside the Devilswater, a mile or two away to the south east; but we hear nothing of the Priory, except that the body of the Duke of Somerset was buried in the Priory church. So things drifted on for seventy years longer. The Augustinian order tried to reform itself, and failed: Wolsey himself met with no better success; and then the last act of the drama opens sharply and suddenly. In March 1536 Parliament passed the bill for the suppression of the Lesser Monasteries.

The income of Hexham was at that time just within the prescribed limit of two hundred pounds, but there was good reason for hoping that the house might obtain a special exemption. Archbishop Lee, Wolsey's successor, wrote an urgent letter to Cromwell, pointing out the utility of the monastery as the only resting-place

for travellers passing through that portion of the Marches; but it is probable that Ahab was already plotting against Naboth: on September 13th of the same year we find the Earl of Northumberland writing to remind the King that at his request the monastery of Hexham had already been promised to Sir Raynald Carnaby.

However, for the present there was hope, but about the middle of July it was changed to consternation by the arrival of commissioners from the King, charged with the duty of making a valuation of the monastery and its possessions. The danger was only too apparent, and we learn from a letter of the Archbishop that, either at this juncture or at some earlier time, the Prior of Hexham journeyed to London and made his suit to the King "for saving his house from Suppression": of this journey no other record remains, but we may infer from what happened later that the King granted him a charter exempting Hexham from the operation of the statute. That Henry deliberately deceived the poor canons from the first is scarcely probable: a plain refusal would have served his purpose equally well. It is more likely that from motives of pity or policy he did for a time intend to preserve the house, but was afterwards persuaded, or found it expedient, to go back upon his word. Simple Naboth imagined that the King's charter made the whole affair settled and secure; but Ahab had influence in high places, and no scruple about using it, while the Archbishop, who ought to have been Naboth's champion, was a timid and time-serving prelate, whose chief anxiety was for the security of his own neck. Indeed, there is some ground for supposing that Ahab had already come to an arrangement with the champion, who seems, if we may judge by the almost hysterical manner in which he warned the canons against resistance, to have had a shrewd idea of how the matter was to end. "At the return of the prior of Hexham from London," he writes to the

King on October 13th, "after his suit made to your Highness for saving his house from Suppression, I in my barge coming from York in the hearing of my chaplains and servants charged him not to resist your Commissioners. The same charge I gave to a canon after the prior was returned home."

However, it is clear that the canons of Hexham must have received some information of the intended disappointment of their hopes. Possibly the news filtered through the Earl of Northumberland, who had asked the King to grant the monastery to Sir Raynald Carnaby, to Sir Thomas and Sir Ingram Percy, the earl's brothers, who were Sir Raynald's deadliest enemies. At any rate there came a time when the canons prepared for resistance: the house was put in a state of defence, and the tenants and well-wishers of the monastery were warned to hold themselves ready for service.

It was on the 28th of September that the crisis came. The King's Commissioners reached Dilston, three miles to the east of Hexham, and there learnt that the canons "had prepared them with gonnes and artillery mete for the warre, with people in the same house, and to defend and kepe the same with force." The Commissioners were not strong enough to overcome resistance, and accordingly two of their number, Lionel Gray and Robert Collingwood, were sent forward to attempt persuasion, while their colleagues, William Green and James Rokeby, remained at Dilston.

Gray and Collingwood with a few attendants would enter the town by way of Priestpopple, and sorely must their nerves have been tried before they got out again. There were "many persones assembled with bills, halbartes, and other defenceable wepyns, redy standing in the strete, like men redy to defende a toun of war; and in theire passing by the strete, the common bell of the toun was rongen; and, streight after the sound of itt, the grete bell of the monastery was likewise ronge."

The two commissioners rode up the hill and across the market place to the monastery, the crowd growing thicker about them every moment; and there, finding the gates shut, they had a colloquy with the Master of Ovingham, that being the title borne by one of the canons who presided over the Cell of Ovingham, some miles down the valley. Strangely picturesque is the figure of this warrior-canon in the one glimpse that we get of him: we do not know his name, and we can only conjecture his ultimate fate; but for the moment he is the protagonist of our drama. Of the Prior we hear nothing, either on this day or (except in tradition) afterwards: the leader of the rebellion is the Master of Ovingham, who stands "in harnes, with a bowe bentt with arrowes, accompanyd with divers other persones all standing upon the leades and walls of the hous and steeple"; and the Master of Ovingham answers the Commissioners defiantly.

"We be twenty brethern in this hous," he cries, "and we shall dye all, or that ye shall have this hous."

"Advise you well," the Commissioners answer, "and speke with your brethern, and shewe unto them this our request and declaracion of the King's gracios writings, and then gyff us aunswere fynallye."

So the Master of Ovingham disappeared for a while, after providing for the safety of the commissioners, "aboute whome did come and accongregate many people, both men with wepyns, and many women;" and his place was taken by five or six canons "in harnes with swordes gyrde about them, having bowes and arrowes and other wepyns." Presently he returned in company with the Sub-Prior, who still wore his canon's dress; and the two showed the Commissioners "a writing under the King's brode seall."

"We doo notte doubte," said the Sub-Prior, "botte ye bring with you the King's seall of auctorite for this hous, albeitt ye shall se here the King's confirmation of our hous under the great seall of King Henry the

Eighth. God save his Grace. We think it not the King's honor to gyff furthe oon seall contrarye to an other, and afore any other of our landes, goods or hous be takin from us we shall all dye, and that is our full aunswere."

So Grey and Collingwood returned to Dilston, and the four commissioners "reculed bak to Corbrigg, wher they leyed all that night." Meanwhile the final pageant of this notable day was being played out at Hexham. The canons of the house came forth in all their warlike gear, accompanied by their retainers, and the whole company marched "by ij togeders" to the haughs which lie between Hexham and the river, where they "stode in arraye with theyre wepyns in theyre hands, unto the comissioners were past oute of sight of the monasterye." Perhaps they were hankering after a battle in spite of their profession; but if that were so, they were disappointed, and presently this procession of the church militant returned peacefully to the monastery.

XVI.

The two months which followed must have been a stirring and picturesque period. Before many days had passed, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire were aflame with the rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, and for the present Hexham was beyond the reach of attack or punishment. Meanwhile the place was full of strange figures and curious intrigues. At one time the canons made a half-hearted attempt to negotiate for a pardon; but that did not suit the designs of some to whom civil war was a glorious opportunity. John Heron, whom they employed as their intermediary, so edited both message and reply that he caused the canons to despair of obtaining terms, and induced them to purchase the support of certain notorious freebooters of North Tyndale, who were kinsmen or connections of his own.

Sir Raynald Carnaby seems to have had some presage

of the storm, and his moveable property had been distributed for safe custody among several of his friends. He himself was safe in Chillingham Castle, while his enemies tried many expedients to rob him of his goods, of which some succeeded and the greater number failed. But the story of these attempts is too long to be related here: the tricks of Little John Heron and the blusterings of Sir Thomas Percy and his brother have no immediate connection with Hexham.

Sir Thomas and Sir Ingram Percy were the mainstays of the rebellion in Northumberland, and Hexham must have seen much of them during these two months; for beside their endeavours to injure their arch-enemy, they were busily recruiting for the rebel forces further south. Sir Thomas, we read, "was dyvers tymes at Hexham on market days, and opynly in the abbay demaunded the inhabytantes there what help or ayd he myght have of thame in the quarrel of the commons; whiche his wordes encoragid many ewill disposed persons to be wors minded agaynst the Kinge's magesty than they wold have beyn but onely by his provocacon." How far Sir Thomas Percy's recruiting prospered at Hexham, we cannot tell, but generally it was a failure. "He promessid to have aided the comons with five hundred Northumbreland speres; which whan he had made all the meanes he culd, and myght nat be able to fullfill his intendid porpose, he was so asshamyd of hymeself, that he sent his prest to the comons with his excuse, and was not by reason thereof at the metinge last at Dankester."

The meeting at Doncaster, which lasted throughout November, resulted in a promise of pardon to all who laid down their arms; and it is probable that most of the canons of Hexham availed themselves of the opportunity and prepared to make their submission. The preservation of the monasteries was one of the terms which had been demanded by the rebels and (as was commonly but erroneously believed) granted by the King, so that

for a little while it seemed as if their resistance had been successful. Presently, however, the truth became known, and the North of England was again in an inflammable condition: Sir Thomas Percy and his brother were still troublesome, if not actively rebellious, and the North Tynedale reivers were in no mood to end a commotion which they found so profitable. In February 1537 a new insurrection was begun in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and these rebels were joined by a considerable force from Hexhamshire. We may conjecture that since the meeting at Doncaster there had been a war party and a peace party in the monastery of Hexham, and it is not unlikely that the belligerent canons,—perhaps with the Master of Ovingham at their head,—once more donned their harness and marched away to take part in the assault which the rebels were to make upon Carlisle. Of the twenty brethren who were in the house in September, we shall find six missing when we come to the last scene of all; and this rebellion furnishes a plausible reason for their disappearance.

The attempt to capture Carlisle ended in a disastrous failure. The rebels were an ill-organised rabble with no leaders of note, and “the valiaunt and feithful hart and courage of our trusty and wellbiloved servaunt, Sir Christofer Dacres, knight, and his most thankfull and acceptable service done unto us,” as the King himself writes, broke the strength of the insurrection even before the Duke of Norfolk arrived and displayed the King’s banner,—the customary symbol of martial law, “by reason whereof, till the same shall be closed again, the cours of our lawes must give place to th’ordinaunces and estatutes marciall.” Severity was exercised, but severity was needed. “It shal be moche better,” wrote Henry, “that these traitours shulde perishe in their wilful, unkynde, and traitorous folyes, thenne that so slendre punishment shuld be doon upon them, as the dredde therof shuld not be a warning to others: wherof

shall ensue the preservation of a greate multitude; whiche, if the terror of this execution should not lye in the eye of their remembraunce, might, percase, upon light rumours, tales, and suggestions of ewyll personnes, fall into the pytte of like mischief."

This letter of Henry to the Duke of Norfolk ends ominously with an injunction that he is to visit Hexham and such other monasteries "as have made any manner of resistence, or in any wise conspired, or kept their houses with any force, sithens the appointment at Dancastre," and that he should "cause all the monks and chanons, that be in anywise faultie, to be tyed uppe, without further delaye or ceremony, to the terrible exemple of others"; but in all probability the faulty canons of Hexham were not present when the Duke came to visit their house. We know nothing of their fate: they may have been killed in battle, they may have been captured and hanged, or they may have escaped and found a refuge in Scotland. In any case Hexham saw no more of them.

Meanwhile there were still fourteen canons waiting at Hexham for the coming of the inevitable. Oh how dreary must the gloom of that last month have been, like the gloom of a house which waits for the tardy approach of death, when death is only a matter of time! But the end came at last, as simply and quietly as death comes upon a sick man in his sleep. Oh the 26th of February the Duke of Norfolk, as we learn from a letter written by Sir Raynald Carnaby to Cromwell, was at Hexham and dissolved the monastery, "avoiding" the canons and putting Carnaby in possession; of Carnaby he enquired if he knew that any of the canons had made any insurrection or resistance since the pardon, and Sir Raynald answered "No,—otherwise he would have been an untrue man to conceal it." The fourteen remaining canons were thereupon pensioned and turned out into the world, and their old home became the property of a successful courtier. Naboth was ousted, and Ahab came by his desire at last.

A picturesque if somewhat tragic tradition records that the last Prior of Hexham was hanged in front of the great gateway of his own monastery; but it is no more than a tradition: the letter in which Sir Raynald Carnaby reports the dissolution makes no mention of any such event,—an inexplicable omission, if the tale were true. We have seen nothing of Edward Jay since he listened to that lecture on passive obedience from the Archbishop on the Ouse beside York; and the fact that he made no appearance when the King's Commissioners visited Hexham, tends to show that he took no part in the commotions of the time: indeed it is not improbable that he died before the end came, and so was spared the bitterness of that last farewell.

So ended the monastery of Hexham, nearly nine hundred years after Wilfrid's first foundation, and more than four centuries after its reestablishment as an Augustinian house; but the romance and dignity of a noble past hang about the weathered abbey still, and form an endowment which no commissioners or Acts of Parliament can escheat. Still may we stand in the crypt which Wilfrid built, or sit in the Frithstool where many a medieval homicide has claimed the peace of Hexham; still may we tread where kings and heroes have trodden, or kneel where saints have knelt. We may pace the flagstone pavement of the church, or wander by street and by-way round the precincts, conjuring up a hundred scenes of gorgeous ceremonial or lurid tragedy: at least we cannot fail to carry away with us the memory of the most romantic scene of all, when the Master of Ovingham, in harness with his bow bent and arrows, stood upon the walls of the house, ready to defend and keep the same with force.

R. H. F.



THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS.

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,
Sails the unshadowed main—
The venturous bark that flings
On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings
In gulfs enchanted, where the siren sings,
And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their streaming
hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl ;
Wreck'd is the ship of pearl !
And every chamber'd cell,
Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell,
As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell,
Before thee lies reveal'd—
Its iris'd ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unseal'd !

Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil ;
Still as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway through,
Built up its idle door,
Stretch'd in his last-found home, and knew the old no
more.

DER SCHIFFMUSCHEL.

Es liegt ein Perlenschifflein da,
Das, nach den alten Dichtersagen,
Die schattenlose See befuhr,
Vom Sommerwinde fortgetragen.
Kühn ausgespannt die Segellein,
Wie purpurrote Flügel, wagten
Sich in die Zauberbuchten ein
Um die Korallenriffe ragten;
Wo lockend die Sirene sang,
Und Meeresjungfern liessen prahlen
Ihr feuchtes ungeflochtne Haar
Im Glanze goldner Sonnenstrahlen.

Zertrümmert liegt das Schifflein jetzt,
Die zarten Segel sind verschlissen,
Ihr lebendes Geweb' erschlaft:
Die Kämmerlein sind aufgerissen
Worin, des Daseins kaum bewusst,
Verlebte seine stillen Stunden
Der träumende Bewohner einst,
Und bildete die Schalenrunden.
Am Tage liegen, wie entweiht,
Die Wände jener Perlenstuben,
Die schillerbunte Decke klappt,
Entblösst sind jene dunkeln Gruben.

Jahr aus Jahr ein, der stumme Fleiss
Erschuf die glänzende Spirale;
Und wie erwachsen, Raum auf Raum,
Die hohlen Windungen der Schale
Verliess der Insass allemal
Des Vorjahrs engeres Gehäuse,
Und durch den lichten Bogengang
Schlich ein in's neue, sanft und leise!
Der öde Thorweg zugebaut,
Das jüngste Heim einmal besessen,
Streckt' er zur Ruhe hier sich hin,
Das alte drüben war vergessen.

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee,
Child of the wandering sea,
Cast from her lap, forlorn!

From thy dead lips a clearer note is born
Than ever Triton blew from wreathéd horn!

While on mine ear it rings,
Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that
sings:

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!

Leave thy low-vaulted post!

Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,

Till thou at last art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Ich danke dir, verlornes Kind
Von jenem wandelbaren Meere,
Aus seinem Mutterschoss verbannt
Du bringst mir eine Himmelslehre!
Aus deinem toten Mund erschallt
Ein Mahneruf von hellerm Tone
Denn je auf vielgewundnem Horn
Geblasen wurde vom Tritone.
Von dem gewaltigen Widerhall
Des Rufs mir noch die Ohren klingen;
Aus tiefen Sinnes Höhlen klar
Vernehm' ich eine Stimme singen:

“Du Seele mein, erbaue dir
Mehr räumige, mehr erhabne Heime;
Den Umzug meide nicht, verlass
Die alten enggewölbten Räume!
Ein jeder neue Tempel soll
Den vorigen hoch übertürmen,
Und stattlicher sein Bogendach
Soll vor dem Himmel dich beschirmen:
Bis, von der Hülle ganz befreit,
Am Ende deines langen Strebens,
Das Ausgewachsne du verlässt
Am ruhelosen Meer des Lebens!”

DONALD MACALISTER.



ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

THE following letters have been received from members of the College serving in South Africa.

No 19 General Hospital
Harrismith O. R. C.

9 March 1902

My dear —,

I am afraid that it is a very long time since I last wrote to you, but no doubt you will understand that opportunities are not very frequent, and when they do occur are generally exceedingly short. I hope to be back before next Michaelmas Term, in fact I think it may be taken as certain. You will be sorry to hear that Chell was killed in action on February 26th. The bullet broke his left arm and entered his side, making a wound which was hopeless from the first. He died about ten hours later. The last news we had of Hoare was to the effect that he was slightly better, but still very ill. He was not with us when he got enteric, but on a post outside Kroonstad. At present I am having a rest after a touch of fever, but I expect to be out again very soon. The last letter I had from Williams contained nothing as regards his future movements. He merely said that he was very well and had had a very narrow escape of being shot, through attempting to collar 200 Boers with six men! * * * The war still goes on, slowly but surely, and we are all looking forward to its termination. After about a year of it one begins to feel the want of decent books and conversation.

On column this is not so noticeable, but when one gets stranded in hospital or detail camp, time hangs very heavy on one's hands. However I expect they will begin relieving the Yeomanry pretty soon, for if they start straight away most of us would not get home till June. Just lately we have been doing some large "drives" in this district, acting in conjunction with the Blockhouses, with the result that in the last month we have cleared about 1300 Boers out of the N.E. Free State alone, and very materially reduced De Wet's following. The Boers are undoubtedly beginning to feel the strain very severely. The prisoners we take are in a very different frame of mind to those we captured three months ago, and when the winter really sets in I fancy that surrenders will become pretty numerous; as it is I see that they are averaging 400 a month. I hope that you are very well and have had a good Term. I am afraid that I shall find nearly all my old friends gone down when I return. * * *

Very sincerely yours

T. NORMAN PALMER.

South African Field Force

Rietfontein, Western Transvaal

19 March 1902

Dear —,

Last mail brought me a copy of *The Eagle* and in it I see it is a long time since you heard from me; so I am writing again now to report our doings. Soon after the last letter I went down to Fredericstadt, where De Wet had the big fight with Barton ('Xmas 1900) and where the kopjes even now are still covered with little loop-holed sangars, and strewn with splintered shell and Mauser bullets. I had 50 men and a maxim up there, but we were never troubled by Boers: though early one morning a patrol of 10 of my men and 10 Coldstream Guards were right up close to about 100 of them in the rocks. They never tried to capture us

however, as they were too much afraid of our 4.7 at Headquarters which would just have reached them nicely.

A few weeks later we were on trek in the hills of the Gatsrand and Losberg districts under Colonel Hide of the Dublins, with half a Battalion Dublin Fusiliers, a few Coldstreams and some S. A. C. In about six weeks we had captured half the local commando, including the commandant, and the last gun they had in these parts. The other half came in and surrendered, and we then established S. A. C. posts in the favourite Boer haunts there, and went into Potchefstroom, to find that the Battalion had moved in there from Blauubank, and had taken the place over from the Cheshires.

I was a month up the line doing M. I. work after that; and then back to Potchefstroom for Christmas, where we had Sports for the men on the 27th, and the Garrison Gymkhana on the 4th January. The first-named was good fun, though terribly hot, and running in ammunition boots is a bit laborious and slow. Still in spite of it all, the men did well; we had some Cumberland wrestling too, which surprised the Dutch onlookers to a great extent, as they had never seen anything of the kind in their lives before.

It was cooler on the 4th and we had three races and two jumping competitions. I rode in a couple and won one of them. The mounted Tug-of-war (bareback) was perhaps the most interesting event; but the Menagerie race (for ladies) was vastly amusing. Cats, cows, doves, hens, rabbits, goats, all running contrariwise; and one little girl driving an old duck with a sjambok big enough for a team of trek oxen was too quaint for words.

Gerard Williams (St John's and I. Y.) came down from Methuen's column for a few days to stay with me then; and Downes (Trinity and Irish Fusiliers) was there too, so we had a most excellent Christmas together.

Soon afterwards we handed the town over to the Dublins, left it and went on trek with Kekewich, north of Klerksdorp. We covered a good deal of ground in a short time, with very little fighting, and then coming back to the Schoon Spruit, built a line of Blockhouses from there to Lichtenberg, and here we are now.

De la Rey and Kemp are now our particular friends, but they left us a short time since, and went 30 miles south to Elandslaagte, when they got Von Donop's convoy, and on the way back caught Methuen too.

They are all here again now though, and say they are going to attack Vaalbank (our Head-quarters) with the captured guns they have brought along with them. It will be a bad business if they do as they can pot away with the guns all day, keeping well out of rifle range, and we can do nothing, as we have none.

However French is at Mafeking with a column, and troops are pouring into Klerksdorp every day, so evidently we are going to have a "drive" round here shortly, and with a bit of luck may get the guns back and a few Boers as well.

Every night somebody on the line gets some shooting, and one or two men have been hit, but nothing happens generally as these sniping Johnnies always get into such lovely cover before they begin operations.

Every few days we have patrols out, and occasionally we bring in cattle; but though the few scattered Boers we see invariably ride off long before we are in range, one never knows when we will come across the proverbial hornet's nest.

Two months ago I had a bad spill. I was chasing stampeded mules, and my horse got both feet into an ant-bear hole, and went over on his back. Nothing got broken, though my shoulder still creaks horribly, but luckily the arm is getting quite strong again and I can shoot all right now—shot 43 birds last week,

mostly bustards and duck. Scouler is still in hospital, having been down with enteric since the middle of December, but he is getting fit again and will rejoin us soon. Williams was captured the other day near Lichtenburg. From what I can hear it was rather a plucky thing with a handful of men he was chasing 40 Boers, when he ran into an ambush of De la Rey and Co.

In the C. U. R. V. report I see that the St John's Company did well in the Class Firing. To get so many 'Marksmen' was good, but the 'collective' was the weak point. After all, the first is perhaps the more important, and the best test of efficiency, but I'm sure the N. C. O.'s will agree with me that the latter is worthy of attention and improvement this year, if only to place the Company higher on the list. True, the Hythe School of Musketry are almost neglecting it in the new scheme, but that is not a very good reason for not developing it. For in the old 'pro-volley' days they cared very little for individual shooting; but now, when this war has demonstrated its great utility, one hears they have gone to the other extreme.

Head-quarters people in Pretoria say this Volunteer Company is not going home before it is relieved—and there is no relief Company coming, so we are here now until the end of the war, which I suppose will come—sometime.

Yours sincerely

GEORGE H. SHEPLEY

* * * *

We understand that a circumstantial account of Lord Methuen's disaster, written by an eye-witness expressly for the *Eagle* and containing the undiluted truth set out with all the forceful eloquence of a well-known pen, has been appropriated by a zealous Censorship at Capetown.



PARTHENOS.

The sun breaks out through the clouds of a misty day ;
The rain-drops cease, and the whole earth lives again.
God's room is swept, and the cob-webs brushed away
By the touch of the cleansing rain.

The leaves are fresh, for as yet the Maiden Spring
But kisses her loves in the woods with a dream-like
kiss ;
And the World to Come seems closer in everything
By the wonderful magic of This.

When Summer comes, and the dust-dried leaves seem
dead,
And the heat of the day makes Nature wearily faint,
The Soul is asleep to God, to Worldliness wed,
Locked in a close constraint.

But now we are free and alive. With a passionate sob
Our mother conceives anew : and we see displayed
On the bosom of earth, with a joy that none can rob,
The coming of Spring, the Maid.

Obituary.

RICHARD PENDLEBURY M.A.

We regret to record the death, on the 13th March last, at 1 Leonard Street, Keswick, of Mr Richard Pendlebury, one of the Senior Fellows and for thirty years a mathematical lecturer of the College.

Mr Pendlebury was a son of Mr James Pendlebury of Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, and was born 28 March 1847, so that at the date of his death he had nearly completed his fifty-fifth year.

He entered the Middle School of Liverpool College in January 1856, passed into the Upper School at Midsummer 1861, and entered St John's in 1866. His career at School was one of great brilliancy and success, each successive year adding to the list of prizes, medals and scholarships which he won. He also distinguished himself at both the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and his friends looked forward with confidence to an equally successful career at Cambridge. Nor were they disappointed. His name appeared at the top of the lists for the College examinations in each of his undergraduate years and he finished his career as Senior Wrangler in 1870. The year was a notable one for St. John's, for not only was Mr Pendlebury Senior Wrangler, but Mr A. G. Greenhill (now professor at Woolwich) was second and Mr E. L. Levett (now King's Counsel) was third. Mr Pendlebury and Mr Greenhill were bracketted as Smith's Prizemen.

One who knew Mr Pendlebury during his school days states that his mathematical powers were always remarkable, and even when he was only 15 it was prophesied that he would be Senior Wrangler. He was always a quiet somewhat reserved lad, but witty and sarcastic at times. He was well versed in Classics, he could construe well, even without preparation, but his composition was somewhat inferior. His school nickname was 'Moses,' and in those days he was chaffed about his odd habit, which he retained through life, of walking close to the wall in a

short-sighted abstracted manner. He was then as always interested in music, and while other boys would idle in the Library he would take a full musical score, get into a corner, and bury himself in its perusal.

After taking his degree he was admitted a Fellow of the College 8 November 1870; he had been elected a Mathematical Lecturer in succession to Mr B. W. Horne in the previous October. As a lecturer he cannot be said to have been very successful. An attack of scarlet fever during his boyhood had affected both his sight and hearing. He was very short-sighted and his deafness was of a somewhat perplexing nature. With a single companion he seemed at ease and it was hardly necessary to raise the voice. When two or three were talking together, each joining in turn, he seemed to become bewildered; and all this interfered greatly with the effectiveness of his expository style. But in one respect the Johnian mathematicians of those days owe a debt of gratitude to his memory, for with characteristic pluck he attempted work which needed to be done, yet which no one else would touch. The present writer well remembers Mr Pendlebury's classes thirty years ago. The schedule of subjects for the Mathematical Tripos had been greatly extended. Many new subjects were introduced into the Cambridge course for the first time, some with the menacing prefix 'Higher.' The first examination under the new system was to take place in 1873, and neither Lecturers nor Coaches seemed to have very clear ideas of what might be expected. University history is always a little obscure, but presumably the Johnian Lecturers did not approve of the alterations. At any rate most of them took practically no notice of the impending change. While the better men were reading quite advanced subjects with their Coaches, they found they had, under penalty of being gated, to attend College lectures on the most elementary Algebra and Trigonometry and to be "viva vocé'd" in the fifth book of Euclid. The 'lecture' consisted in the dictation of twelve questions, partly book work, partly riders, and the lecture hour was spent in writing the answers out under the eye of the Lecturer. It was felt to be improbable that problems of the traditional Johnian 'hepta-diabolic' variety would be considered 'Higher Algebra' and something like panic arose.

Mr Pendlebury came to the rescue and announced lectures on some of the newly introduced subjects, Elliptic Functions,

the Algebra of Binary Forms, the Geometry of Cubic Curves, and the like—no doubt the first of such courses in Cambridge. These were not given in the morning, but in his rooms in the evening. The classes were small, consisting at most of some two or three enthusiasts. The lecture consisted chiefly of a statement as to the best German or French book on the subject, followed by a short and it must be confessed rather bewildering summary of the opening chapters. After a few such evenings it was announced that now the learners were started the class would be dropped, but if any special difficulty were met with in subsequent reading the Lecturer might be consulted. It was all very different from the precise, well-ordered tuition of others: the wistful air of the Lecturer anxious to communicate his learning, yet lacking the power to do so; the puzzlement of his victims struggling with an unfamiliar subject and the added difficulty of a foreign tongue. The knowledge we felt was there if we could only get at it; the instructor was anxious to impart it—it was as if the stoppers of the decanters were inexorably jammed, and host and guests alike disappointed.

It was not only in these higher and voluntary courses that Mr Pendlebury found difficulty. In the routine work also his very virtues were against him. He somehow lacked the teaching power, perhaps from want of patience, or sympathy, or insight. He was no doubt a little impatient of the rigid drill for a more restricted examination through which he had himself recently passed. He was widely read and deeply interested in many branches of mathematics, and he was wont to stray without notice or preparation from the beaten track. The Johnian system up to that time had been to work the classes systematically through a collection of 'problems,' perhaps to dictate a summary or circulate a 'manuscript' which might do instead of cultivating a closer acquaintance with the writings of the masters of the science. The field of mathematics was, if the simile may be allowed, to be 'folded' over like a crop of clover by a flock of sheep. When one field was cropped bare the next was to be entered on, and straying from the prescribed course was discouraged. With such a system Pendlebury had no sympathy. He had no consecutive story to tell, he probably never prepared for his lectures; but he tried to bring home to the learner that there was something living and progressive, something of fascinating interest to be followed up by a few.

The capacity for lucid oral exposition is certainly not given to all possessed of high mathematical powers. Mr Pendlebury's short-comings as a teacher were shared in those days by two men of quite different stamp and greater genius. The late Professor Cayley used to pour out algebra to a select and sorely tried audience. He wrote it out as he went along, not on a blackboard, but on sheets of paper at the same table with his class, and therefore upside down as far as the class was concerned. He had apparently no idea whether his listeners were following him. One lost link and the rest of the lecture was an arid waste. Professor Clerk Maxwell, with his curious hesitation of manner, and haunted by a perpetual indecision, was in his way even more vexatious. First, suggesting that the temperature of a heated bar at a given point should be denoted by x ; rejecting this on second thoughts "because it is too good a letter to waste"; discarding m "because you will be sure to mix it up with n "; finally, with a happy smile, adopting t as a useful alternative and then—using all the letters indiscriminately and apologising for each in turn.

To the present writer two mathematicians stand out both as great teachers and as men of original powers. One was the late Professor T. Archer Hirst, a great expert in the field of modern descriptive geometry. After drawing a diagram or writing on the black board, his eye never ceased to roam over his hearers. By some kind of intuition he seemed to know when he had not made himself clearly understood, he would retrace his steps, recapitulate and amplify until he saw that he again carried his audience with him. To the gift of clear exposition he added inexhaustible patience with the learner. The other was the late Professor W. K. Clifford, whose powers of oral exposition bordered on the marvellous. The writer remembers, many years ago, hearing Clifford at a meeting of the London Mathematical Society read a paper on some application of Elliptic Functions to Geometry. Now using space conceptions to illustrate the processes of algebra, now using algebra to show that certain geometrical conclusions must follow, all without a moment's hesitation, and with a glow of enthusiasm which for the time made everything seem simple and obvious. But the magic of the spoken word was gone when the paper came to be read in printed form.

To such powers Pendlebury had no claim, yet he had a

stimulating power of his own. About the year 1890 he was persuaded by his friends to allow his name to go forward for a University Lectureship in Mathematics, then recently instituted and he was of course elected. For about ten years he announced lectures mainly on the Theory of Numbers or on the Theory of Equations, subjects which in their modern developments occupy some of the highest ranges of pure mathematics. His lectures were private conferences with the few men attracted to such abstruse studies, either reading for the higher part of the Tripos or subsequent to graduation. Most of these were then or afterwards Fellows of their Colleges and have themselves made contributions to these subjects. The method adopted seems to have been the writing out of a manuscript conspectus of the subject for circulation beforehand, and then conversation relating to the topics treated of in it. There is no question as to the remarkable outburst of research in the Theory of Numbers in Cambridge which characterised that period, and by common consent Pendlebury's unobtrusive zeal has been thus markedly fruitful for the progress of mathematics. In his earlier days Pendlebury had some thought of writing a history of mathematics. It has often been said that he and the late Professor H. J. S. Smith, of Oxford, planned a history of Mathematical Science. Pendlebury was to be responsible for the classical and earlier modern periods. For this his extensive library of earlier mathematical works and his familiarity with the decipherment of classical documents were high qualifications. The story runs that when the two men came together again some considerable time after, it leaked out that the older and more famous man had utterly forgotten the scheme.

Other interests also claimed Pendlebury's time and energies. Little as his appearance at any time suggested it, he was a famous and daring Alpine climber. He was also deeply interested in music. In both pursuits he attained distinction. The following sketch of his Alpine work is from the pen of Mr Frederick Gardiner.

"The Alpine record of the late Mr Richard Pendlebury is of such a remarkable nature (although it only extended from 1870 to 1877) that something more than a mere passing reference is due to his memory. Any careful student of the annals of

mountain exploration must be struck by the frequency with which his name is connected with important expeditions made between 1870 and 1877 in almost all parts of the Alps. The Tirol, the Dolomites, the mountains of Dauphiné, the Monte Rosa district, the Bernese Oberland, the Grisaus and the Mont Blanc group were all laid under contribution, and he made splendid expeditions in each, as Volumes vi, vii, and viii of *The Alpine Journal* bear record. He contributed three papers to *The Alpine Journal*, viz. "The Schreckhorn from the Lauteraar Sattel" vol vii, 34; "The Thurnerkamp, Zillertaler Ferner," vol vii 232, and "Gleanings from Coyne, The Grivola and Tour de St Pierre." His name however will always be best remembered in connection with the famous first ascent of Monte Rosa from Macunaga in 1872, an expedition recorded in detail by one of his companions (Rev. C. Taylor, now Master of St John's, "Monte Rosa from Macunaga," vol vi, 232). But in my opinion the finest expedition he ever made was that of the Schreckhorn from the Lauteraar Sattel. In the Alpine Club re-edition of Ball's *Western Alps*, Mr Coolidge specially mentions Mr Richard Pendlebury as one of a "small band of mountaineers" who from "1876 onwards proceeded to complete the minute exploration of the Dauphiné Alps," where his most important expeditions were the passage of the terrific Col du Roche Fauris, and the first ascent of the central peak of the Pic d'Olan (now known as the "Cime Pendlebury,") and the Pic sans nom. In July 1873 Mr Pendlebury made an attempt on the Aiguille du Dru, which Mr Dent in his paper entitled "Two attempts on the Aiguille du Dru" vol vii p. 66-68, considers was the first real assault upon that peak, and in 1876 he climbed one of the pinnacles of the Aiguille de Blatière, vol. viii, p. 106, which he speaks of as "perhaps a foot or two lower than the central or highest peak," and he modestly adds: "the climb was of some difficulty." Another famous ascent was that of the Grivola by the same arête on the North, starting from the foot of the Glacier on the North of the peak. Of this expedition he remarks: "The ascent of this glacier was a little difficult; considerably more than 1000 steps were cut on it and on the long ice ridge." On most of his more difficult expeditions he was accompanied by his brother Mr W. M. Pendlebury, and by his well known guide Gabriel Spechtenhauses of Unsere Liebe Frau in Schnatserthal, and sometimes

by Joseph Spechtenhauses also; but on the celebrated Schreckhorn ascent the guides were Peter Baumann and Peter Kauffman.

I first met Richard Pendlebury on the Swiss side of the Matterhorn in 1872, where he, his brother and Mr C. Taylor were on their way to the old Matterhorn hut, and then received the news of the successful first ascent of Monte Rosa from Macunaga, an expedition about as dangerous as the storming of a fortress. As Mr Pendlebury once remarked about it "if nothing came down on you it was all right, but if it did you would probably be wiped out." As a matter of fact, although he never allowed the reputation for danger ever to deter him from attempting a new expedition, he never met with an accident of serious importance, and although a stone hit him during his way up the Schreckhorn and caused a rather severe wound, it did not incapacitate him or prevent his completing the ascent. I had the pleasure of climbing in his company in Dauphiné in 1873 and several times in short expeditions to the Cumberland hills, where on one occasion (I think in 1873) we made what was then considered an unusual ascent of the Pillar Rock, which I believe is now known by the name of the 'Pendlebury traverse' Unfortunately Mr Pendlebury after 1877 found that owing to a weakness of his eyesight he was unable to stand the glare of the average Alpine expedition, but he never lost his love for the mountains and finally made his home among them at Keswick."

After giving up mountain climbing Pendlebury spent the vacations of several years in taking sea voyages. Several expeditions were made to the Mediterranean, including visits to Cyprus, Constantinople and even Odessa. In one Long Vacation he started from Liverpool to Rosario; changing steamers in South America, he visited Rio Janeiro, Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. On another occasion he visited the chief West India islands, together with Carthagená, Colon, Panama, Vera Cruz and New Orleans, from which place, after a journey to St Louis, he returned by sea to Liverpool. He also visited South Africa, landing at Port Elizabeth, and travelling up country for a short distance. Not much is known of these expeditions, for Pendlebury hardly ever referred to them in conversation. To the present writer,

apropos of some distant port, Pendlebury mentioned that on going on board the steamer in the dark he missed his footing and was nearly drowned in the dock there.

As has been indicated above Pendlebury took a great interest in music and was himself no mean performer. In his earlier days at Cambridge he was always ready to help in concerts or other musical gatherings, charitable or social. He formed a very extensive and valuable library of musical works. This he presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum, and the extent of his gifts may be gathered from the following statement sent to the Vice-Chancellor in May last by the Director Dr M. R. James, and printed in the *University Reporter* of May 6th.

"In 1880 Mr Pendlebury presented one hundred volumes of printed Music to the Museum, and, in each of the nine years following, continued to present the same number. After that period he made yearly gifts of varying numbers of volumes. His latest contributions came into the Library within a very few days of his death.

The collection which the Museum owes to the unwearied generosity of this single benefactor consists of about two thousand bound volumes. It comprises not only the best collective editions of the works of all the great musicians, together with a large mass of miscellaneous vocal and instrumental music, but also the best Musical Dictionaries, Histories, and other works of reference. Considered merely with reference to its pecuniary value, this gift ranks high among the possessions of the Museum, while it may fairly be said that no benefaction received by the institution since its foundation rivals in the extent of its general utility that for which we have to thank the unselfish care of Mr Pendlebury."

He was also a very generous donor to the College Library.

For some years past he had led a very retired, almost a hermit, life and saw but little society. His eyesight was always a trouble to him, and some years ago his medical advisers had warned him that he must take the very greatest care of it and husband its powers to the utmost. His deafness made him withdraw from Hall. A solitary life in College rooms cannot be very cheerful and Pendlebury spent much of his time away from Cambridge at Royston, Bishop's Stortford and other places.

Finally, a little more than a year ago, he withdrew from Cambridge, resigning all his appointments, and settling down at Keswick, where he died. With all his promise and great powers, but little direct achievement can be pointed to, but the memory of his kindly nature will long be cherished by his friends.

JOHN CLAVELL MANSEL-PLEYDELL B.A.

Mr Mansel-Pleydell, who died at Whatcombe House, Blandford, Dorset, on May 3rd, was the eldest son of John Mansel of Smedmore, Dorset, Lieutenant Colonel of the 53rd Regiment. He was born 4 December 1817. He was privately educated and took the B.A. degree from St John's in 1839, as John Clavell Mansel. He did not proceed to the M.A. degree. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 2 May 1840, but was not called to the Bar. He assumed the additional name of Pleydell in 1872. He was a man of mark in every way. The owner of a large estate in Dorset, to the duties direct and indirect of which he devoted himself, he was almost equally distinguished as a philanthropist, as a naturalist, and as a devoted and doughty champion of the Protestant and Evangelical character of the Church of England. His family motto, *Quod vult valde vult*, was characteristic not only of his family, which had distinguished itself in the field from the Norman Conquest and from Crusading times downwards, but of the whole-heartedness, of the public spirit, of the strength of will which marked him throughout his long life. He was High Sheriff of Dorset in 1876, and had been a member of the County Council ever since its establishment. In 1856 he built at his own expense at a distance of three miles from his home a boys' reformatory, changed in 1892 into an industrial school. Of this institution, which has removed hundreds of boys from unfavourable or criminal surroundings and has weaned them by its strict and loving discipline to a higher and, in some cases, even to a distinguished life, he was throughout the informing, the inspiring, the dominating influence He was a serious and enthusiastic student of science and of natural history in many of its branches, especially those of geology, of botany, and of ornithology. Devoted to his native county, with whose dialect and humour he was intimately at home, he published works on

the 'Geology of Dorsetshire,' on the 'Flora of Dorset,' and of the 'Birds' and the 'Mollusks of Dorset,' and in recognition of their value was elected a Fellow of the Geological and the Linnean Societies. In 1875 he founded 'The Field Club of Dorset,' and with his almost encyclopædic knowledge and his universal popularity had been its presiding genius ever since. He enriched the county museum with geological 'finds,' chiefly made by himself on his own estate, of extraordinary value, as, for instance, the perfect fore-paddle of the *Pleiosaurus macromerus*, discovered and disinterred with his own hands after many weeks of work in the Kimmeridge clay, and the huge tusk and molars of the rare *Elephas meridionalis*, discovered in a fissure in the chalk at Dewlish, Dorset.....Abounding in benevolence, intensely human, loyal, loving, genial, humorous, he preserved to the end of his life the freshness, the vigour, the intensity, the simplicity of a child with the mature judgment, the ripe experience, the wide knowledge, the rapt insight into the life beyond the grave of a departing saint.—*The Times*, 20 May 1902.

Mr Mansel-Pleydell was twice married: (1) on 6 June 1844 to Emily daughter of Captain Arthur Batt Bingham, R.N.; she died 4 November 1845; (2) on 21 June 1849, to Isabel, daughter of Frederick Charles Acton Claville, of Barton House, co Warwick, who had served as A.D.C. to Lord Lyndoch throughout the Peninsular War. Their golden wedding was celebrated with great rejoicings at Whatcombe by about a thousand of their friends and of the tenants on the estate on 21 June 1899. At the time of his death Mr Mansel-Pleydell was heir presumptive to the Baronetcy of Mansel of Muddlescombe, co Carmarthen.

REV. CANON FREDERICK HOCKIN M.A.

The Rev Canon Hockin, who died at Phillack Rectory, Cornwall on the 21st of April last, was the tenth child of the Rev William Hockin (of Jesus College, Cambridge, LL.B. 1802). He was born at Phillack 18 May 1818. He took his B.A. degree from St John's in 1850, passing his examinations in 1849. It is stated that in early life he studied law intending to be called to the Bar, but he was ordained Deacon in 1849 and Priest in 1850 by the Bishop of Chester. He was curate of

Bardsea, Lancashire, from 1849 to 1851, and curate of Phillack from 1851 to 1853. His father died 22 April 1853 and he succeeded him as Rector of Phillack with Gwythian. He was Rural Dean of Penwith from 1861 to 1882. He was elected proctor in Convocation by the Cornish clergy in Exeter diocese in 1874, and by the clergy of Truro in 1877, 1880, 1885 and 1886. In 1880 there was a contest and he headed the poll by a large number of votes. He retired from Convocation in 1892 principally on account of his increasing deafness, which greatly prevented him taking part in public matters during his later years. His speeches in Convocation were not frequent, but one in favour of toleration of ritualists in 1875 was much noted at the time. He published the following: (1) *Assurance*; A sermon preached at St Mary's Penzance, on the 21st June 1865, at the visitation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cornwall; (2) *John Wesley and Modern Methodism*, 4th edition 1877; (3) *Marriage with a deceased wife's sister forbidden by the law of God*, 3rd edition 1881; (4) *Why we refuse to obey either the Privy Council or Lord Penzance's Court*, 3rd edition 1882; (5) *The Marriage Bond indissoluble save by death*, 1881. He was made Canon of St Conan in Truro Cathedral by Bishop Wilkinson in 1883. He was acknowledged to be one of the chief living authorities on the subject of Wesley and Wesleyanism.

He presented a large collection of books on this subject to Bishop Philpott's Library at Truro. He also published several pamphlets in defence of the Church's marriage law. Once at the diocesan conference he was chosen to be the reader of a paper on the subject, with which he dealt in his usual exhaustive manner, ending by saying that if several of the priests had gone to prison for a vestment, how many did the conference suppose would go to prison rather than marry men to their wives' sisters?

He was a learned theologian and a good ecclesiastical lawyer; in early life he had studied law, intending to be called to the Bar, and always found his legal training useful. He was an authority on the subject of Ecclesiastical Courts. He was president of the West Cornwall branch of the E.C.U., and an enthusiastic member of the society.

He was a generous contributor towards the building of the church of St. Elwyn, Hayle, which parish he caused to be formed out of part of Phillack. He was also a strenuous and

Open-handed supporter of Church schools in his parish and neighbourhood.

His death removes one of the foremost clergy in the diocese, one of the old school of Bishop Phillpotts, who did so much in days anterior to the Cornish bishopric's resuscitation, to build up the Church in Cornwall under great difficulties.

The life of such men gives the lie to the too common idea that Cornwall was evangelised by an Act of Parliament passed in 1876. He was ever fearless and outspoken; indeed, as has been said since his death, his motto might have been "I believe and therefore will I speak." But it is doubtful if he ever made an enemy by his outspokenness, for his kindness and sunny and genial temperament made him as much liked as he was respected. He was buried at Phillack on April 24th by the bishop.—(*The Guardian*, 7 May 1902).

Canon Hockin married 12 October 1853, at Valetta, Malta, Susan Ann, only daughter of Thomas Petty of Ulverstone, Lancashire. She died at Phillack 4 April 1856, aged 24. They had one son Thomas Edmund Hockin, born at Phillack 2 September 1854, of Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1881), who rowed in the Cambridge University Boat 1876—79.

CHARLES TURNER SIMPSON M.A.

Mr C. T. Simpson died on the 10th May last at Millmead House, Guildford at the age of 82. He was the eldest son of Mr Charles Simpson, a slate merchant of Lymm, who resided at Motley Bank, Bowdon, Cheshire. C. T. Simpson entered Manchester Grammar School 8 August 1835 and entered St John's with a School Exhibition 19 May 1838. Manchester School was fortunate some sixty years ago in the mathematical tripos, G. F. Keyner being fourth wrangler in 1839, and C. T. Simpson and R. B. Mayor, second and third in 1842. Simpson is said to have displayed mathematical genius at School discovering thus early proofs and processes afresh, which he found when he came to Cambridge were already known. In the Tripos examination he had a desk with medicine, which he had to take from time to time. The tradition in College was that he wasted much time over a question which contained a misprint, and that in the examination for the Smith's Prizes he

would have obtained the first, were it not that Arthur Cayley of Trinity was favoured by the *celeris paribus* clause. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 4 April 1843, vacating his fellowship on marriage. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 18 November 1843 and was called to the Bar 26 November 1846. When he went to the Bar he felt compelled wholly to drop mathematics lest its spell should divert his attention from his professional work. Once when a friend hinted at the career he might have made for himself in science he stamped on the floor with chagrin. The naval architect Frowde explaining to him the principles on which a new type of vessel was constructed was startled to find that Mr Simpson knew more of the abstract view of the matter than he did himself.

Mr Simpson practised at the Bar as an equity draftsman; though a man of great intellectual power he lacked the self-confidence necessary for court work. For some forty years he was conveyancing counsel to the Post Office, and played a useful if unostentatious part in the hard fought contests between the Post Office and the Telephone companies. He continued to attend his chambers until quite recently. Few members of the Equity Bar were more highly esteemed, and though a stuff gownsman, he was with the universal approval of the profession elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr Simpson was twice married: (1) on 27 November 1855 at St George's Hanover Square to Gaynor Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Wynne Williams of Bedford Place, Russell Square; (2) on 1 February 1865, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington to Mary Charlotte Mair, only daughter of Nassau William Senior, master in chancery and professor of Political Economy at Oxford.

JOHN WHYLEY CHELL.

It is with deep regret that we record the death on February 25 of Corporal J. W. Chell of the 44th Squadron, 12th troop of the Imperial Yeomanry, from a wound received in action at Frankryk in the Orange River Colony.

Mr Chell was the son of the Rev George Russell Chell (of St John's, B.A. 1860), Vicar of Kneesall near Newark. He was born at Kneesall 14 August 1880. At the age of ten he went to St Michael's College, Tenbury, where he became a chorister.

He entered Derby school in January 1895. At Derby he distinguished himself as an athlete, establishing the school record of 20ft. 5in. for the long jump at the School Sports in 1897. He played in the School Cricket eleven in 1897 and was captain of the Football Team in 1898. He was also a Scholar of the School and Prizeman in Natural Science (Derby School Register, 144).

His name was entered at St John's 15 October 1898 and he commenced his studies as a medical student. Reference to the Chronicle of *The Eagle* will show that at the College he maintained his reputation as an athlete (see vol. xx, 477, 613; vol. xxi, 135-6, 259; vol. xxii, 126-7).

In March 1901 he proceeded to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry, and after serving very nearly a year met with a soldier's death in the service of his country. He was buried on February 26th near a farm called Bathsheba, on a spruit running into the Wilge river. The spot is marked with a wooden cross, and his name enclosed in a glass bottle is placed in the grave.

We are privileged to print the following extracts from letters sent home by him while on service. The last it will be noticed is dated only a few days before his death.

Kroonstadt, *April 10th*, 1901.

"We stayed at Elandsfontein for a long time after landing at Durban, and coming up country passed Ladysmith, Spion Kop, Laing's Nek, General Colley's grave and a few Boers on the way. At Standerton we had to stop a day, as the line was blown up in front of us and a train with it but we weren't molested in the least when we went up. One of the most striking facts you notice is that although there are so many men out here you can't imagine where they are, and, as you see, the communications aren't altogether safe even now.

We are going with General Broadwood's flying column. You should just see our horses. I've got a tiny Cape pony—an awfully wicked little buck-jumping brute at first, and now I can do what I like with him, he is as quiet as a mouse and goes splendidly. He comes in as fresh as paint after a whole morning's walking, trotting, and galloping, which is simply marvellous considering my weight and his size, but he happens to be one of the best in the troop although he is one of the smallest.

We hear that Cambridge won the boat race, I wonder if it's true..... Washing also is rather difficult to meet with. We have about a mile and a half to go to water the horses and wash, and, as you have to take three wild, untamed brutes you can't, you daren't, dismount and wash or you would not get on again.

We are up about four in the morning, feeding and cleaning; out on the veldt all morning; come in, feed and clean; foot-drill all afternoon; feed, clean and bed. And I can tell you we are ready for it, especially as we have no lights and it gets dark pretty early.

Kroonstadt, *June*, 1901.

We have just come off a two months' trek all through the Free State. On the way we visited Vrede, Lindley, Harrismith and lots of places. We haven't been with Broadwood all the time. At one time we were with Lowe and another time with De Lisle. We were with De Lisle at Graspan when he captured part of De Wet's convoy, and our squadron got mentioned in despatches home, as it was a good deal due to us that most of the convoy was captured. It was a gallop after them, I can tell you. I can't understand why the Boers let us capture it all. About two hundred of them went flying away as fast as they could go when they saw us, and I don't suppose there were thirty of us left chasing them as so many of the horses had given out. It was better than any day's hunting imaginable, I can tell you. Going down a hill one time my pony got his foot in a hole and we came an awful cropper between us. The pony made his nose bleed and I got bruised about a bit, but I soon went on again and managed to catch the rest up, so I didn't miss any of the fun. A day or two after we did a forced march to try and catch the rest of the convoy, but it was no good. We did over 60 miles between 4 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock at night, pretty hard work for the horses, wasn't it? A good many of the Australians had to shoot their horses, which were clean done up in the evening, and the men too were pretty glad to see camp that night. The last week we have seen quite a lot of fighting. When we got into camp after the trek, we were reviewed by Lord Kitchener, Generals Knox and Elliot..... Veldt fires are a favourite trick of the Boers to show where our camps are at night. Sometimes they aren't very nice, especially when you are out on night picket, because the grass burns

sometimes at such a pace. It's very funny the way the horses don't mind them a bit, they gallop through them without getting at all frightened.

We had half a day in Kroonstadt yesterday. I never ate so much in half a day in my life before, so you can imagine what a treat it was. The only thing is that the soldiers are not allowed to buy any food to take away with them except at the canteens. They were closed yesterday. That's because the soldiers would buy so much that the supply would fail and the prices would run up so for the poorer people in the town.

It is rather weird going through some of the deserted towns, such as Vrede, on trek. They are so absolutely empty and pulled about.

Senekal, *June 26, 1901.*

..... Last night we did a forced march (two squadrons and ours was one), to Senekal to try and surprise some Boers here, but De Lisle's column was here before us, so between us we bungled the whole thing, and neither column collared any Boers although there were plenty before we got here. We spent the night with practically no food and no blankets in an old school with desks and blackboards about, which we made fires with. You can't imagine how cold it is at night and how hot in the day time

We are now at Vredefort Road Station, expecting to go down to the Western Transvaal. I've carried this letter about for three weeks.

Lindley, *Feb. 20th, 1902.*

We are now in Elliot's division, Fanshawe's column, with a Major Milner acting colonel since Broadwood and De Rougemont left. I have absolutely no news to tell you except what you will see in the papers about the drive around Lindley. We are just warned to march at sundown, commencing another drive, I believe, Harrismith way, but we know absolutely nothing.

The work lately has been terribly hard, day and night. One time I got two hours' sleep in two days and three hours on the third. I could hardly keep awake in the saddle. We have several times done well over 50 miles in a day, and horses are always getting worn out. I must go on grazing guard now....

We have not been in a town now for nearly three months.



THE JOHNIAN DINNER, 1902.

The dinner was held this year on Thursday, April 17th, at the Holborn Restaurant.

The Secretaries are to be congratulated on the success of the arrangements for the evening.

The Toast List was as follows:—*The King; Queen Alexandra, The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family; The College*, proposed by the Chairman, replied to by Messrs R. F. Scott, J. Larmor, J. J. Lister; *The Chairman*, proposed by Mr R. H. Forster; *The Secretaries*, proposed by the Chairman, replied to by Messrs R. H. Forster and E. Prescott.

The following is a list of those present :

Chairman—Lewis Edmunds, K.C.

A. F. Alcock	Rev C. Elsee	A. R. Pennington
Walter Baily	A. J. Finch	E. Prescott
Rev J. F. Bateman	R. H. Forster	J. W. Rob
F. C. Bayard	T. E. Forster	Rev A. J. Robertson
E. Beaumont	A. G. Greenhill	C. B. Rootham
J. H. Beith	Rev E. Hill	W. N. Roseveare
W. A. Bond	R. Horton Smith, K.C.	R. F. Scott
J. Brooksmith	L. Horton Smith	Jason Smith
[W. F. Higginson]	Prof W. H. H. Hudson	R. C. Smith-Carington
Rev W. A. Bryan	H. T. Kemp	Rev J. E. Symns
G. J. M. Burnett	D. M. Kerly	[R. C. M. Symns]
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	Rev H. A. King	H. G. Taylor-Jones
Rev W. Done Bushell	J. Larmor	G. A. Ticehurst
C. Collison	G. M. Light	Rev B. West
H. Collison	J. J. Lister	[C. A. West]
Rev Dr Creswell	R. Marrack	W. F. Whetstone
G. E. Cruikshank	F. Mellor	G. C. Whiteley
Rev F. C. Davies	Rev Canon Newton	G. T. Whiteley
Rev F. H. Dinns	O. V. Payne	P. T. Wrigley
C. D. Edwards		

[Names of Guests in Brackets.]



OUR CHRONICLE.

May Term 1902.

On March 21 the King was pleased to give directions for the appointment of Mr Charles Peter Layard (B.A. 1872), Attorney General, to be Chief Justice of the island of Ceylon. Mr Layard, who is the eldest son of Mr Charles Peter Layard of Colombo was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 13 June 1870 and was called to the Bar 7 June 1873. He was admitted an advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon in August 1873. Became Solicitor General of Ceylon in July 1878; acting Attorney General from May 1891 to July 1892; a puisne judge of the Supreme Court in October 1892. He has been Attorney General of Ceylon since November 1892.

On April 11 the Committee of the Athenaeum Club elected Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Secretary to the Royal Society, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, to be a member of the Club under the rule empowering them to elect persons "of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public services."

The Right Rev John Nathaniel Quirk (B.A. 1873), Bishop Suffragan of Sheffield, was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Divinity, *honoris causa*, on Thursday May 22. The Public Orator in presenting him to the Vice-Chancellor made the following speech :

Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, alumno nostro insigni, adiutor nuper datus est alumnus noster alter, quem hodie non sine gaudio salutamus. Collegii Divi Ioannis ex umbraculis abhinc annos triginta egressus, septem deinceps in locis, quos hodie recitare longum est, laboribus sacris non sine laude functus est, Spiritus illius divini munera septem, quae et in presbyteris et in episcopis ordinandis exoptantur, sine dubio expertus,

qui septiformis gratiae
dat septiforme donum,
virtutis septifariae,
septem petitionum¹.

Etenim, ut Hugonis de Sancti Victoris monasterio e commentariis aliquantulum mutuemur, 'septem petitiones in Dominica

Oratione propterea ponuntur, ut septem dona mereamur Spiritus Sancti, quibus recipiamus septem virtutes, per quas, a septem vitiis liberati, ad septem perveniamus beatitudines.' Faxit Deus, ut, episcopi in munere difficillimo obeundo, alumnus noster populo fidei suae credito pacis et concordiae suasor et hortator assiduus adsit, et illa saltem beatitudine non indignus existimetur:—'beati pacifici, quoniam filii Dei vocabuntur.'

Duco ad vos Scholae Salopiensis alumnum, virum admodum reverendum, IOANNEM NATHANIELEM QUIRK, archiepiscopi Eboracensis episcopum adiutorem.

¹ Flacius Illyricus, *Varia Poëmata* p. 66, ed. 1557.

The Athenaeum for May 17th has the following criticism of Sir George Reid's portrait of Professor Liveing, now on view at the New Gallery: "For downright sincere portrayal of character we find nothing in the present exhibition equal to this portrait of Professor Liveing. The colouring has, as usual, rather negative virtues, but the accomplishment and zeal with which the characteristic forms are explained and etched out with delicate pencillings are unmistakable."

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at a meeting held on May 7 elected Dr D. MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Fellow and Tutor of the College, to be an honorary member of the Society. The Council stated that it was their desire by this act to indicate its appreciation of the great value of the work done by Dr MacAlister in the branches of knowledge embraced in the educational objects of the Society. The number of Honorary Members of the Pharmaceutical Society is limited to fifty. Dr MacAlister has also been appointed to represent the Government as British delegate to the International Conference, summoned to meet at Brussels in September next, for the purpose of preparing an International Pharmacopoeia of potent drugs.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh have appointed the Rev Professor H. M. Gwatkin (B.A. 1867) to be the Gifford Lecturer in the University of Edinburgh for the years 1903—5.

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to be held at Belfast in September next, Professor W. F. R. Weldon F.R.S. (B.A. 1882) will give an evening lecture on "Inheritance."

Mr R. K. McElderry (B.A. 1894), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Greek in Queen's College, Galway, in succession to the late Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson.

Mr T. J. I'A. Bromwich (B.A. 1895), Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Galway, has been appointed an Examiner in the Royal University of Ireland.

The Governor of Cape Colony has appointed Mr J. E. R. de Villers (B.A. 1897), Fellow of the College, to be a member of the Commission to deal with the water question of the Cape Peninsula.

Mr R. P. Paranjpye (B.A. 1899), Fellow of the College, has been appointed acting Principal of the Fergusson College, Poonah.

The Rev Prebendary H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Gresham Lecturer in Divinity and Rector of Upper Chelsea, delivered a course of Lectures on Religious Thought in the 19th Century, during the Easter Term of 1902; the subjects of the several lectures were: (i) The life and genius of Shelley; (ii) Shelley's moral and spiritual philosophy; (iii) Keats, The Singer of the senses; (iv) The higher element in Byron's poetry.

At the election of fifteen members of the Royal Society held in May, five Cambridge men were elected. Of these two were members of the College. The following is an account of their work.

ALFRED HARKER (B.A. 1882). H.M. Geological Survey. Demonstrator in Petrology, Cambridge. Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Has made discoveries in Geology and is the author of about fifty papers treating of that Science. Among his works the following may be mentioned:—"On Slaty Cleavage and Allied Rock-Structures" (Report, British Association, 1885); "On the Eruptive Rocks of the Neighbourhood of Sarn, Carnarvonshire" (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1888); "On the Gabbro of Carrock Fell" (*ibid.*, 1894 and 1895); "On the Granophyre of Strath, Skye" (*ibid.*, 1896); "The Bala-Volcanic Rocks of Carnarvonshire" (Cambridge, 1889); Petrology for Students," (Cambridge, 1895). Also the following paper in collaboration with another writer:—"The Shap Granite and Associated Rocks" (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1891 and 1893).

Sydney Samuel Hough (B.A. 1892). Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. Author of the following papers:—"The Oscillations of a Rotating Ellipsoidal Shell containing Fluid" (Phil. Trans. A., 1895); "The Rotation of an Elastic Sphere" (Phil. Trans. A., 1896); "On the application of Harmonic Analysis to the Dynamical Theory of the Tides"; Part I., "On Laplace's Oscillations of the First Species" (Phil. Trans. A., 1897); Part II., "On the General Integration of Laplace's Dynamical Equations" (Phil. Trans. A., 1898); "On the Influence of Viscosity on Waves and Currents" (Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., vol. xxviii.); "On Certain Discontinuities connected with Periodic Orbits" (Acta Math., vol. xxiv.). Joint author, with Prof G. H. Darwin, of the

article on "Tides" for the German Encyclopædia of Mathematics (in the press). Late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, formerly Isaac Newton student in the University of Cambridge.

At the *Conversazione* of the Royal Society held on the evening of May 14th the following articles were exhibited which are of interest to members of the College:

8. Prof Silvanus P. Thompson, F.R.S.

Gilbert of Colchester: Notabilia.

- (1) First folio Latin edition of *De Magnete*, London, 1600.
- (2) Second Latin (quarto) edition of *De Magnete*, Stettin, 1628.
- (3) Third Latin (quarto) edition of *De Magnete*, Stettin, 1633.
- (4) Gilbert Club's English edition of *De Magnete*, London, 1900.
- (5) Gilbert's *De Mundo Nostro*, Antwerp, 1651.
- (6) Portrait and facsimile autographs of Dr William Gilbert; medallion portrait of Dr Gilbert, modelled by E. Dunkley, cobalt-plated.

Dr William Gilbert, born in Colchester, 1540, died 1603, the Founder of the Sciences of Electricity and Magnetism, was President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Body-physician to Queen Elizabeth.

[William Gilbert was admitted a Fellow of the College 27 March 1561, he became a Senior Fellow 29 December 1569. He held the following College offices: Junior Bursar, from January 1568-9 to 22 January 1569-70, when he became Senior Bursar, in January 1570-1 he became President, holding that office for one year].

38. St John's College, Cambridge, through Prof R. A. Sampson.

Manuscripts relating to the Discovery of Neptune, by the late Prof J. Couch Adams, F.R.S.

Illustrative of the researches by which Adams found the position of the unknown planet Neptune, from the unexplained disturbances in the motion of Uranus. They date from 1841, when, as an undergraduate in his second year he first determined to attack the problem, to 1846 when the planet was discovered.

Each step of his progress can be followed, from the memorandum on which, in 1841, he recorded his resolution, through the collection and reduction of available observations, and the correction of existing theories, down to the determination of the residuum which gave the corrected elements of the orbit of Uranus, and finally the orbit and mass of the unknown planet.

In all, Adams made no less than six separate solutions of the problem, similar in method but largely independent, each advancing in some particular upon the last. Of these the earliest, though necessarily the least perfect, is perhaps of most interest. It is marked C.II in the manuscript volume, and was completed at the end of September 1843, three years before the planet was observed with the telescope. Its crowded arrangement on the backs and corners of pages already used for other purposes, bears clear evidence to Adams' eagerness to reach his result. The position assigned to Neptune by this first determination was some 18° from the truth.

The solution (E.II) dated April 28, 1845, departs from the subsequently observed position by 3° ; that of September 18, and October of the same year (E.III, IV) by less than 1° ; that of August, 1846 (E.VII), by about $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$.

The Section C.II, which has been temporarily abstracted from the volume, is being published in photographic facsimile by the Royal Astronomical Society.

Mr W. F. Kemp (1850), who has been Assistant Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel since 1855, has recently resigned that post. A portrait of Mr Kemp appears in *The Mission Field* for April 1902. The whole system of the home organisation of the S.P.G. was Mr. Kemp's creation, and his influence and courtesy have been felt for nearly two generations in all parts of the country. Mr Kemp's leading principle in organising the work of the S.P.G. in England was that for each Archdeaconry there should be a separate Organising Secretary, who should be a parochial incumbent resident within it. The following is extracted from the Minutes of the Standing Committee of the S.P.G.: "Mr W. F. Kemp, having tendered his resignation of the office of Assistant Secretary after nearly forty-seven years' service, on the motion of the Rev Prebendary Compton, seconded by Archdeacon Burney, it was agreed that the Standing Committee have received with grave regret Mr Kemp's resignation of the office of Assistant Secretary, and are only restrained from urging him to withdraw it, and to stay with them a little longer, by affectionate consideration for the state of his health, which appears to render it unadvisable that he should prolong his labours for the Society

He may truly be said to have given to the Society the work of his life. For forty-seven years he has without intermission devoted his strength to its home administration, and has done his difficult duty not only with signal ability, but with conciliatory tact, truly giving no offence to any man.

His calm and business-like perseverance has been invaluable to the Society, and has borne fruit in the steady growth of its resources available for Mission work.

The standing Committee desire further to express their heartfelt gratitude for much helpful service to themselves in

their deliberations, and especially for the unfailing courtesy with which it has been rendered."

Dr Caldecott (B.A. 1880) formerly Fellow and Dean, and the Rev C. A. Anderson Scott (B.A. 1883) formerly Naden Divinity Student, have been appointed two of the four examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in the University of London. This is a new degree under the revised statutes of the University and the examination in July will be the first to be held.

The Duke of Devonshire has appointed the following members of the College to be Junior Inspectors under the Board of Education: Mr G. S. Hodson (B.A. 1888), Assistant Master at Woodlands School, Manchester, and Mr E. F. D. Bloom (B.A. 1899, B. Sc. London), Science Master at Cambridge County School. Mr Bloom has been appointed to the Leeds district.

The Rev Cornwell Robertson (B.A. 1891), who has been senior mathematical master of St Peter's School, York was on April 17th appointed Headmaster of King Edward's School, Stratford on Avon.

The Rev H. Sneath (B.A. 1897) has been appointed an Assistant Mathematical Master in Christ's Hospital.

Ds F. E. Cole (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a mastership at Emanuel School, Wandsworth.

Mr A. J. Chotzner I.C.S. (B.A. 1895), officiating joint magistrate and deputy Collector at Furnea, has been appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896) I.C.S., who has been under Settlement training in Hazara, was in March last placed in charge of the Pind Dadan Khan Sub-division of the Jhelum District, Punjab.

Mr G. E. Iles (B.A. 1898), magistrate in the Soudan, has been transferred from Omdurman to Khartoum.

Mr W. Falcon (B.A. 1895) has been appointed to an important post at Johannesburg in connection with the Education Department of the Transvaal.

At the ordinary quarterly *comitia* of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on Thursday 24th April, Dr T. H. A. Chaplin (B.A. 1886) was elected to the Fellowship of the College.

At an ordinary meeting held on the same day the following members of St John's, having conformed to the by laws and regulations and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them: J. M. Bennion (B.A. 1898), St Bartholomew's; H. P. Wiltshire (B.A. 1897), Guy's Hospital.

The following members of the College having passed the necessary examinations and having conformed to the bye-laws were in May last admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England: J. M. Bennion (B.A. 1898) (St Bartholomews); H. F. Skrimshire (B.A. 1900) (Charing Cross); H. P. Wiltshire (B.A. 1897) (Guy's).

Mr N. Bishop Harman (1897) M.B., F.R.C.S., has been appointed Ophthalmic surgeon to the Belgravia Hospital for children; he has also been appointed Demonstrator in Pathology to the Middlesex Hospital *vice* Mr C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895) retired.

The Isaac Newton (University) Studentship has been awarded to Ds T. H. Havelock (B.A. 1900). Scholar of the College. Mr Havelock has also been awarded one of the Smith's Prizes for 1902 for his Essay "On the distribution of energy in the continuous spectrum."

Ds C. A. L. Senior (B.A. 1900) was in May elected to the first Tyrwhitt Hebrew (University) Scholarship; the Mason (University) Prize for Biblical Hebrew was also awarded to him.

The Powis Medal for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse has been awarded to H. D. Wakely, Scholar of the College.

W. M. Leadman and N. C. Pope have been elected to Stewart of Rannoch (University) open Scholarships in Hebrew.

G. A. Gaze has been appointed to a clerkship in Queen Anne's Bounty office.

The Exhibition offered by the College to the boy standing first in mathematics in the Cambridge University Local Examinations in December last has been gained by C. A. Jackson of Wolverhampton Grammar School.

We regret to learn that N. S. Hoare, who went out to South Africa in the 44th Company of Imperial Yeomanry, is still in Hospital after a severe attack of enteric fever. At one time he seemed unable to rally from the weakness and prostration induced by the disease, but the latest accounts of him are somewhat more hopeful.

Mr J. R. Tanner has been elected Treasurer of the Union Society in the room of Mr Oscar Browning who retires. At the terminal election held on Tuesday May 27th J. C. Arnold and M. F. J. McDonnell were elected members of the standing Committee.

The Coronation number of *Scottish Arts and Letters* contains an excellent reproduction of the portrait of Anne of Denmark, consort of King James I, which hangs in the Master's Lodge.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Prebendary W. Covington, Rector of St Giles-in-the-Fields, April 20; by Professor Mayor, Commemoration Sermon, May 4; by Canon J. T. Pollock, Vicar of Brigham, Carlisle, May 25.

The list of Select preachers before the University to the end of the Easter Term 1903 includes the names of the following members of the College: 1902, August 10, Ven J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859), Archdeacon of Manchester; August 17, Rev H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Rector of St Luke, Chelsea, Prebendary of St Paul's; December 16, Rev F. Dyson, (B.A. 1877), Junior Dean of the College; 1903 April 26 Rev G. H. Whitaker (B.A. 1870), Honorary Canon of Truro.

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1902 to know that the following dates have been fixed: Candidates to inform the master of the subject of their Dissertation not later than May 22nd; Dissertation to be sent to the Master not later than August 25th. The examination will be held in the Combination Room on Saturday, October 18. The election will take place on Monday, November 3rd.

The following members of the College were ordained in February last:

Deacons: W. A. Birks (B.A. 1901) by the Archbishop of York, at Bishopthorpe on February 22, licensed to St Stephen's Sheffield; R. M. Woolley (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of London, in St Paul's Cathedral, on February 23, with letters dimissory from the Bishop of Peterborough; T. W. Hunt (B.A. 1901) by the Bishop of Manchester, in his Cathedral on February 23, at the request of the Bishop of Chester.

Priests: F. B. Speed (B.A. 1876) by the Bishop of London, in St Paul's Cathedral; A. R. Ingram (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of Ripon, in Ripon Cathedral; and W. E. Robinson (B.A. 1900) by the Bishop of St Albans, in Trinity Parish Church, all on February 23.

The following were ordained on Trinity Sunday (May 25): *Deacons*, A. E. Bevan (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of London, licensed to Hornsey; F. L. Gwatkin (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of Winchester, licensed to St John Baptist, Moordown; C. O. S. Hatton (B.A. 1894) by the Bishop of Winchester, licensed to Byfleet; Harold Bentley Smith (B.A. 1901) by the Bishop of Manchester, licensed to Sacred Trinity, Salford; *Priests*, H. P. V. Nunn (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of Chester; W. C. B. Purser (B.A. 1900) by the Bishop of Rochester; T. A. Moxon (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of Southwell.

The Rev Joseph Russel Little (B.A. 1855), Rector of Stansfield, Suffolk, has been appointed Rural Dean of Clare.

The Rev George Washington (B.A. 1857), Chaplain of George's Church, Rue Auguste Vecquerie, Paris, has been elected a delegate to the London Diocesan Conference for the next three years.

The Rev J. T. Nunns (B.A. 1858), Vicar of Launceston, has been appointed by the Bishop to the honorary Canonry of St Aldhelm, in Truro Cathedral.

The Rev R. J. Martyn (B.A. 1870), Rector of St Buryan, Cornwall, has been appointed by the Bishop of Truro to the honorary canonry of St Conan, in Truro Cathedral.

The Rev F. Willcox (B.A. 1874), Headmaster of St Albans Grammar School, has been collated by the Bishop of St Albans to the Vicarage of Great Bentley, near Colchester.

The Rev E. C. Peake (B.A. 1875), Rector of Hinton, Hants, has been appointed Honorary Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the Diocese of Winchester.

The Rev. J. H. Mackie (B.A. 1878), who has been a mathematical master of Sedbergh School since 1882, has been appointed Rector of Filton, Gloucestershire.

The Rev J. B. Armstrong (B.A. 1881), Rector of Stanthorpe, Queensland, has been appointed incumbent of Toowong in the same colony.

The Rev W. J. Caldwell (B.A. 1891) has been presented by the University to the Vicarage of Ditton Priors in the Diocese of Hereford.

The Rev Kenneth Clarke (B.A. 1896) has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Brown, J. E.	(1861)	V. Oldbury, Birmingham	V. Studham, Beds.
Cole, F. G.	(1887)	C. St Augustine's, Hull	V. Bilton, in Holderness
Chester, F. E.	(1886)	C. Ashby-de-la-Zouch	V. Packington w Snibston, Leics.
Cheeseman, H. J.	(1874)	R. Upton Lovel, Wilts.	R. Girtton, Cambs.
Warren, W.	(1877)		V. Poslingford, Suffolk
Roberts, A. S.	(1890)	C. Todmorden	R. Tatham, Lancaster
Clark, G. W.	(1883)	C. St Saviour, Stoke next Guildford	V. Beoley
Cursham, F. C.	(1873)	V. Tithby with Cropwell Butler	V. Flintham, Notts.
Sanders, R. L.	(1892)	Assist. Master, Liverpool College	P. C. Wormhill, Derbyshire
Ferguson, W. H.	(1891)	V. Longwood, Huddersfield	V St Paul's, Stratford

The following appointments have been made to benefices in the gift of the College: the Rev George Robinson (B.A. 1869), Vicar of Ashington near Morpeth, Honorary Canon of Newcastle, has been presented to the Vicarage of Holme on Spalding Moor, vacant by the death of the Rev G. G. Holmes; the Rev A. R. Johnson (B.A. 1883), formerly Fellow of the College, has been presented to the Rectory of Marwood, vacant by the institution of the Rev H. T. E. Barlow to the Rectory of Lawford.

The following University appointments of Members of the College have been made since our last issue: Dr D. MacAlister to be an additional Examiner in Medicine for the third examination for the degree of M.B., and to be further a Member of the Appointments Board; Dr Watson to be an Examiner for the Theological Tripos in 1903; Prof Marshall, Mr H. S. Foxwell and Mr J. R. Tanner to be members of a Syndicate to inquire into the best means of enlarging the opportunities for the study in Cambridge of Economics and associated branches of Political Science; Mr W. Bateson to be deputy for the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; Mr T. R. Glover to be an Examiner for the Porson Prize in 1903.

As we go to Press we learn that Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox has been appointed to a Law Lectureship in the College.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The Phormio of Terence*, by W. C. Laming (Blackie); *Penny History of the Church of England*, Rev Augustus Jessopp, D.D. (S. P. C. K.).

At the 270th anniversary meeting for the election of the Court of Governors of Sion College held on April 22, the Rev P. Clementi-Smith (B.A. 1871), Rector of St Andrew by the Wardrobe, London, was elected one of the Assistants.

A portrait of the Rev T. B. Rowe (B.A. 1856), formerly Fellow of the College and Headmaster of Tonbridge School from 1875 to 1890, appears in *The Tonbridgian* for December 1901.

The 'Encyclopaedia of Sport' contains an excellent general article on Cricket by Mr W. J. Ford (B.A. 1876).

A memoir of the Rev George Everard (B.A. 1851, see *Eagle*, xxiii, 80), has been published by his daughter. The title is *A faithful Sower*; it contains a record of Mr Everard's pastoral work at Wolverhampton, Dover, Southport and elsewhere. The volume, which has a preface by the Bishop of Durham, is written by Mr Everard's children and old curates.

Since his ordination some ten years ago the Rev W. N. Willis (B.A. 1887) has rendered devoted service at the Parish

Church, Eastbourne, in quite a voluntary capacity and, in recognition of his invaluable assistance, the Vicar and churchwardens, together with a number of members of the congregation, have presented him with a handsome clock. The timepiece is in a carved, massive oak case, and has a brass dial. There are alternative quarter chimes, the Westminster on four gongs and other chimes on eight bells, which can be used at will. The clock is of English work throughout. It bears the inscription "Presented to the Rev W. N. Willis, M.A., by members of the congregation in grateful appreciation of his services at the Parish Church, Eastbourne, 1891—1901. The gift, which was accompanied by the subjoined letter, was sent privately to Mr Willis's residence, Ascham School, on Saturday, January 11th. The letter was as follows:—

THE PARISH CHURCH, EASTBOURNE, JANUARY, 1902.

To the Rev W. N. Willis, M.A.

Dear Sir,—Ten years have now passed since you were ordained to the ministry. During the whole of this period you have generously served the Parish Church, Eastbourne. We ask you to accept the clock which will accompany this letter as a token of our deep appreciation of the services you have so earnestly rendered and of the kind interest you have ever taken in the affairs of the church and parish of St Mary. Trusting that your connection with our old Parish Church may continue in the years to come, along with that affectionate respect and friendship you have long since won amongst us,

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Signed) F. W. GOODWIN, Vicar.

C. A. LEATHAM } Churchwardens.

A. STAPLEY }

The names of the other subscribers follow.

At Gloucester, Thursday, May 15th, Archdeacon J. P. A. Bowers (B.A. 1877), was presented with an elaborately carved eight-day bracket clock on behalf of past and present members of the diocesan mission staff. In acknowledging the gift he said he was thankful the office he now held did not sever him from his many old friends and fellow-workers, but he wished to make it an opportunity for a still further extension of the work of the diocesan mission. He urged upon the mission staff loyalty and support for his successor, Canon Alexander, and expressed the hope that they would not necessarily keep to the old plans of working, but that any wisely-considered developments should be heartily welcomed. Each man had his individuality, and it would be a loss to the diocese if the individuality of his successor was not taken advantage of.

The Rev Canon W. Moore-Ede (B.A. 1872), Rector of Whitburn, who was Rector of Gateshead and Chairman of the

School Board from 1881 to 1901, has been presented at the offices of the Gateshead School Board with his portrait, printed by Mr J. E. Reid, in recognition of his educational work. Canon Moore-Ede presented the portrait, in turn, to the Board.

The Bishop of Rochester on Saturday, April 26th, dedicated a churchyard cross which has been erected in the burial ground at Cuxton, near Rochester, in memory of the late Canon Charles Colson (B.A. 1839, see *Eagle*, xxii, p. 399), who was for 27 years rector of that parish. Archdeacon Cheetham delivered a eulogy of Canon Colson, and recited Chaucer's "Parson of a Town" as a correct description of him. There was a very large assemblage at the ceremony, including Dean Hole, the Earl and Countess of Darley, and the clergy and leading residents of the district.

In our Chronicle for the Easter Term 1900 (*Eagle*, xxi, 358) mention was made of the opinion expressed by Mr Buttery that the portrait of Sir Noah Thomas, which hangs in the College Hall, was painted by Romney. This portrait has for many years been ascribed to Sir Joshua Reynolds (see *Munk Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, ii, 218-9; *The Eagle*, xi, 365). The exercise of a little patience and research, combined with a modicum of luck, has led not only to the confirmation of Mr Buttery's opinion, but to the discovery of how the portrait came to the College, all memory of the latter fact having died out. It appears that the portrait was bequeathed to the College by Sir Noah's daughter Mrs Mary Lutwyche of Marlborough Buildings, in the parish of Walcot in the city of Bath, who died at Bath 22 February 1845. Her will, dated 21 June 1844, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 6 March 1845, contains the following clause.

"I give the fine picture by Romney of my dear father Sir Noah Thomas, knight, Physician to his Majesty George the Third, to the Master or Head of St John's College, Cambridge, for the time being, Upon trust to place the same as an heirloom in the said College, where my said father received his education, and where he was as much distinguished, not only for his having been Senior Wrangler of his year, but for his deep learning, which laid the foundation of the high reputation he afterwards enjoyed in his profession, in which his skill was sufficiently proved by the great success of his prescriptions. It would be injustice to the memory of his Tutor the learned Dr Rutherford whose "Essay on Virtue" did such honour to its Author, and to that of the great Mathematician the blind Dr Saunderson were no mention made of the great advantages he reaped from their instructions."

It appears from Romney's diary that Sir Noah Thomas sat for his portrait on the following days in 1781: July 26, 28; August, 1, 4, 11, 14, 16.

Sir Noah took his B.A. degree in 1742-3 and as the Tripos lists prior to that of 1747-8 have not been published the fact that he was Senior Wrangler has not hitherto been noted. He entered the College as a pensioner 18 July 1738, his Tutor being Dr Philip Williams, Public Orator of the University. The Dr 'Rutherford' mentioned in Mrs Lutwyche's will is no doubt Dr Thomas Rutherford, Regius Professor of Divinity from 1756 to 1771.

The following item appears in a list of books and manuscripts issued by Mr Quaritch :

Norfolk :

644 ASHBY (Rev George). Remarks on Bloomfield and Parkyn's History of Norfolk, consisting of Additions, Corrections, etc. Sm. folio *MS. of about 120 pages, half morocco*

George Ashby (B.A. 1744) was President of the College from 1767 to 1775, and Rector of Barrow, Suffolk from 1774 to his death in 1808.

The following appear in recent catalogues :

WORDSWORTH (Wm.) A.L.s., 3 pages 4to, Rydal Mount, 7th Sept. 1849, written 6 months before his death, £3.

"My Lord, I much regret being obliged once again to throw myself upon your good offices by requesting you, if it be possible, to gain for my grandson the indulgence of the Master General of the Ordinance to allow his examination to be deferred until May next. For his not being sufficiently prepared to present himself in November, I blame as much as his own slackness his father, whose objection to the 'cramming' system has prevented the youth from going to Woolwich," etc.

White (Henry Kirke, 1785-1806) Eminent Poet; Original Autograph Manuscript, with his signature in full, being "Remarks on and Translations from the Ancients," No. 2 Virgil's Georgics, commencing "There can be little doubt, that those writers had a very erroneous idea of the nature of that species of poetry who could assert, that to write a truly excellent Georgic, was one of the greatest efforts of the human mind," etc., 55 lines closely written, also 25 lines of translation, commencing "Thrice happy swains did May fully know," etc., 3 pp., 4to, *circa* 1800, portrait added £9 9s. MSS. of Kirke White (who died at the early age of 21) are of rare occurrence.

The Master and Fellows propose to institute an Annual Dinner to Members of the College who have taken the M.A. degree and have retained their names on the College Boards; the first of these Dinners is to be held this year on Thursday, June 19. As there are some 850 names on the Boards, and as it is impossible to accommodate more than about 120 guests in the College at any one time, it has been necessary to make a beginning by issuing invitations to certain particular years; and on consideration it was decided to divide the names on the

Boards into three chronological groups according to the date of the B.A. degree, and then to issue invitations to those whose names stood first in each group. In this way it is possible to include among the guests of the College, Johnians of quite different standing, and at the same time to secure that each guest should find himself among his own contemporaries. For this year invitations have been issued (i) to those who took their B.A. degree earlier than 1852; (ii) to a group beginning with those who took the B.A. degree in 1869; (iii) to a group beginning with those who took the B.A. degree in 1882. It is hoped that in subsequent years other members will be asked in their turn.

The guests will be accommodated in College; an attempt being made as far as possible to put them in their old rooms. Dinner will be served in Hall at 7.30 on the Thursday evening, and will be followed by speeches, terminating with smoking in the Combination Room. There will be breakfast in the Hall on the Friday morning at such an hour as may not be incompatible with a late sitting the night before.

JOHNIANA.

'The Chester Courant' has a column devoted to notes on local history. From this we extract the following with regard to Randle Cotgrave a member of the College.

RANDLE COTGRAVE.

The *Dictionary of National Biography* has an account of this Cheshire scholar, the author of the first French-English Dictionary, from which it appears that he was admitted a scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, on November 10, 1587, and afterwards became secretary to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, eldest son of the first Earl of Exeter, and therefore grandson of Elizabeth's great statesman. Cotgrave brought out his Dictionary in 1611, and a second edition in 1632. He died in 1634, a reference for this date being given to Cooper's "Memorials of Cambridge" (ii 113). The year of his entry at college shews that he was born about 1570.

There are other statements, or rather suggestions, made in the biography which must be rejected. "Possibly," says the writer, "he was Randal, son of William Cotgrave of Christleton," mentioned in the pedigree in Harl. MS. 1500 (fo. 118), because the arms known to have been used by the subject of the notice closely resemble those given in that pedigree; "if he be the same person as the Randle Cotgreve of the Harl MS. he became subsequently registrar to the Bishop of Chester and married Ellinor Taylor of that city by whom he had four sons—William, Randolph, Robert, and Alexander—and a daughter Mary." A reference to the printed Cheshire Visitation of 1580 (Harleian Society, 1882) would have shown this supposition to be erroneous; for at that time Randle Cotgrave, son of William Cotgrave of Christleton, was husband of Ellinor Taylor and registrar to the Bishop of Chester, so that he could not be the youth who went up to Cambridge some years later. The latter may, however, very well have been the second son of Randolph of the registrar; and perhaps some reader of the "Sheaf" may be able to confirm this, or to point out the true parentage of Cotgrave of Fiench Dictionary fame.

Randle Cotgrave, the Bishop's registrar, appears to have entered this service about 1541, when "Sir John Chetham, clerk," was the acting registrar under Chancellor Wilmslow, and to have become acting registrar himself

about 1562 on Chetham's death or retirement. He is no doubt the "Dns-Randle Cotgreyy" who took the oath in 1563 ("Sheaf," 3rd S., i. 34). An extract was printed a few weeks ago in the "Sheaf" from the account books of his clerk Henry Pennant (No. 558), and it appears from the Visitation of 1580 that he still survived in that year. He may very well have been the "Randle Cotgrave, chaplain," who was presented to the rectory of St. Peter's, Cheshire, in 1541, by William Brereton, esquire, William Cotgrave of Christleton, junior, and Nicholas Newbold of Dodleston, yeoman; in which case the second of these would probably be his brother (Ormerod i. 326). Nothing is said as to the reason of the vacancy, when the next recorded rector, William Orton, is mentioned in 1569. If he had married during Edward VI.'s reign he would have been expelled from this benefice or compelled to resign it, under Bishop Coates, though he might have retained his place under the registrar.

The arms in the Visitation give eight quarterings, of which four are not identified; others show connections with Cotton, Ridware, and Bostock. Those of Cotgrave are the same as these assigned to "William Cotgrave, late Alderman" (of Chester, 1629) in the Armourey printed in the "Sheaf" (ii. 18).

A. B. C.

RANDLE COTGRAVE.

The following letter has been kindly copied from the original by Mr. Gilbert P. Gamon. It is mentioned by the writer of the Cotgrave article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, who remarks that the arms on the seal are proof that the author of the famous French Dictionary belonged to the Cheshire Cotgraves; "they are quite different from those of Hugh Cotgrave, Richmond Herald in 1566, who is sometimes supposed to have been his father." The same writer gives a reference to an earlier letter of Cotgrave's, printed in *Notes and Queries* (3rd Series, viii, 84), to which it was communicated by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt; this letter (dated Nov. 27, 1610) is to the same Monsieur Beaulieu, who appears to have helped in revising the proof sheets of the Dictionary.

Letter by Ran. Cotgrave to Mons. Beaulieu. 8th July, 1612. With seal bearing arms: "A fesse dancette ermine, between 3 bugle horns skinged."

To my worthie and most deere frend M^rsieur Beaulieu Secretary to the Embassad^r of Great Britaine at Paris or elsewhere, haste theis.

I left for you a l^re at Mr. Inesters the 19th of last enclosed wthin yt one from my lo: gone hence but a few days before. This I hope you received ere this. The 30th I had one from you, and in answer of it send you by this bearer (the same that brought from you the Picktooths for my lo:) 2 of my Dictionaries, wherein many (I dare not say all) slips of ye Printer be corrected; but they are thereby somewhat handsommer than the ordinarie ones. This Bearer, as it seems, was not furnished for ye payment of them, and therefore you shall take what course you will for ye return of xxij^s w^{ch} they cost me, who have not been provident enough to reserve any of them, and therefore am now forced to be beholden, for them to a Mechanicall generation, that suffers no respect to waigh downe a private gaine. Deerer they were by xij^d in a booke, until of late; yet had they bene mine owne they should not have bene so dere to you, whom I owe much more than a multitude of those books are worth: and so for this time I bid you farewell resting allwayes and to my utmost abilitie,

Your frend and servant

RAN : COTGRAVE.

8 July 1612.

The British Ambassador at the time was Sir Thomas Edmondes. "My lord" is Lord Burleigh (afterwards Earl of Exeter), in whose service Randle Cotgrave then was.

The fact that the clergyman who married George Washington to Martha Dandridge Custis at St Peter's Church, New Kent County, Virginia, on 6 January 1759 was a Johnian is worth noticing in the *Eagle*. The clergyman in question was the Rev David Mossom, Rector of St Peter's Church, New Kent, from 1727 to his death in 1767. He was admitted to St John's 5 June 1705 at the age of 16. He was the son of Thomas Mossom, chandler, was born at Greenwich and educated at Lewisham School under Mr Tanner. His name does not appear in the printed *Graduati Cantabrigienses*, but he was ordained Deacon 1 May 1718 and Priest 8 June 1718 by the Bishop of London, when he is described as B.A. of St John's College, Cambridge. *The William and Mary College quarterly Historical Magazine* (published at Williamsburg, Virginia) has some notes about Mossom which we reproduce. (1) vol v. p. 67 has the following note: I have been favoured by Miss Calvin Perkins, of Memphis, Tenn., with a view of the Bible used by Rev David Mossom, who married George Washington at St Peter's Church, New Kent. On the inside front cover is: "Ric: Criche 1660. David Mossom his book given by Ric: Criche Esqr 1699." On the inside book cover is written: "My dear father died September 12th 1701, I being then eleven years old and a half." As Rev David Mossom was born March 25, 1690, this probably refers to the death of his father. On a flyleaf are these entries:

"David the son of David and Eliza Mossom was born Sunday Augt. 21 about half an hour past seven in the evening and baptized Sunday Sept. the 4th 1715."

"Robert the 3rd son of David and Eliza Mossom was born Saturday December 1st about eleven of the clock and baptized Sunday the 16, 1716. He died Thursday Sep. 26, 1717 about 6 clock in the morning, and was buried Sep. 27 in St Margarets Churchyard."

"Thomas ye 4th son of David and Eliza Mossom was born Wednesday May ye 14th at a quarter past one in ye morning. Baptized on Whit Sunday June ye 1st 1718."

"Susanna Daughter of Dav: and Eliza Mossom was born Friday July 22 and about quarter past four in ye morning and baptized Sunday July ye 31, 1720."

"Elizabeth Daur. of Da. and Eliza Mossom was born Friday Sept. 21 near ten in the morning and Baptized Sunday Sep. 30, 1722."

As shewn elsewhere, Rev David Mossom married three times: 1. Elizabeth, above named, who died January 28, 1737—St Peter's Parish Register. 2. Mary—(mentioned in his epitaph, *Mss. de ii*, 469). 3. Elizabeth Soane, widow of Benskin Marston, and daughter of Henry Soane, who was son of Henry Soane, Speaker of the House of Burgesses. She died April 2, 1759, aged fifty-five years (Charles City Records and Elizabeth (Souse) Mossom's tombstone). Rev David Mossom was born March 25, 1690 and died January 4, 1767. The youngest child above of the first marriage, Elizabeth Mossom, born in 1722, married Captain William Reynolds, owner of a vessel plying in the tobacco trade. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Richard Chapman, junior, and the births of their children are entered in an old prayer book which I have been permitted to see: "Jane Chapman was born 29 February 1776 (Mrs Price of Hanover d. s. p). Reynolds Chapman was born 22 July 1778 (died February 1844, succeeded George C. Taylor as clerk of Orange in 1802. He married Rebecca Conway Madison, daughter of General William Madison and his wife Francis Throckmorton. One of their children was Judge John Madison Chapman, who married August 3, 1841, Susannah Digges Cole). Johnson Chapman was born 26 December 1780. (Signed) Sunday Mar 1781. Rich. Chapman.

(2) Vol v. p 78. The epitaph on the tombstone of David Mossom in St Peter's Church, New Kent County, is as follows:

Reverendus David Mossom prope jacet, Collegii St Joannis Cantabrigiae olim Alumnus, Hujus Parochiae Rector Annos Quadraginta, Omnibus Ecclesiae Anglicanae Presbyteriis Inter Americanos Ordine Presbyteratus Primus; Literatura paucis Secundus, Qui tandem senio et moerore confectus Ex variis rebus arduis quas in hac vita perpressus est Mortisque in dies memor,

ideo virens et valens, Sibi hunc sepulturae locum posuitet elegit Uxoribus Elizabetha et Maria quidem juxta Sepulti. Ubi requiescat donec resuscitatus ad vitam eternam Per Jesum Christum salvatorem nostrum, Qualis erat, indicant illi quibus bene notus Superstites non hoc sepulchrale saxum. Londini Natus 25 Martii 1690, Obiit 4^o Janii 1767

To this inscription there is a note *ibid* p. 51.

(3) David Mossom (see Quarterly iv, p. 66) became minister of St Peter's Church in 1727. There is proof that he was married three times. Bishop Meade says he was married four times. He was the person who officiated at the nuptials of George Washington, and continued in the ministry 40 years. According to his epitaph he was educated at St John's College Cambridge and was the first native American admitted to the office of presbyter in the Church of England. In his autobiography the Rev Devereux Jarratt attributes a poor character to morals and religion in New Kent. But it is so much easier to overdraw than to give an exact representation. Jarratt says that Mossom was a poor preacher, very near sighted, and reading his sermons closely, kept his eyes fixed on the paper, and his remarks "seemed rather addressed to the cushion than to the congregation." As illustrative of the lifeless condition of religion he mentions a quarrel between Mr Mossom and his clerk, in which the former assailed the latter from the pulpit in his sermon, and the latter to avenge himself, gave out from the desk the psalm in which were these lines :

With restless and ungoverned rage
Why do the heathen storm ?
Why in such rash attempts engage
As they can ne'er perform.

His daughter Elizabeth married Captain William Reynolds.

[A correspondent sends the following notes with regard to George Plaxton, who was admitted a pensioner of the College 24 March 1665-6 and took the B.A. degree in 1669-70. He was afterwards ordained Deacon by the Archbishop of York 29 May 1670].

Vicar of Sheriffhales, Salop and Staffs, 1673—1690; Rector of Donington, Salop, 1673—1703; Rector of Kinnersley or Kenardsey, Salop, 1677—1703; Rector of Barwick in Elmet, York, 1703—1721. He died in 1721, but the place is not known.

He published "Some natural observations made in the parishes of Kinardsey and Donington in Shropshire by the Rev Mr George Plaxton, as communicated by Mr Ralph Thoresby to Dr Hans Sloane F.R.S. Secretary" *Philosophical Transactions*, xxv. No 310 pp. 2418—2423.

From the Parish Register of Donington : "George Plaxton, clerk, Mr of Arts of St John's Coll. in Cambridge was presented by Sir Win Leveson Gower, Baronet, to this Rectory, Anno 1690."

In the Ducatus Leodensis by Ralph Thoresby F.R.S. "But what relates to this Church and Parish [*i.e.* Barwick in Elmet] will be more accurately described by the Reverend and ingenious Mr George Plaxton, who (since the survey was taken) is Rector of Barwick, and what is too rare, resident there, being the first that has been so of many ages; and as the Parochians are happy in his Preaching and Prayers on the week-days and Monthly Communions, to which ancient custom he has happily reduced them; so the Republic of Letters will be advanced by his designed history."

ADAMS ESSAY PRIZE.

This prize is adjudged in the Michaelmas Term for an essay on a mathematical subject. The prize consists of a copy of the Collected Works of Professor J. C. Adams, together with about £4 in money or books at the choice of the recipient.

The competition is open to all undergraduates of the College who have not entered on their seventh term of residence at the time when the essay is sent in.

The competition is intended to promote independent study of original authorities, and to encourage practice in compact and systematic exposition. Originality in the treatment of the subject is not essential, but freshness and precision will carry weight; the length of the essay is limited to about 3000 words.

The essay, marked "Adams Memorial Prize," should be sent to the Senior Bursar before the end of September.

For the present year the essay is to be on one of the following subjects:

- (i) Unicursal and Elliptic Curves.
- (ii) Partial Differential Equations of the first order.
- (iii) A critical account of Lagrange's *Mecanique Analytique*.
- (iv) Gravitational problems in Hydrostatics.

The following authorities may be consulted on the essay subjects:

(i) Salmon, *Higher Plane Curves*; Halphen, *Fonctions Elliptiques*.

(ii) Forsyth, *Treatise on Differential Equations*; Lie-Scheffers, *Geometrie der Berührungs-transformationen*.

(iii) Thomson and Tait, *Natural Philosophy*.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE v. JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

We take the following from the *Cambridge Review* for March 13. On Tuesday, March 11, St John's journeyed over to Oxford to meet Jesus. They were, however, beaten by the odd event. J. Strand-Jones, the Rugby Football Blue, was successful in the Weight, and was second in the Hurdles and Long Jump. Sanger and Linnell ran well for the visitors.

100 Yards Race.—S. H. Lockyer, Jesus, 1; A. B. Sleight, St John's, 2; J. W. Hoine, St John's, 3. Won by a yard. Time, 11 1-5 secs.

High Jump.—S. H. Baker, Jesus, 5 ft. 1 in., 1; J. C. H. How, St John's, 5 ft. 2 in.

Quarter-Mile Race.—S. H. Lockyer, Jesus, 1; J. W. Horne, St John's, 2. Won by three yards. Time 53 secs.

Putting the Weight.—J. Strand-Jones, Jesus, 31 ft. 6 in., 1; W. T. Ritchie, St John's, 29 ft. 8 in., 2.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—H. E. H. Oakeley, St John's, 1; J. Strand-Jones, Jesus, 2; W. T. Ritchie, St John's, 3. Won by three yards. Time, 21 secs.

Half-Mile Race.—J. H. Bradshaw, St John's, 1; C. S. Woodward, Jesus, 2; L. J. P. Jolly, St John's, 3. Won by thirty yards. Time, 2 mins. 12 secs.

Two Mile Race.—R. McC. Linnell, St John's, 1; S. H. Baker, Jesus, 2; C. Beard, Jesus, 3. Won by three hundred yards; a poor third. Time, 10 mins. 36 2-5 secs.

Long Jump.—F. W. Allen, Jesus, 20 ft. 5 in., 1; J. Strand-Jones, Jesus, 18 ft. 4 1/2 in., 2; A. B. Sleight, St John's, 0; W. T. Ritchie, St John's, 0.

One Mile Race.—H. Sanger, St John's, 1; E. A. Weston, St John's, 2; C. L. Richards, Jesus, 3; A. Fenn, Jesus, 0; H. W. Jones, Jesus, 0. Won by three hundred yards. Time, 4 mins. 46 2-5 secs.

CRICKET CLUB.

President—Mr Sikes. *Captain*—C. H. T. Hayman. *Secretary*—E. Booker.

The season has been a success on the whole, although the batting had been very unsafe on wet wickets. Our bowling was strong and suited to any kind of wicket. The fielding was quite up to the mark with regard to ground-work, but left something to be desired in the matter of catches. H. Chapple and P. G. Broad were both given their Crusaders early in the term, both playing in the Freshmen's Match, and the former also in the Trial game.

Matches played 20. Won 5. Lost 2. Drawn 13.

Batting Averages.

	Innings	Times not out	Total	Highest Score	Aver.
E. Booker	22	6	814	117*	50·9
H. Chapple	14	2	368	75	30·6
P. G. Broad	14	3	333	105*	30·2
C. H. T. Hayman	13	2	298	100	27·1
J. W. Linnell	5	4	27	15	27·0
H. Addison	21	2	511	118	26·9
P. C. Sands	13	4	174	38	19·3
A. Chapple	15	0	296	80	19·0
R. T. G. French.....	16	5	172	69	15·6
R. McC. Linnell	14	2	166	33*	13·8
W. A. Rix	14	2	166	42	11·9
H. H. H. Hockey	14	3	124	34	11·2
G. L. Jarratt	5	1	34	15*	8·5

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
H. Chapple	84	7	286	23	12·43
R. McC. Linnell	67·3	16	216	17	12·70
J. W. Linnell	168·4	11	673	45	14·95
R. T. G. French	152·3	22	515	28	18·39
H. H. H. Hockey.....	173·3	24	519	27	19·22
W. A. Rix	69·4	15	234	12	19·50

Characters of the team :

- C. H. T. Hayman* (Capt.)—Has unfortunately not been able to captain the side regularly, but has played several fine innings, especially on bad wickets. Scores freely behind the wicket on the off-side, and possesses a very sound defence. Fields well in any position, and could not be improved upon at first slip.
- E. Booker*—A very fine bat, especially on the leg-side; has scored most consistently, and easily heads the batting averages. Is a safe field, and can bowl at a pinch. Has been a most energetic secretary.
- W. A. Rix*—Is over anxious to make runs, and frequently got himself out by trying to score too fast. A very useful bowler on his day.
- A. Chapple*—Has been most useful to the team as a bat, who could be relied on to make runs, and as a fine outfield.
- H. Addison*—A hitter of the 'Jessop' type, who started by being dead out of form, but has finished very strongly. His innings against Trinity Hall was magnificent. On his day a really first class wicket-keeper.
- H. H. H. Hockey*—As there have been few fast bowlers' wickets this season, he has been rather off colour, but when he did find his length proved most difficult to play. A plucky bat, who has saved the side from defeat on more than one occasion.
- J. W. Linnell*—Has proved most destructive on the wet wickets—would do even better if he bowled more at the batsman's pads; can make runs if he likes in good style.
- R. McC. Linnell*—Usually throws his wicket away by choosing the wrong ball to hit. Has been most useful as a bowler, and is very energetic in the field.
- R. T. G. French*—A slow but useful bat, and a safe field. Has bowled very well at times, especially in the Trinity match.
- H. Chapple*—A very difficult batsman to dislodge, and has good scoring strokes all round the wicket. Is a very nasty bowler to play when the wicket helps him at all. Ought to be a great success next year.
- P. C. Sands*—Patient and careful bat with a good defence. A splendid field at point, and may make a useful change bowler.
- P. G. Broad*—Has played some fine innings, notably in the second Trinity match; he is a trifle slow, but his placing on the leg-side is excellent. Fielding clean and safe.

Matches.

- v. Pembroke.* Drawn. Pembroke 188. St John's 142 for 8 wickets (H. Chapple 69).
- v. Emmanuel.* Drawn. St John's 244 for 6 wickets (E. Booker 88, H. Chapple 75). Emmanuel 198 for 5 wickets.
- v. Caius.* Drawn. St John's 227 (E. Booker 77) and 168 for 3 wickets (H. Addison 81). Caius 356.
- v. Sidney.* Won. Sidney 202. St John's 219 for 4 wickets (E. Booker 80, H. Chapple 57).
- v. Emmanuel.* Won. St John's 273 for 9 wickets (A. Chapple 80). Emmanuel 99 (H. Hockey 4 wickets for 36, W. Rix 4 wickets for 9).
- v. King's.* Drawn. St John's 169. King's 43 for 1 wicket.
- v. Caius.* Drawn. Caius 113 for 9 wickets. Stopped by rain.



v. Trinity. Lost. St John's 29 and 68 for 3 wickets. Trinity 132 (H. Chapple 5 wickets for 37).

v. Sidney. Won. St John's 128 (C. H. T. Hayman 47 not out). Sidney 46 (J. W. Linnell 6 wickets for 26. R. T. G. French 4 wickets for 17).

v. Jesus. Drawn. St John's 203 and 108 for 8 wickets. Jesus 110 and 74 for 3 wickets.

v. St John's (Oxford). Drawn. St John's (Camb.) 272 for 5 (E. Booker 117 not out, H. Chapple 53). St John's (Oxford) 141 for 6 wickets.

v. Pembroke. Drawn. Pembroke 169 for 2 wickets. St John's 39 for 6 wickets.

v. Trinity Hall. Drawn. St John's 225 for 6 wickets (P. G. Broad 105 not out, R. T. G. French 69). Trinity Hall 182 for 6 wickets.

v. Christ's. Won. Christ's 155 and 177. St John's 276 (E. Booker 90) and 59 for no wickets.

v. Trinity. Drawn. St John's 111 (C. H. T. Hayman 38, P. G. Broad 29). Stopped by rain.

v. Peterhouse. Lost. Peterhouse 183 (R. T. G. French 7 wickets for 67). St John's 69.

v. Emmanuel. Drawn. St John's 231 for 6 wickets (E. Booker 77 not out). Emmanuel 159 for 6 wickets.

v. Queens'. Drawn. St John's 245 for 3 wickets (C. H. T. Hayman 100, E. Booker 65 not out). Queens' 162 for 7 wickets.

v. Sidney. Drawn. Sidney 126 (J. W. Linnell 9 wickets for 73). St John's 99 for 8 wickets.

v. Trinity Hall. Won. St John's 256 for 4 wickets (H. Addison 118, E. Booker 66 not out). Trinity Hall 77 (H. H. H. Hockey 6 wickets for 32, including the hat trick. R. McC. Linnell 4 wickets for 8).

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott. *1st Captain*—H. Sanger. *2nd Captain*—J. H. Towle. *Secretary*—H. B. Carlyll. *Junior Treasurer*—G. C. E. Simpson. *1st Lent Captain*—S. R. Brown. *2nd Lent Captain*—R. R. Walker. *3rd Lent Captain*—H. C. Sandall. *Additional Lent Captain*—J. T. Poole.

Position of Boats :

May Races 30 boats)—1st Boat 5th ; 2nd Boat 14th.

Lent Races (43 boats)—1st Boat 5th ; 2nd Boat 13th ; 3rd Boat 25th.

The success which fell to us last Lent Term caused a great feeling of hopefulness and confidence in the Club. Consequently, when practice began on April 11th last for the Mays, every hope was held not only that the first boat would improve its position, but that the second boat would regain its proper place in the first division.

The early part of the Term was remarkable in several ways. In the first place the weather for days together was as bad as it could well be. Strong north winds and cold rain were very frequent. Practice was thus made extremely difficult and on some days unpleasant.

The other two points of interest were the record for the 'Varsity pairs (7 mins. 37 secs., made by C. W. H. Taylor and R. Nelson in a row over) and the fine race for the Lowe Double Sculls. In this Taylor and Nelson were opposed by Thomas and Edwards-Moss. It was expected that there would be a good race, and there was. Thomas and Edwards-Moss beat the other crew by a length and a half. This was said to be Taylor's first defeat on the Cam.

Some very fair eights have been turned out this year—certainly the first five boats of the first division were strong and were credited with good times. The records for the Red Grind and the Long Reach were lowered in the last week of practice. It must be said, however, that the river has been kept full and is more lively than usual.

Our first boat practised and rowed in the Brocas boat, bought for the 1901 crew, as this ship suited them better than any other. This year's crew was the heaviest we have had for some time, and when "on its day" performed well.

The second boat was also heavy for a second boat and was possessed of extraordinary keenness, so that the crew practised well, right from the beginning of Term. They did some very good times in their tub-ship.

The races were rowed on June 4, 5, 6, and 7 before the customary crowds. The Pitt Club Lawn was again conspicuous. As well as the C.U.R.V. Band, Pierrots, and Strolling Minstrels of varied sort and quality amused the spectators. The weather was rather duller than usual.

The following is the result of the racing:—

1st Night. The second boat did not row up to practice form, but bumped Clare i easily half-way up the Plough Reach.

The first boat started well and gained half a length on 1st Trin. i by Ditton. Here they dropped behind and finished well away, both from the boat in front and the boat behind.

2nd Night. The second boat went away better and bumped Caius ii in $2\frac{1}{4}$ mins.

The first boat got a good start and were gaining on 1st Trin. i when the bow-side oars touched on Post Corner, owing to a gust of wind and the wash. This accident caused the boat to stop almost entirely. They just pushed out and started again as Jesus i came within 6 feet; Jesus overlapped at Grassy and were just up at Ditton. After this our crew drew away inch by inch,

and succeeded in getting home after a most magnificent race by about three-quarters of a length. Jesus rowed much better than on Wednesday, and made spurt after spurt. Our cox steered very well, and stroke showed great judgment and skill.

3rd Night. The second boat gained very rapidly on Pembroke ii up the Gut and overlapped by Ditton. Here Pembroke drew away a little, but up the Long Reach our men kept going and finally made a good bump at the Railway Bridge. This success made them Sandwich Boat. In the first division they paddled over, as Selwyn only had to row 3 strokes to claim a bump over Hall ii, who were not rowing out of respect to their late Master. (Mr Latham had died suddenly on Thursday night).

The First Boat started fairly, but dropped to a slow stroke. This let Jesus up and they shot at Ditton, but missed. From Ditton home there was a good race,—our boat rowing 32 and never more than 10 feet from Jesus, rowing 38 to 40. On the whole the first crew were not to be congratulated on their performance, they really were capable of a much better show.

4th Night. The second boat rowed over head of the second division very comfortably; afterwards they rowed up to the post of Hall ii to make a formal bump. This put them definitely in the first division. Most probably if Hall ii had rowed our second boat would have caught them fairly easily.

The first boat was feeling the effects of the three previous nights and to add to their discomfort a bitterly cold wind arose about 6 o'clock. They got off fairly and to Grassy were comfortably away. From here to Ditton Jesus gained a length. It looked as if our crew would get away again, but Jesus gained up the Long Reach and made a tremendous spurt at the Railway Nurseries. Here they caught our boat amid the wildest excitement. It is not often that three races such as those between our first boat and Jesus are seen on the Cam. In one way these have done good; the newer men will have had a thoroughly good experience of hard racing and they will be the better for it.

The results of the races are at once gratifying and disappointing. The success of the second boat was most pleasing they and their coach (the 1st Captain) have every reason to be proud of themselves.

The first boat should have done better. They did not row up to their practice form in the races, particularly on Friday and Saturday. This may have been partly caused by the severe race on Thursday, and it must be said that Jesus were quite another crew with Drysdale at 7. Their original seven fell ill and retired from the boat after the first night and Drysdale took his place. He had been rowing lately and was by no means unfit. All three nights he rowed most pluckily and gave great life to the crew.

The names and weights of the two crews were as follow :—

<i>First Boat.</i>			<i>Second Boat.</i>		
	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
H. Sanger (<i>bow</i>)	10	5	F. Worthington (<i>bow</i>)	11	5
1 J. H. Towle	11	6	2 G. Wilson	11	1
3 S. R. Brown	12	3	3 J. F. Spink	11	3
4 J. S. Collins	12	6	4 J. R. Draper	11	12
5 J. E. P. Allen	12	3½	5 M. Henderson	11	7
6 H. G. Frean	12	6	6 A. E. Corbett	11	8
7 S. H. Scott	12	3½	7 H. L. Clarke	10	9
G. C. E. Simpson (<i>stroke</i>)..	11	7	J. T. Poole (<i>stroke</i>)	10	11
E. R. Wilkinson (<i>cox</i>)....	9	2½	C. A. Wright (<i>cox</i>)	8	0

Characters of the Crews :

First Boat.

Bow—Rows long and clean, but should get his shoulders on quicker and be smarter with his hands.

Two—Improved his rowing very much this term—gets a good grip of the water and uses his slide well, so that his work tells right to the finish of the stroke.

Three—Has not yet learnt how to slide and swing together. Always tries his best and can be relied on to work hard from start to finish.

Four—Rushes forward and is frequently late in consequence. Must swing longer, use his legs more and his arms less.

Five—Improved considerably towards the end of practice. Has a weak finish through not using his legs throughout the stroke and lying too far back.

Six—Has good style and is very painstaking. Must get a smarter and firmer grip of the water, and finish the stroke right out. Works hard though not in the right way, but keeps improving.

Seven—Has learnt to row well very rapidly, and, if he takes pains, should make a good oar. At present he over swings and has an awkward finish.

Stroke—Was rowing very well in the earlier stages of practice, but was variable later on. In the races the absence of the vigour and determination which have always previously characterized his rowing shows that he was not at all fit, but he displayed all his old pluck.

Cox—Steers admirably, and shows great judgment in his remarks to the crew. His increasing weight is likely to deprive the Club of one of the best coxes it has had for many years.

Second Boat.

Bow—Rows hard and clean ; should slide and swing more together and keep his outside shoulder up.

Two—Rows very hard. Must try to get his shoulders back more at the end of the stroke, and so get an easier and a cleaner finish.

Three—Always rows his hardest. Has not yet learnt to manage his slide and so fails to get hold of the water really smartly.

Four—Works well, but, through failing to swing his body, is very short.

Five—Has improved greatly. Must learn to be lighter handed, and to get an easier and a firmer finish.

Six—Is a really good oar on his day, but at other times does not swing and is heavy handed; should try to be steadier forward on his slide.

Seven—Filled his place well; rows very hard indeed, being clean and smart at both ends of the stroke. Should try to row a trifle longer in the water.

Stroke—Stroked well throughout practice and the races. Is inclined to be short and slow with his hands, but always keeps his crew going all over the course.

Cox—Steered well in practice, but in the races was inclined to lose his head and steer wide at his corners.

THE NEW BOAT HOUSE.

The accounts for the building of the Boat House have now been settled or their amounts ascertained. The total amount due to the contractors, Messrs Rattee and Kett, is £2268 16s. 1d., towards which they have received £1700 on account, leaving a balance of £568 16s. 1d. due to them. All other bills have been settled. The total expenditure therefore stands as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of Site.....	500	0	0
Vendors' Law Costs	14	14	0
Messrs Rattee & Kett	2268	16	1
Architect's Commission	110	0	0
Printing and Postages	21	10	0
	£2915	0	1

The total amount received is as follows, including only subscriptions paid:

	£	s.	d.
Total subscriptions as per previous lists	2042	18	8
Interest on deposits, etc.	57	14	7
Sale of Stock	244	16	8
<i>Additional Subscriptions:</i>			
Chadwick, R. A. (1899)	2	2	0
Cheese, Rev J. E. (1900)	0	10	0
Frean, G. M.	1	1	0
Forster, R. H. (1888), 2nd donation	5	0	0
Jones, H. G. T. (1891)	1	0	0
Luddington, L. H. (1897)	2	2	0
Oakeley, H. E. H. (1898)	2	2	0
Powell, N. G. (1898), 3rd donation	2	0	0
Weldon, J. T.	2	2	0
	2363	8	11
Deficit still to be collected	551	11	2
	£2915	0	1

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Our season has been a most successful one, as we won eleven matches out of thirteen at doubles. At singles we have not been able to play a representative team once. P. U. Lasbrey is to be congratulated on his untiring efforts, as Captain. F. W. Argyle is this year Secretary for the 'Varsity, while H. E. Davies has also received his half-blue, and R. P. Gregory played for the Second Six.

The following are the team:—P. U. Lasbrey, F. W. Argyle, R. P. Gregory, F. W. Allen, E. Evans, H. E. Davies.

DOUBLES.

Played 13. Won 11. Lost 2.

	Opponents.	Result.	For.	Agst.
April 19.....	2nd VI.....	Won..	7	2
" 21.....	Selwyn	Won..	8	1
" 25.....	Trinity Hall	Won..	7	2
" 28.....	Emmanuel	Won..	5	4
" 29.....	Clare	Won..	9	0
May 7.....	Trinity	Won..	5	4
" 10.....	Trinity Hall	Won..	5	4
" 12.....	Emmanuel.....	Won..	5	4
" 14.. ..	Jesus	Lost..	3	6
" 26.	Peterhouse	Won..	5	4
" 28.....	Pembroke	Lost..	4	5
" 29.....	Sidney	Won..	5	4
" 30.....	Clare	Won..	5	2

SINGLES.

Played 3. Won 0. Lost 3.

May 9.....	Sidney.....	Lost..	3	6
" 27.....	Emmanuel	Lost..	3	6
June 2.....	Christ's	Lost .	4	5

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Treasurer*—H. Sanger. *Secretary*—H. H. H. Hockey.

The following new members have been elected. On April 25—R. McC. Linnell, R. T. Race: on June 4—J. E. P. Allen, J. S. Collins, H. G. Frean, S. H. Scott, E. R. Wilkinson, E. D. Evans, P. C. Sands, H. Lee, H. E. T. Dawes, P. U. Lasbrey, A. B. Sleight, H. Chapple.

FIVES CLUB.

President—Mr Tottenham. *Captain*—J. R. C. Greenlees. *Secretary*—E. Booker.

Colours have been awarded to E. Booker, A. M. C. Nicholl, and C. B. Ticehurst.

C.U.R.V.

"G" Company.

Captain—K. C. Browning. *Second Lieutenant*—M. Henderson. *Colour Sergeant*—A. R. Kidner. *Sergeants*—W. H. Kennett, J. H. Towle, C. B. Ticehurst. *Corporals*—C. H. F. Hayman, E. A. Martell, H. E. H. Oakeley. *Lance-Corporals*—G. R. Evatt, G. K. King, G. A. Gaze, W. J. Jones.

The strength of the Company is at present 95, so we possess the smallest Company. We are still in danger of losing our College Company, and it is to be hoped that everyone will endeavour to turn out in force to the parades and to obtain more recruits. It must be again pointed out to those in control of other branches of College pursuits, that although the demands the Corps makes on the time of its members are very small, they should be more respected, and that in other companies much less difficulty is found in reconciling Volunteering with other branches of Athletics. There have been morning drills twice a week during the term, and the attendance at some of them has been satisfactory. Towards the end of the term the drills have been interfered with by Examinations, &c. All men who have not finished their shooting are requested to do so *as soon as possible*. Anyone wishing to be coached should inform an Officer or N.C.O., and it is hoped that this will always be done.

The Battalion will proceed to Camp on June 18th, and leave June 25th. A detachment will go to the Coronation ceremonies.

Col.-Sergt. Kidner has been Captain of the 'Varsity VIII. and Sergt. Ticehurst has also shot for the 'Varsity. We are very glad to state that the members of "G" Co. still serving in South Africa will shortly return.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

Lent Term, 1902.

President—J. C. Arnold. *Vice-President*—T. H. Robinson. *Hon. Treas.*—W. Barradell-Smith. *Hon. Sec.*—P. K. Sen. *Committee*—The aforesaid officers with E. J. Dodgshun and B. Merivale.

Subjects for Debate :

Saturday, Jan. 18th—"That the suggested reduction of the Irish Parliamentary Representation would be futile and unjust." The motion was carried by 11 votes to 10, the President giving the casting vote.

Saturday, Jan. 25th—"That this House considers that Vaccination should be made compulsory in this country." The voting was :—Ayes, 16; Noes, 3.

Saturday, Feb. 1st—Mr E. J. Urwick (Wadham Coll. Oxford and Vice-Warden of Toynbee Hall) proposed "That for the solution of the Housing Problem improved education is more important than any other remedy." The motion was carried nem. con.

Saturday, Feb. 8th—"That this House deplores the decadence of the Modern Novel." The motion was carried by 10 votes to 2.

Saturday, Feb. 15th—(Visitors' Debate)—Mr J. Strachan (Culme Coll.) proposed "That the Celtic fringe has been the making of England." Mr H. G. Wood (Jesus Coll.) opposed. Motion on M. F. S. Montague, Trinity College. (Hon. Sec.: Camd. Univ. Union Society) and Mr J. I. Sheppard, King's College, spoke on the motion. The voting was: for the motion, 9 votes; against, 12.

Saturday, Feb. 22nd—"That this House deplores the indifference of the country to the cause of Total Abstinence." Ayes, 7 votes; Noes, 11 votes.

Saturday, Mar. 1st—"That the study of Modern Languages in this University is totally inadequate." The motion was carried by 9 votes to 2.

Saturday, Mar. 8th—"That Bachelors be taxed." The House was counted out about 10 p.m.

Easter Term, 1902.

President—T. M. Robinson. *Vice-President*—W. Barradell-Smith. *Hon. Sec.*—F. K. See. *Gen. Sec.*—M. F. J. McDonnell. *Committee*—B. Melville and H. H. Roseveare.

Subjects for Debate:

Sunday, Apr. 20th—"That this House disapproves of the proposals of the Government in the present Budget." The motion was carried by 5 votes to 4.

Sunday, May 3rd—"That this House approves of the revival of the Coercion Act." Voting:—For the motion, 3 votes; against, 11.

Saturday, May 10th—"That in the opinion of this House Mr Kipling's claims to literary distinction rest on an insufficient basis." The voting was:—Ayes, 5; Noes, 7.

Saturday, May 17th—"That this House disapproves of the present Education Bill." Voting:—Ayes, 5; Noes, 7. The motion was therefore lost by 2 votes.

Saturday, May 24th—(Visitors' Debate)—Mr Oscar Browning (Fellow of King's College) moved "That in the opinion of this House, the Drama is the highest form of Literature." Mr C. W. Pearsall (Trinity College) and Mr J. S. Barnes (Trinity College) also spoke. The motion was carried by 10 votes to 9.

Saturday, May 31st—"That in the opinion of this House, the Government should take steps to secure the abolition of chaperones." The house was counted out at 10 p.m.

The Debates have been well maintained throughout this Term, which augurs well for the success of the Society in the coming Michaelmas Term.

SCHOLARS' READING UNION.

President—Prof Mayor. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Sikes, Mr Glover.

Several of the senior members of the Society being candidates in the Classical Tripos, the course of meetings this Term was much interfered with. Two were held in the early part of the Term, at which the *Menaechmi* of Plautus was the subject for reading. At the last meeting of the year, held on June 3, parts of the tenth book of Quintilian's "*Institutiones Oratoriae*" were read, and a very pleasant series of meetings was thus terminated, from which the members have derived much benefit, by the opportunity offered for studying those parts of the classics which are not so commonly read.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Committee*—J. C. H. How, W. B. Marshall, O. May, A. M. C. Nicholls, H. E. H. Oakeley, C. B. Rootham (*Librarian*), R. Sterndale-Bennett. *Honorary Secretary*—H. J. W. Wrenford. *Conductor*—Mr C. B. Rootham.

The May Concert, which took place on Monday, June 9th, in the College Hall, marked a new era in the history of these concerts, as, for the first time for many years, professional assistance was dispensed with, reliance being placed almost entirely on College talent. Justification for this policy was found in its success—a splendid programme, appreciated to the full by a crowded and enthusiastic audience.

It would perhaps be invidious to single out any of the items for special praise; mention must, however, be made of R. Sterndale-Bennett's magnificent Pianoforte-Solo, which was vociferously encored.

The Society's best thanks are due to Mr Rootham for the untiring energy and skill displayed by him in organising and conducting the chorus, also to H. J. W. Wrenford for the time and trouble he bestowed on his duties as Hon. Sec.

The programme was as follows :

PART I.

- 1 CANTATA....."A Song of Destiny" (Schicksalslied).....*Brahms*
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

- 2 SONG....."Mary Morison".....*Arthur Somervell*
H. J. W. WRENFORD.

VIOLIN SOLO.....*C. B. Rootham*
Four "Impressions" (Memories of Killarney)

- (a) Prelude. (b) At the Lake Side.
(c) On the Heights. (d) On the Road.

A. P. THOMPSON.

- 4 VOCAL QUARTET....."Hymn to Cynthia".....*Tours*
W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD,
J. C. H. HOW, A. M. C. NICHOLL.

- 5 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Fantasie" in F Minor (Op. 49).....*Chopin*
R. STERNDALÉ BENNETT.

Interval of 20 minutes, during which Refreshments were served in the
Combination Room.

PART II.

- 6 MADRIGAL....."Let me Careless" (For Five Voices).....*T. Linley*
THE CHORUS.

- 7 SONG.. "Vulcan's Song" ..(*From Philémon et Baucis*).....*Ch. Gounod*
A. M. C. NICHOLL.

- 8 PIANOFORTE TRIO....."Waltzer Märchen"*Edward Schütt*
(1) Allegro Moderato. (2) Allegretto.
C. B. ROTHAM, A. P. THOMPSON, R. STERNDALÉ-BENNETT.

- 9 CHORAL SONGS.. "From the Bavarian Highlands"*Ed. Elgar*
(1) The Dance. (2) On the Alm.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

- 10 VOCAL QUARTETT....."I lov'd a lass"*S. Reay*
W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD,
J. C. H. HOW, A. M. C. NICHOLL.

- 11 CHORUS....."Lady Margaret Boating Song".....*G. M. Garrett*
Soloists: 1st Boat Captain—H. SANGER, G. A. TICEHURST,
J. H. BEITH, H. E. H. OAKELEY.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Committee consisted of the following :

President—H. C. Sandall. *Ex-Presidents* (in Residence)—J. H. A. Hart, M.A., B. P. Waller, B.A., C. Coore, N. B. Souper. *Treasurer*—J. C. H. How. *Secretary*—F. W. Allen. *Elected*—E. D. F. Canham, J. B. Shaw.

In accordance with the usual custom for the Easter Term the number of meetings held during the term was restricted to three.

The following papers were read :

May 9—"A Great Johnian," (George Selwyn), by Rev A. T. Coore.

May 16—"Early days of one's Ministry," by Rev S. Symonds

May 23—"Brother Lawrence," by Rev V. N. Gilbert.

COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prize :

<i>For Students in their</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
First Year	Leonardo da Vinci.
Second Year	Abraham Lincoln.
Third Year	The Poetry of Matthew Arnold.

The Essays are to be sent to the Master on or before Wednesday, October 15.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—G. H. K. Macalister. *Treasurer*—Mr J. E. Marr. *Secretary*—C. B. Ticehurst.

Honorary Members—Mr R. H. Adie, Mr W. Bateson, Mr F. F. Blackman, Mr K. C. Browning, Mr T. J. Jehu, Mr J. J. Lister, Prof G. D. Liveing, Prof A. Macalister, Dr D. MacAlister, Mr J. E. Marr, Mr J. E. Purvis, Dr W. H. R. Rivers.

Ordinary Members—G. H. Ashe, H. A. Browning, H. C. Cameron, A. T. Densham, G. W. Grabham, J. R. C. Greenlees, R. P. Gregory, P. P. Laidlaw, L. Lewton-Brain, G. H. K. Macalister, O May (*Ex-president*), G. C. Simpson, C. B. Ticehurst, R. R. Walker, R. H. Yapp.

The following papers have been read this term :

April 28—"Papuan Genealogies," by Dr Rivers.

May 19—"The Caves of Baoussé Roussé, by G. H. K. Macalister.

May 26—"The Science of Examinations," by Mr Adie.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Mason, Professor Mayor, Mr Graves, Dr. Sandys. *Committee, Senior Members*—Mr Cox, Mr Dyson, Dr Shore, Mr Tanner (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Ward, Dr Watson (*Senior Treasurer*). *Junior Members*—J. R. C. Greenlees, R. P. Gregory, C. A. L. Senior, B. P. Waller, C. Coore, A. L. Garrett, H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper, H. J. Wrenford (*Junior Treasurer*), E. Booker, J. B. Garle-Browne, R. R. Walker (*Junior Secretary*), G. Beith, J. S. Collins, J. F. Spink.

There has been no meeting in connection with the Mission this Term, but Mr Elsee has paid one or two flying visits to the College.

A plan is under consideration for establishing a Walworth Boys' Camp somewhere near the sea this summer. Members of the College who are prepared either to go down or subscribe are invited to communicate with R. R. Walker (*Junior Secretary*).

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

The following is the list of addresses during the Term :

April	26th.	Canon F. J. Foakes-Jackson, Dean of Jesus College.
May	3rd.	Mr Ward.
"	10th.	Mr E. S. Woods, Curate of Holy Trinity, Cambridge.
"	17th.	The Bishop of Melanesia.
"	24th.	Mr C. Elsee, Assistant College Missioner at Walworth.
"	31st.	Mr R. H. Kennett, Fellow and Lecturer of Queens' College.

THE LIBRARY.

** The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Lady Day 1902.

Donations.

DONORS.

British Association Meeting at Glasgow, 1901. Discussion on the Teaching of Mathematics which took place on Sept. 14th. Edited by John Perry. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 3.49.51.	
Everett (J. D.). Illustrations of the C.G.S. System of Units, with Tables of Physical Constants. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 3.47.2...	Dr. D. MacAlister
Howes (G. B.). Atlas of practical elementary Zootomy. With a Preface to the 1st Edition by the late Rt. Hon. Professor T. H. Huxley. 4to. Lond. 1902. 3.12.8.	
Todhunter (I.). Spherical Trigonometry. Revised by J. G. Leathem. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 3.49.52.	The Editor.
*Roby (H. J.). Essays on the Law in Cicero's Private Orations. 8vo. Camb. 1902. 7.30.66.	The Author.
*Glover (T. R.). Life and Letters in the Fourth Century. 8vo. Camb. 1901. 7.27.37.	The Author.
Macaulay (Lord). Hymn by Lord Macaulay. An effort of his early Childhood (hitherto unpublished). Edited by Lionel Horton- Smith.* 8vo. Camb. 1902.	The Editor.
Rolls Series. Report on Fœdera. App. A—E. By C. P. Cooper. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1869. 5.13.	The Master of the Rolls.
Rosenberg (J.). Assyrische Sprachlehre und Keilschriftkunde. 8vo. Wien, n.d. 7.39.22.	
Ioselian (P.). A short History of the Georgian Church. Edited, with additional Notes, by the Rev S. C. Malan. 8vo. Lond. 1866. 9.22.26.	
Caley (Rev W. B. R.). The Doctrine of Justification according to Scripture and the Church of England. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 11.18.54.	Rev A. W. Greenup M.A.
Girdlestone (R. B.), Moule (H. C. G.), Drury (T. W.). English Church Teaching on Faith, Life, and Order. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 11.18.55.	

- Hodgkin (T.). Charles the Great. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 11.25.72. }
 *Greenup (Rev A. W.). "The London B.D. Degree." A critique and a suggestion. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 11.11.41. } Rev A. W. Greenup M.A.
 Dugdale (Sir Wm.). The History of Saint Paul's Cathedral in London, from its Foundation. With a Continuation and Additions by Henry Ellis. Fol. Lond 1818. H.2.8. }
 *Clair (Prof E. C.). Paper on an alleged Law of Numa. [From the Proc. Soc. Antiquaries, June 20, 1901]. 8vo. } The Author.
 The Army and the Press in 1900. A Study by a British Field-Officer. 8vo. Lond. 1901. } Major A. C. Yate.
 *Gilbert (Win.). On the Magnet. [Translated with Notes, from the 1st Edition of 1600.] Fol. Lond. 1900. Kk.6.12. } Mrs Adams.
 Thompson (Silvanus P.). Peter Short, Printer, and his Marks. A Paper read before the Bibliographical Society, May 17th, 1897. 4to. Lond. 1898. Kk.6.13. } Dr. Sandys.
 Pope (R. Martin). The Epistles of Paul the Apostle to Timothy and Titus. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 9.11.85. }
 *Whitaker (G. H.). The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Ephesians explained. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 9.11.84. } The Author.
 Horace. Odes. Edited by Stephen Gwynn. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 7.31.46. } Messrs Blackie & Son
 Smollett (Tobias). The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves. 12mo. Lond. 1809. 2.26.11. }
 Cicero. Orationes. Interpretatione et Notis illustravit P. Carolus de Merouville, ad usum Delphini. 3 Vols. 4to. Paris, 1684. II.6.37-39. } J. H. A. Hart, Esq., M.A.
 Sonnenschein (E. A.). Bentley's Plautine Emendations from his Copy of Gronovius. (Anecdota Oxoniensia. Classical Series. Vol. I. Part iv.) 4to. Oxford, 1883.. }

Additions.

- Aristotle. Politics. With an Introduction, Two Prefatory Essays and Notes by W. L. Newman. Vols. III. and IV. 8vo. Oxford, 1902. 7.16.53.54.
 Boissier (G.). L'Opposition sous les Césars. 4me Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1900. 9.38.24.
 — La Religion Romaine d'Auguste aux Antonins. 2 Tomes. 8vo. Paris, 1900. 9.38.20,21.
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 Cambridge Antiquarian Society. The Veises formerly inscribed on Twelve Windows in the Choir of Canterbury Cathedral. Reprinted from the Manuscript, with Introduction and Notes by M. R. James. 8vo. Camb. 1901. *Library Table*.
 Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. V. Pars. iv. Themistii in Libros Aristotelis de Caelo Paraphrasis Heb. et Lat. Edidit S. Landauer. 8vo. Berolini, 1902.

- Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Vol. XI. Pars. ii. Fasc. 1. Inscriptiones Umbriae. Edidit E. Bormann. Fol. Berolini. 1901. *Library Table*.
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 Dictionary (New English) on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. (Lap-Leisurely). By Henry Bradley. 4to. Oxford, 1902. *Library Table*.
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 *Gataker (Thos.). A Discourse Apologetical; wherein Lilies lewd and lowd Lies in his Merlin or Pasquil for the Year 1654 are cleerly laid open. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1654. Ee.1.33.
 — His Vindication against the scurrilous Aspersions of that Grand Impostor Mr William Lillie. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1653. Ee.1.33.
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- Ward (James). Naturalism and Agnosticism. (Gifford Lectures delivered in the years 1896-1898.) 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 1.26.15, 16.
- Whitaker's Almanack for 1902. *Reference Table*.

END OF VOL. XXIII.

New J. Gwallter,

3 Pauls Road

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

December 1901



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Cambridge

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Printed by Metcalfe & Co. Limited, Rose Crescent

1901

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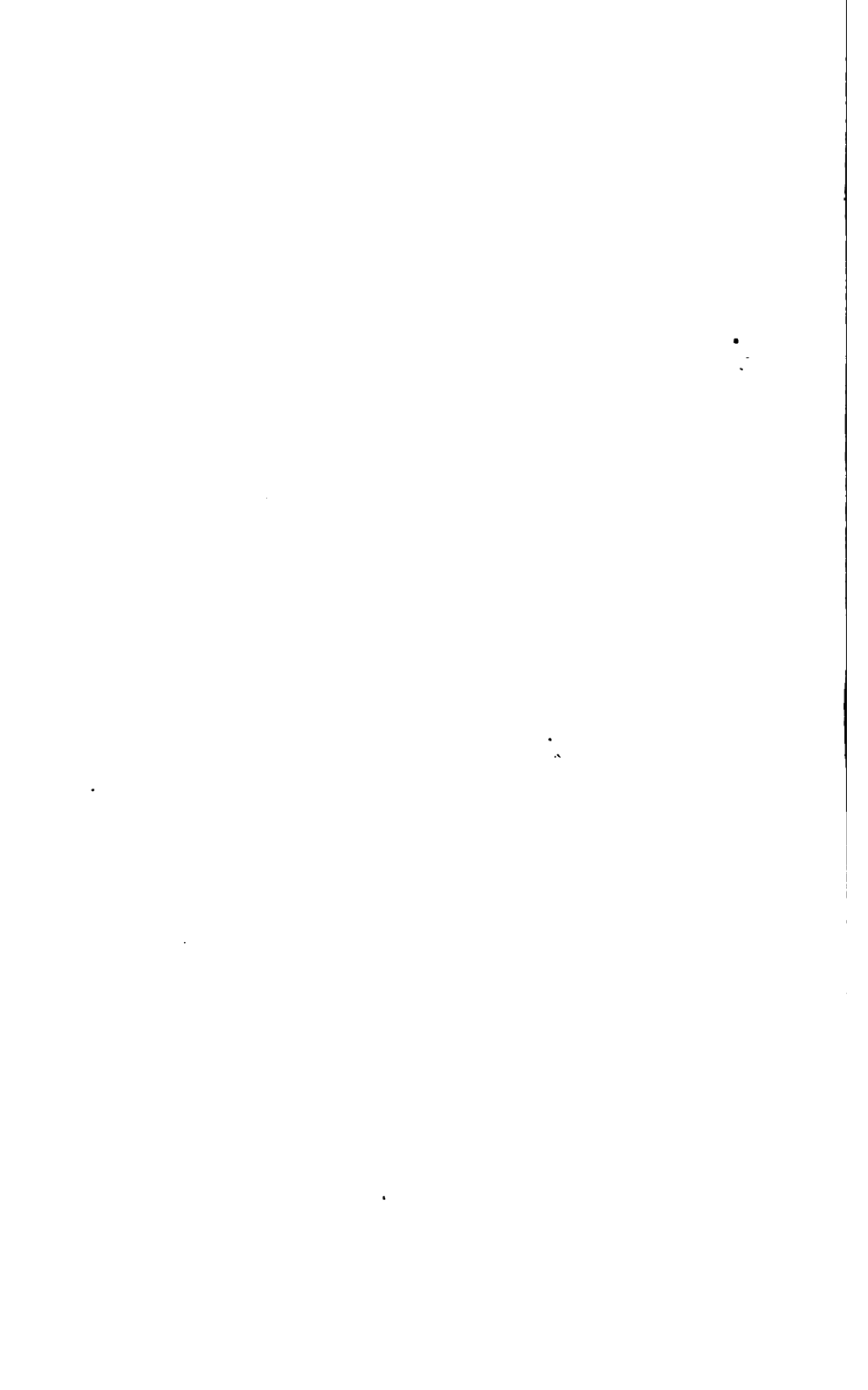
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